



NATURAL & CATASTROPHIC DISASTER
RESPONSE PLAN Resource Book



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A collage of various natural disasters. At the top, a newspaper clipping features headlines like 'THUNDERSTORM', 'HURRICANE', 'FLOODING', 'EARTHQUAKE', and 'FIRE'. Below the text are several images: a close-up of cracked, dry earth; a satellite view of a hurricane's eye; a flooded residential area with houses partially submerged; a lightning bolt striking a forest; a large fire burning in a wooded area; a view of a city street covered in floodwater; a close-up of a volcanic eruption with smoke and ash; and a view of a city street with a street lamp.



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Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality



Parish Liaison Contact List



Office	Parish	Contact	Contact Number
ARO	Acadia	Mike Savoy	337-262-5591
ARO	Evangeline	Mike Savoy	337-262-5591
ARO	Lafayette	Jeff Jackson	337-262-5582
ARO	Vermilion	Mike Savoy	337-262-5591
ARO	Iberia	Jeff Jackson	337-262-5582
ARO	St. Martin	Jeff Jackson	337-262-5582
ARO	St. Mary	Mike Savoy	337-262-5591
ARO	St. Landry	Jeff Jackson	337-262-5582
CRO	East Baton Rouge	Linda Brown Hardy	225-219-3951
CRO	East Feliciana	Linda Brown Hardy	225-219-3951
CRO	Iberville	Linda Brown Hardy	225-219-3951
CRO	Pointe Coupee	Linda Brown Hardy	225-219-3951
CRO	West Baton Rouge	Linda Brown Hardy	225-219-3951
CRO	West Feliciana	Linda Brown Hardy	225-219-3951
CRO	Ascension	Roger Ward	225-219-3985
CRO	Assumption	Roger Ward	225-219-3985
CRO	Livingston	Roger Ward	225-219-3985
CRO	St. Helena	Roger Ward	225-219-3985
CRO	St. James	Roger Ward	225-219-3985
KCRO	Rapides	Jason DeWitt	318-487-5528
KCRO	Vernon	Jason DeWitt	318-487-5528
KCRO	Winn	Jay Glorioso	318-362-5443
KCRO	Avoyelles	Brandon Williams	318-484-2222
KCRO	Catahoula	Brandon Williams	318-484-2222
KCRO	Concordia	Brandon Williams	318-484-2222
KCRO	Grant	Brandon Williams	318-484-2222
KCRO	La Salle	Brandon Williams	318-484-2222
NERO	Caldwell	Jay Glorioso	318-362-5443
NERO	Jackson	Jay Glorioso	318-362-5443
NERO	Lincoln	Jay Glorioso	318-362-5443
NERO	Morehouse	Jay Glorioso	318-362-5443

Office	Parish	Contact	Contact Number
NERO	Union	Jay Glorioso	318-362-5443
NERO	East Carroll	Faith Stephens	318-362-5429
NERO	Franklin	Faith Stephens	318-362-5429
NERO	Madison	Faith Stephens	318-362-5429
NERO	Ouachita	Faith Stephens	318-362-5429
NERO	Richland	Faith Stephens	318-362-5429
NERO	West Carroll	Faith Stephens	318-362-5429
NERO	Tensas	Faith Stephens	318-362-5429
NWRO	De Soto	Jason DeWitt	318-487-5528
NWRO	Natchitoches	Jason DeWitt	318-487-5528
NWRO	Red River	Jason DeWitt	318-487-5528
NWRO	Sabine	Jason DeWitt	318-487-5528
NWRO	Bienville	Jay Glorioso	318-362-5443
NWRO	Bossier	Jay Glorioso	318-362-5443
NWRO	Caddo	Jay Glorioso	318-362-5443
NWRO	Claiborne	Jay Glorioso	318-362-5443
NWRO	Webster	Jay Glorioso	318-362-5443
SERO	Orleans	Ella Barbe	504-736-7739
SERO	St. Bernard	Ella Barbe	504-736-7739
SERO	St. Charles	Ella Barbe	504-736-7739
SERO	Terrebonne	Ella Barbe	504-736-7739
SERO	Jefferson	Jackie Marve	225-219-3985
SERO	Lafourche	Jackie Marve	225-219-3985
SERO	Plaquemines	Jackie Marve	225-219-3985
SERO	St. John	Jackie Marve	225-219-3985
SERO	St. Tammany	Kurt Wilson	504-736-7767
SERO	Tangipahoa	Kurt Wilson	504-736-7767
SERO	Washington	Kurt Wilson	504-736-7767
SWRO	Allen	Markle Farber	337-491-2804
SWRO	Beauregard	Markle Farber	337-491-2804
SWRO	Jefferson Davis	Markle Farber	337-491-2804
SWRO	Calcasieu	Markle Farber	337-491-2804
SWRO	Cameron	Markle Farber	337-491-2804

Contact [Carrie Wascom](#) for [Parish Resource Book](#) information if DEQ Parish Contact is unavailable or additional information is needed.

Parish:	_____	Phone Call	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parish Representative:	_____	Email	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agency Interest No.:	_____	Site Visit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Caller:	_____	Date:	_____

Are your wastewater facilities operating?

What is the extent of the damage, if any?

Has the facility made the necessary repairs?

What is the state of electricity?

Do you have a generator, if so, what type of fuel?

Did the facility flood? (Yes ☐ No ☐) If so, what is the extent of the flooding (<5ft, 5-10, >10ft)? Did the flooding impact regulated units, such as process units, secondary containment? (Yes ☐ No ☐) Describe units and how impacted.

Did a release occur from any of the equipment/tanks/etc.? (Yes ☐ No ☐) If yes, did the facility notify the proper authorities? (Yes ☐ No ☐) If no, explain.

IF APPLICABLE – Have you activated your pre-approved debris sites?

Do you need additional sites?

Are you having any other solid waste issues that are not handled by the debris plan?

Are you having any circumstances that require a variance from your air permit, not already covered by the emergency order?

Other Remarks:

Parish Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness Contact Numbers

Parish OHSEP Contacts





PARISH	DIRECTOR	VOICE	FAX	SOCIAL	WEBSITE
Acadia	Lee Hebert Email: lee@apso.org	(337) 783-4357	(337) 788-8852		http://appj.org/
Allen	John Richer Email: eltonfire@centurytel.net	(337) 639-4353			http://allenparishso.org/
Ascension	Richard Webre Email: rwebre@apgov.us	(225) 621-8360	(225) 644-3039		http://ascensionparish.net/
Assumption	John Boudreaux Email: johnboudreaux@assumptionoep.com	(985) 369-7386			http://assumptionla.com/OEP
Avoyelles	Joey Frank Email: aohsep@avoypj.org	(318) 240-9160	(318) 240-9162		
Beauregard	Glen Mears Email: glen139@centurytel.net	(337) 460-5442	(337) 460-5460		http://beauparish.org/
Bienville	Rodney Warren Email: rwarren@bienvilleparish.org	(318) 263-2019	(318) 263-7404		http://bienvilleparish.org/
Bossier	Ian Snellgrove Email: isnellgrove@bohsep.org	(318) 425-5351			http://www.bossierparishla.gov/index.aspx
Caddo	Robert Jump Email: Robert.Jump@caddosheriff.org	(318) 675-2256	(318) 675-2268		http://caddosheriff.org/
Calcasieu	Richard "Dick" Gremillion Email: dick@cppjonmicrosoft.com	(337) 721-3800	(337) 437-3583		http://cppj.net/

PARISH	DIRECTOR	VOICE	FAX	SOCIAL	WEBSITE
Caldwell	Dale Powell Email: caldwellohsep@bellsouth.net	(318) 649-3764	(318) 649-3765		
Cameron	Danny Lavergne Email: cameron_oep@camtel.net	(337) 775-7048	(337) 775-7043		http://www.parishofcameron.net/
Catahoula	Ellis Boothe Email: catahoulaohsep@att.net	(318) 744-5697	(318) 744-5205		http://catahoulaparish.org/
Claiborne	Dennis Butcher Email: claiborne.oep@claiborneparish.org	(318) 927-9118	(318) 927-2115		http://claiborneparish.org/
Concordia	Payne Scott Email: oep@conppj.org	(318) 336-7151			http://www.conppj.org/
DeSoto	Rodney Arbuckle Email: sheriff@dpso.org	(318) 872-3956 (318) 872-1877	(318) 872-2304		http://www.dpso.org/
East Baton Rouge	JoAnne Moreau Email: jmoreau@brgov.com	(225) 389-2100	(225) 389-2114	 	http://brgov.com/
East Carroll	LeeKeitha M. Reed Email: ecpjoep@bayou.com	(318) 559-2256	(318) 559-1502		
East Feliciana	H. Bud Weigand Email: efoepdir@bellsouth.net	(225) 683-1014 (225) 244-5881	(225) 683-1478		
Evangeline	Liz Hill Email: vangy911@centurytel.net	(337) 363-3267	(337) 363-3308	 	http://evangelineparishpolicejury.com/
Franklin	Mitch Reynolds Email: mitchreynolds@franklinparish.org	(318) 435-6247	(318) 435-6258		
Grant	Cade Fletcher Email: fletcher@gratso.org	(318) 627-3261	(318) 627-5927		http://www.grantso.org/

PARISH	DIRECTOR	VOICE	FAX	SOCIAL	WEBSITE
Iberia	Prescott Marshall Email: pmarshall@iberiagov.net	(337) 369-4427	(337) 369-9956	 	http://iberiaparishgovernment.com/
Iberville	Laurie Doiron Email: ldoiron@ibervilleparish.com	(225) 687-5140	(225) 687-5146		http://ibervilleparish.com/
Jackson	Paul Walsworth Email: pwalsworth@jacksonparishpolicejury.org	(318) 259-2361 ext 204	(318) 259-5660		http://jacksonparishpolicejury.org/
Jefferson	Joseph Viliente Email: jvaliente@jeffparish.net	(504) 349-5360	(504) 227-1315		http://jeffparish.net/
Jefferson Davis	Ivy Woods Email: sheriff@jdpso.org	(337) 824-3850	(337) 821-2105		http://www.jeffdavis.org/
Lafayette	Craig Stansbury Email: eoc@lafayettela.gov	(337) 291-5075	(337) 291-5080		http://lafayetteohsep.org/
Lafourche	Chris Boudreaux Email: chrisb@lafourchegov.org	(985) 493-6921	(985) 537-7603		http://lafourchegov.org/
LaSalle	Dana Chapman Email: dchapman@lasalleso.com	(318) 992-0673	(318) 992-8919		
Lincoln	Kip Franklin Email: kfranklin@lincolnparish.org	(318) 513-6202	(318) 513-6209		
Livingston	Mark Harrell Email: lohsep1@lpgov.com	(225) 686-3066	(225) 686-7280		http://www.livingstonparishla.gov/
Madison	Earl Pinkney Email: Earlpink99@gmail.com	(318) 574-6911	(318) 574-8786		

PARISH	DIRECTOR	VOICE	FAX	SOCIAL	WEBSITE
Morehouse	James Mardis Email: jmardis@mpso.net	(318) 239-8062	(318) 281-1773		http://mpso.net/
Natchitoches	Mary Jones Email: mjones@npsheiff.net	(318) 238-7720	(318) 357-2208		http://npsheiff.org/
Orleans	Aaron Miller Email: almler@nola.gov	(504) 658-8703	(504) 658-8701		http://www.nola.gov/ready/
Ouachita	Neal Brown Email: anbrown@ohsep.net	(318) 322-2641	(318) 322-7356		http://oppj.org/
Plaquemines	Patrick Harvey Email: pharvey@ppgov.net	(504) 274-2476	(504) 297-5635	 	http://plaqueminesparish.com/
Pointe Coupee	Mark Ward Email: mward@pcps.org	(225) 694-3737	(225) 694-5408		http://www.pcps.org/
Rapides	Sonya Wiley-Gremillion Email: swiley@rapides911.org rapides911oep@suddenlinkmail.com	(318) 445-0396	(318) 445-5605		http://rppj.com/
Red River	Shane Hubbard Email: redriver.ohsep@gmail.com	(318) 932-8502	(318) 932-8502		http://redriverready.com/
Richland	Dawn Williams Email: rppjpermit@inetsouth.com	(318) 728-0453	(318) 728-2742		
Sabine	David Davis Email: spoep@cp-tel.net	(318) 256-2675	(318) 256-9652		http://sabineparishpolicejury.com/
St. Bernard	John Rahaim Email: jrahaim@sbpg.net	(504) 278-4268			http://www.sbp.net/

PARISH	DIRECTOR	VOICE	FAX	SOCIAL	WEBSITE
St. Charles	Jason Tastet Email: jtastet@scpeoc.org ; communications@scpeoc.org	(985) 783-5050	(504) 783-6375		http://stcharlesparish-la.gov/
St. Helena	Rita Allen Email: oep@sthelenaparish.la.gov	(225) 222-3544	(225) 222-3696		http://sthelenaparish.la.gov/
St. James	Eric Deroche Email: eric.deroche@stjamesla.com	(225) 562-2364	(225) 562-2269		http://www.stjamesla.com/
St. John the Baptist	Jobe Boucvalt Email: j.boucvalt@sjbparish.com	(985) 652-2222	(985) 652-2183		http://www.sjbparish.com/
St. Landry	Lisa Vidrine Email: stlandryohsep@att.net	(337) 948-7177	(337) 948-9139	 	http://stlandryparish.org/
St. Martin	Terry Guidry Email: teguidryp@stmartinsheriff.org	(337) 394-2812	(337) 332-0492	 	http://www.stmartinohsep.org/
St. Mary	Paul P. Naquin, Jr. Email: pnaquin@stmaryparishla.gov	(337) 828-4100 ext 135	(337) 230-0374	 	http://stmaryohsep.org/
St. Tammany	Dexter Accardo Email: daccardo@stpgov.org	(985) 898-2359	(985) 898-3030	 	http://stpgov.org/
Tangipahoa	Dawson Primes Email: dawson.primes@tangipahoa.org	(985) 748-9602	(985) 748-7050	 	http://www.tangisafe.com/
Tensas	William "Rick" Foster Email: tpoep1@bellsouth.net	(318) 766-3992	(318) 766-4391		
Terrebonne	Earl J. Eues Email: eeues@tpcg.org	(985) 873-6357	(985) 850-4643		http://tpcg.org/

PARISH	DIRECTOR	VOICE	FAX	SOCIAL	WEBSITE
Union	Danny A. Smith Email: upohsep@gmail.com	(318) 513-6202			http://unionsheriff.com/
Vermilion	Rebecca Broussard Email: vpoep@cox-internet.com	(337) 898-4308	(337) 898-4309	 	http://vppj.org/
Vernon	Kenneth Moore Email: kmoore@vernonso.org	(337) 238-0815	(337) 238-9025		http://vernonso.org/
Washington	Tommy Thiebaud Email: tthiebaud@wpgov.org	(985) 839-0434	(985) 839-0435		http://www.washingtonparishalerts.org/
Webster	John Stanley Email: websterohsep@wildblue.net	(318) 371-1128	(318) 371-1788		http://www.websterparishla.org/index.html
West Baton Rouge	Deano Moran Email: deano.moran@wbrcouncil.org	(225) 346-1577	(225) 346-0284		http://wbrcouncil.org/
West Carroll	Peggy Robinson Email: wcpoep@bellsouth.net	(318) 428-8020	(318) 428-8025		
West Feliciana	Brian Spillman Email: bspillman@wfpso.org	(225) 635-6428	(225) 635-6996		http://www.wfpso.org/
Winn	Harry Foster Email: winnohsep@winnparish.org	(318) 628-1160	(318) 727-3112		http://winnparish.org/

Louisiana's Homeland Security + Emergency Preparedness State Regions

Each of the State's 64 parishes have an emergency management program. Louisiana is divided into **nine homeland security and emergency preparedness planning regions** which GOHSEP uses in conjunction with its Regional Support program.

The map below will assist you in determining who the **Regional Director** (Parish) is for a particular area and how to contact them. In addition, each region has a state **Regional Coordinator** (a GOHSEP employee) whom acts as a liaison between the parish for their region and GOHSEP.

Additionally, our **Public Assistance** and **Hazard Mitigation** Sections have assigned **State Applicant Liaisons** (SALs) to assist subrecipients with project development of recovery grant programs.

Regional Directors

Each Region is represented by a **Regional Director** selected from a Parish Emergency Manager or Director, by the Parishes within the particular Region. The Regional Director provides a **leadership role** for the Parishes within the Region. They serve as a voice for the Region to raise issues at the State level, providing recommendations to GOHSEP on issues that are **pertinent** to the Parishes. The Directors work closely with the Regional Coordinators to determine **overall strategy for the Region**.

Regional Coordinators

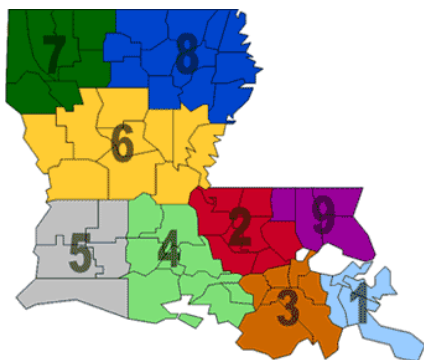
Each Region is supported by a **Regional Coordinator (RC)** who is a GOHSEP employee. The Coordinators assist their regional Parishes with all **aspects of homeland security and emergency management** and GOHSEP's five focus - **prevent, prepare, response, recover** and **mitigate**. Each RC is a subject matter expert in training and resourcing, provide technical expertise on GOHSEP administered grants, assist in coordinating State and Local activities within their Region and provide direct support during disaster activations and recovery operations.

Public Assistance State Applicant Liaison

Each Region is supported by a Public Assistance **State Applicant Liaison (SAL)** who is a GOHSEP employee. The SALs assist their regional Parishes with all aspects of **Public Assistance** grant funding and its related projects. Each SAL is a subject matter expert in training and resourcing, provide technical expertise on public assistance grants, and provide direct support during disaster activations and recovery operations.

Hazard Mitigation State Applicant Liaison

Each Region is supported by a **Hazard Mitigation State Applicant Liaison (SAL)** who is a GOHSEP employee. The SALs assist their regional Parishes with all aspects of **implementing FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance** grant funding and its related projects. Each SAL is trained to provide programmatic guidance on all hazard mitigation assistance grants (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM).



*Map for
Louisiana's
Homeland
Security and
Security and*



Emergency Management State Regions.

Click the hyperlinks below for important information:

- For lists of flood alerts across the state from the National Weather Service: [click here](#)
- For contact information for local Office of Emergency Preparedness: [click here](#)
- For regular updates through social media: [Facebook](#), [twitter](#)
- ALERT FM - Emergency Alerts Weather App now available for iPhone and iPad in the Apple iTunes Store! [Click image to download](#)



Related Information:

Respond ➡ [Emergency.Louisiana.GOV](https://emergency.louisiana.gov)

[Louisiana' Homeland Security Emergency Preparedness State Regions](#)

(click on link to view map and Regional Support Program information – on above or below links)

[Region 1](#)

Orleans, Saint Bernard, Plaquemines and Jefferson Parishes

[Region 2](#)

East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, Ascension, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana and West Feliciana Parishes

[Region 3](#)

Lafourche, Saint John, Saint Charles, Saint James, Assumption and Terrebonne Parishes

[Region 4](#)

Lafayette, Evangeline, Saint Landry, Acadia, Saint Martin, Iberia, Vermilion and Saint Mary Parishes

[Region 5](#)

Beauregard, Allen, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis and Cameron Parishes

[Region 6](#)

Vernon, Sabine, Natchitoches, Winn, Grant, Rapides, LaSalle, Catahoula, Concordia and Avoyelles Parishes

[Region 7](#)

Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Claiborne, Bienville, Red River and DeSoto Parishes

[Region 8](#)

Ouachita, Union, Lincoln, Jackson, Caldwell, Richland, Morehouse, Franklin, West Carroll, East Carroll, Madison and Tensas Parishes

[Region 9](#)

Washington, Saint Tammany, Saint Helena and Tangipahoa Parishes

Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Natural & Catastrophic Disaster Response

Parish:

Date:

[illegible]



Currently Approved Emergency Debris Sites

Export

Parish	Regional Office	Site Name	Accepting Debris	Contact & Phone	Physical Address	Latitude	Longitude	AI Id	Approved Activities
Allen	Southwest	Kinder Town of - Unkle Road Debris Site	no	Estes LeDoux (337) 738-2620	Unkle Rd S of Hwy 190, Kinder	30.47206900	-92.80904700	132638	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Allen	Southwest	Oakdale City of - Industrial Drive Debris Site	no	Robert Staehle (318) 481-7837	E Industrial Dr, Oakdale	30.80660300	-92.64461700	160677	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Ascension	Capital	Ascension Parish Government - Lamar Dixon Expo Center	no	Richard Webre (225) 620-2020	9039 St Landry Rd, Gonzales	30.19361100	-90.95361100	83997	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Ascension	Capital	Ascension Parish Govt - Evan Hall Sugar Co-op Debris Site	no	Ronnie Fairchild (225) 621-1129	33389 LA Hwy 1 N, Donaldsonville	30.11685600	-91.04632100	177779	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Ascension	Capital	Gonzales City of - Old Woodwaste Landfill Debris Site	no	Jackie Baumann (225) 647-9589	1023 E Cornerview Rd, Gonzales	30.22960000	-90.90850000	28347	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Assumption	Capital	Assumption Parish Police Jury - Collection Facility	yes	Bobby Naquin (985) 369-7742	123 Ezekiel St, Napoleonville	29.97349700	-91.02978300	24890	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Avoyelles	Northeast	Avoyelles Parish - Bunkie Debris Site	no	Joseph Frank (318) 240-9160	1477 Bayou Dulac Rd S of Luke Martin Rd, Bunkie	30.99480800	-92.17847800	133498	Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Avoyelles	Northeast	Avoyelles Parish - Little Corner Road Debris Site	no	Joseph Frank (318) 240-9160	10 acres behind 581 Little Corner Rd,, Hessmer	31.07116900	-92.13832700	165196	Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Avoyelles	Northeast	LADOTD - Hwy 1 Debris Site	no	Marcus Connella (337) 238-6406	7639 Hwy 1, Mansura	31.08468300	-92.05562200	196904	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Avoyelles	Northeast	LADOTD - N Bayou Des Glaise Rd Debris Site	no	Marcus Connella (337) 238-6406	4593 N Bayou Des Glaise Rd, Moreauville	31.16344200	-91.88163300	196903	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Beauregard	Southwest	Beauregard Parish Police Jury - Black Gimnick Rd Debris Site	no	David Williams (337) 462-0675	Black Gimnick Rd, De Ridder	30.79627000	-93.13191000	160830	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Beauregard	Southwest	Beauregard Parish Police Jury - Burks Cemetery Road Debris Site	no	David Williams (337) 462-0675	Burks Cemetery Rd, Merryville	30.68106000	-93.58398000	166568	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Beauregard	Southwest	Beauregard Parish Police Jury - Casey Road Debris Site	yes	David Williams (337) 462-0675	Casey Rd, Merryville	30.50376000	-93.56696000	166573	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging

Beauregard	Southwest	Beauregard Parish Police Jury - Charles Libick Road Debris Site	no	David Williams (337) 462-0675	Charles Libick Rd off Hwy 1147, De Ridder	30.77778000	-93.09936000	166575	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Beauregard	Southwest	Beauregard Parish Police Jury - Hwy 112 Debris Site	no	David Williams (337) 462-0675	Hwy 112, Sugartown	30.82921100	-92.98319100	166574	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Beauregard	Southwest	Beauregard Parish Police Jury - Hwy 190 Debris Site	yes	Tayra DeHoven (337) 463-7019	10182 Hwy 190 W, Merryville	30.47000000	-93.32000000	200582	C & D staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Beauregard	Southwest	Beauregard Parish Police Jury - LA Hwy 109 Debris Site	yes	Tayra DeHoven (337) 463-7019	6249 LA Hwy 109, Fields	30.55257000	-93.57470000	200583	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Beauregard	Southwest	Beauregard Parish Police Jury - Nichol Sibley Road Debris Site	no	David Williams (337) 462-0675	Nichol Sibley Rd, Merryville	30.79809000	-93.52074000	166571	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Beauregard	Southwest	Beauregard Parish Police Jury - North Bearhead Road Debris Site	no	David Williams (337) 462-0675	N Bearhead Rd, Singer	30.62797000	-93.44784000	166565	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Beauregard	Southwest	Beauregard Parish Police Jury - Stamps Road Debris Site	yes	David Williams (337) 462-0675	Stamps Rd, Merryville	30.81731000	-93.45331000	166569	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Beauregard	Southwest	Beauregard Parish Police Jury - Tree Farm Rd Debris Site	no	David Williams (337) 462-0675	Tree Farm Rd, De Ridder	30.82557000	-93.35942000	160692	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Beauregard	Southwest	Merryville Town of - Merryville Sewer Plant Debris Site	no	Fred Walker (337) 825-8740	480 LA Hwy 389, Merryville	30.74388900	-93.55222200	168993	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Bossier	Northwest	Bossier Parish Maximum Security Jail	no	Ronnie Andrews (318) 965-3752	2985 Old Plain Dealing Rd, Plain Dealing	32.83388900	-93.74722200	114506	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Calcasieu	Southwest	Calcasieu Parish - Greathouse Debris Site	no	Jon Gwatney (337) 721-3700	1888 E Lincoln Rd, Lake Charles	30.10192800	-93.23130000	170997	Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Calcasieu	Southwest	Calcasieu Parish Police Jury - Krause & Managan Debris Site	no	Jon Gwatney (337) 721-3700	1360 N Belgis Pkwy, Sulphur	30.25797500	-93.35964500	166485	Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Calcasieu	Southwest	Calcasieu Parish Police Jury - McManus C&D Debris Site	no	Jon Gwatney (337) 721-3700	4128 Hwy 3059, Lake Charles	30.28621000	-93.15546000	166055	Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Calcasieu	Southwest	DeQuincy City of - Hwy 12 Debris Site	no	Mary Jo Bayles (337) 786-8241	Hwy 12 W by Airport, Dequincy	30.43400000	-93.46909700	132764	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Calcasieu	Southwest	Sulphur City of - Burton Street Debris Site	no	Randall Chiasson (337) 527-4507	2450 Burton St, Sulphur	30.24203400	-93.34935400	160757	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Calcasieu	Southwest	Sulphur City of - Regional WWTP	no	Bridget Mounce (337) 527-4578	3400 Bayou D'Inde Rd, Westlake	30.19312000	-93.30713000	19201	Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative staging
Calcasieu	Southwest	Town of Vinton - STP	no	Terry Vice (337) 589-7453	1010 Wastewater Rd, Vinton	30.19613000	-93.56514000	19082	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Caldwell	Northeast	Caldwell Parish Police Jury - Landfill Rd Debris Site	no	Kenny Finley (318) 331-0514	Landfill Rd, Columbia	32.08916700	-92.10027800	184231	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Cameron	Southwest	Cameron Parish - Grand Chenier Hwy Debris Site	no	Danny Lavergne (337) 775-7048	4323 Grand Chenier Hwy, Grand Chenier	29.44500000	-92.53110000	193322	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Cameron	Southwest	Cameron Parish - Gulf Beach Hwy Debris Site	no	Danny Lavergne (337) 775-7048	5200 Gulf Beach Hwy, Johnsons Bayou	29.45520000	-93.37900000	193324	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, White goods staging

Cameron	Southwest	Cameron Parish - Marshall Street Debris Site	no	Danny Lavergne (337) 775-7048	1633 Marshall St, Cameron	29.47300000	-93.14380000	193325	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste disposal
Catahoula	Northeast	Catahoula Parish Police Jury - Catahoula C&D Landfill Debris Site	no	Ellis Booth (318) 744-5697	622 Old Columbia Rd, Harrisonburg	31.77798400	-91.83855400	51992	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Claiborne	Northwest	Haynesville Town of - Highway 79 Debris Site	no	Penny Fields (318) 624-0911	Hwy 79, N of Boliew Rd, Haynesville	32.99399200	-93.14675000	160577	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Concordia	Northeast	Ferriday Town of - Industrial Rd Debris Site	no	Larry Gordon (318) 757-3411	301 Industrial Dr, Ferriday	31.62232300	-91.56575300	134172	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
East Baton Rouge	Capital	Baker City of - Groom Rd Hillcrest Cemetery Debris Site	no	Julie McCulloch (225) 775-5584	6213 Groom Rd, Baker	30.58398300	-91.13025000	160958	Vegetative staging
East Baton Rouge	Capital	Baker City of - Groom Road Arthur Griffin Tract Debris Site	no	Julie McCulloch (225) 775-5584	Groom Rd 0.3 Mi W of Hwy 19, Baker	30.58885600	-91.17395000	171042	C & D staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
East Baton Rouge	Capital	East Baton Rouge Parish - N Sherwood Forest Blvd Debris Site	no	William Patrick (225) 389-5245	N Sherwood Forest Blvd, Baton Rouge	30.47555600	-91.05750000	160657	C & D staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
East Baton Rouge	Capital	East Baton Rouge Parish - NRRI Pecue Lane Debris Site	no	William Patrick (225) 389-5245	9455 Pecue Ln, Baton Rouge	30.36388900	-91.04833300	166588	C & D staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
East Baton Rouge	Capital	East Baton Rouge Parish - NRRI Rafe Meyer Rd Debris Site	no	William Patrick (225) 389-5245	1500 Rafe Mayer Rd, Baton Rouge	30.56530000	-91.18670000	183806	C & D staging, Metals staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
East Baton Rouge	Capital	East Baton Rouge Parish - NRRI Scenic Hwy Debris Site	no	William Patrick (225) 389-5245	12537 Scenic Hwy, Baton Rouge	30.55638900	-91.20750000	160758	C & D staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
East Baton Rouge	Capital	Zachary City of - Old Slaughter Road Debris Site	no	Chris Davezac (225) 654-0201	5640 Old Slaughter Rd, Zachary	30.65643600	-91.14283800	161846	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
East Feliciana	Capital	Jackson Town of - Hwy 952 Debris Site	no	Alan Passman (225) 634-7777	Hwy 952, Jackson	30.86915000	-91.20342000	160797	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Evangeline	Acadiana	Evangeline Ph Solid Waste Commission - Lake Hope Rd Debris Site	no	Albert Veillion (337) 468-4582	1369 Lake Hope Rd, Mamou	30.60992800	-92.37439700	134662	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Franklin	Northeast	Gilbert Village of - Maurice Street Debris Site	no	Wayne Jones (318) 498-0480	Dead End of Maurice St, Gilbert	32.05708000	-91.66693000	186620	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Franklin	Northeast	Winnsboro City of - Industrial Drive Debris Site	no	Clarence Stinson (318) 439-0557	1490 Industrial Dr, Winnsboro	32.19369000	-91.72241900	160703	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Grant	Northeast	Colfax Town of - Webb Smith Drive Debris Site	no	Derrian Sapp (318) 627-3111	208½ Webb Smith Dr, Colfax	31.52299100	-92.69002100	160666	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Grant	Northeast	Grant Parish Police Jury - Palmer Rd Debris Site	no	Mike Merrell (318) 451-1562	Palmer Rd & Grays Creek Rd, Prospect	31.44681100	-92.50434400	160552	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Iberia	Acadiana	Iberia Parish Government - Gordon C&D Landfill Debris Site	no	Herman Broussard (337) 364-8474	6500 Coteau Rd, New Iberia	30.02501500	-91.95951300	178264	C & D staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging,

									Woodwaste staging
Iberville	Capital	Iberville Parish Council - Enterprise Blvd Debris Site	no	Edward "Lucky" Songy (225) 687-5190	20700 Enterprise Blvd, Plaquemine	30.31077800	-91.28063900	170146	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Iberville	Capital	Iberville Parish Council - John Britton Pkwy Debris Site	no	Edward "Lucky" Songy (225) 687-5190	59009 John Britton Pkwy, Plaquemine	30.31238000	-91.27473000	160704	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Iberville	Capital	Maringouin Town of - Hwy 77 Debris Site	no	John Overton (225) 625-2630	Hwy 77, Maringouin	30.47920000	-91.50429000	189192	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Gretna City of - Anson Street Debris Site	no	Dina Matthews (504) 363-1579	1000-1300 Block Anson St, Gretna	29.92873700	-90.04201100	188075	C & D staging, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Gretna City of - Burmaster Street Debris Site	no	Dina Matthews (504) 363-1579	1101 Burmaster St, Gretna	29.93043700	-90.04399900	178214	C & D staging, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Gretna City of - Huey P Long & Gretna Blvd Debris Site	no	Dina Matthews (504) 363-1579	Huey P Long & Gretna Blvd, Gretna	29.89315500	-90.04868700	178217	C & D staging, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Harahan City of - River Rd Debris Site	no	Edwin Lauri Cella () -	6148 River Rd, Harahan	29.92950700	-90.19338800	183699	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	IESI LA Corp - Jefferson Parish Sanitary Landfill	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	5800 Hwy 90 W, Avondale	29.91420000	-90.26380000	6961	Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish - 8200 River Rd Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	8200 River Rd, Waggaman	29.94326000	-90.22905600	183685	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish - David Drive Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	400 David Dr, Metairie	29.98045000	-90.21247000	166038	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish - Hwy 90 Landfill Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	5000 Hwy 90, Avondale	29.91427400	-90.23205800	160586	C & D staging, Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish - Lafreniere Park Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	3000 Downs Blvd, Metairie	29.99731292	-90.21513278	70322	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish - Lapalco Blvd Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	6250 Lapalco Blvd, Marrero	29.87605000	-90.11540000	160341	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish - Leo Kerner Pkwy Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	6201 Leo Kerner Pkwy, Marrero	29.80145000	-90.09746500	185493	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish - Ludwig Lane Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	NW Corner of Ludwig Ln & Medical Ave, Grand Isle	29.23552000	-89.99940000	138372	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish - Metairie Hammond Hwy Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	201 Metairie Hammond Hwy, Metairie	30.02008800	-90.12417200	183688	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods

									staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish - Old Caminada Landfill Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	Off Hwy 1 100 Yards Past Parish Line, Grand Isle	29.19030900	-90.08120500	171013	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish - River Birch Landfill Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	2000 S Kenner Ave, Waggaman	29.93175900	-90.27478300	183687	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish - River Rd Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	6148 River Rd, Harahan	29.92950700	-90.19338800	183686	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish Dept of Drainage - Canal #3 to Veterans Blvd Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	Canal #3 to Veterans Blvd, Metairie	30.00563100	-90.22144200	167043	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish Dept of Drainage - Lynette Dr to W Metairie Ave Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	Lynette Dr to W Metairie Ave, Metairie	29.87215000	-90.21476177	166521	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish Dept of Drainage - Veterans Blvd to W Napoleon Ave Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	Veterans Blvd to W Napoleon Ave, Metairie	29.99824700	-90.21892500	166519	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish Dept of Drainage - W Napoleon Ave to Lynette Dr Debris Site	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	W Napoleon Ave to Lynette Dr, Metairie	29.99366333	-90.21733500	166520	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Jefferson Parish Dept of Sewerage - Rosethorne	no	Marnie Winter (504) 736-6443	865 Jean Lafitte Blvd, Lafitte	29.76043000	-90.10396000	41965	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Kenner City of - 23rd Street Debris Site	no	Douglas Dodt (504) 471-2100	1803 23rd St, Kenner	29.99916667	-90.24385889	187582	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Metals staging, Tires staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	Kenner City of - Williams Blvd Debris Site	no	Douglas Dodt (504) 471-2100	Vacant field behind 4545 Williams Blvd, Kenner	30.03833333	-90.24277778	187554	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Metals staging, Tires staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	St Charles Parish - Hwy 90 Landfill Debris Site	no	Chandra Sampey (985) 783-5102	5000 Hwy 90, Avondale	29.91305600	-90.24583300	171008	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Jefferson	Southeast	West Jefferson Levee District - Lapalco & Nicole St Debris Site	no	John Monzon (504) 340-0318	Corner of Lapalco Blvd & Nicole St, Westwego	29.89065600	-90.16813600	188152	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Jefferson Davis	Southwest	Jefferson Davis Parish - Martin Rd Debris Site	no	Renee Hicks (337) 824-4792	Martin Rd E of Hwy 99, Welsh	30.17228900	-92.78776900	132989	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Jefferson Davis	Southwest	Jennings City of - Racca Rd Debris Site	no	Cyril Charles (337) 821-5524	Racca Rd, Jennings	30.20013600	-92.63993900	8044	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
LaSalle	Northeast	Jena Town of - Kendrick & Mitchell Street Debris Site	no	David Miller (318) 992-2148	Corner of Kendrick & Mitchell St, Jena	31.67908300	-92.12591400	160825	
LaSalle	Northeast	LaSalle Parish Police Jury - Landfill Road Debris Site	no	Bard Lambeth (318) 992-2101	255 Landfill Rd, Olla	31.79589000	-92.18822600	198271	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Metals staging,

									Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Lafayette	Acadiana	Broussard City of - Hwy 92 Debris Site	no	Mel Bertrand (337) 319-6237	off Hwy 92, Broussard	30.09855900	-91.96518300	133384	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Lafayette	Acadiana	Carencro City of - Post Road WWTP	no	Jay Castille (337) 896-8481	1031A Post Rd St, Carencro	30.32833300	-92.05638900	31094	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Lafayette	Acadiana	Duson Town of - South A Street Debris Site	no	Johnny Thibodeaux (337) 873-6754	South A St Ext, Duson	30.22533900	-92.17960000	133248	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Lafayette	Acadiana	Lafayette Consolidated Government - Dugas Road Debris Site	no	Terry Cordick (337) 291-8509	400 Dugas Rd, Lafayette	30.28648900	-92.06132500	192180	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Woodwaste staging
Lafayette	Acadiana	Lafayette Consolidated Govt - Angco C&D Landfill Debris Site	no	Terry Cordick (337) 291-8509	4042 NE Evangeline Thruway, Carencro	30.32696700	-92.03518900	177633	C & D staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Lafayette	Acadiana	Lafayette Consolidated Govt - Guidry St Debris Site	no	Terry Cordick (337) 291-8509	500 Guidry St, Lafayette	30.21408300	-92.00363300	177634	C & D staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Lafayette	Acadiana	Lafayette Consolidated Govt - Malapart Road Debris Site	no	Terry Cordick (337) 291-8509	491 Malapart Rd, Lafayette	30.29043100	-92.06591700	133367	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Lafayette	Acadiana	Lafayette Consolidated Govt - W Gloria Switch Rd Debris Site	no	Terry Cordick (337) 291-8509	1807 W Gloria Switch Rd, Lafayette	30.29587000	-92.07344000	177632	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Lafayette	Acadiana	Scott City of - Angco Debris Site	no	Keith Theriot (337) 280-5799	4042 NE Evangeline Thwy, Carencro	30.32370800	-92.02745000	169227	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Lafayette	Acadiana	Scott City of - Lions Club Rd Debris Site	no	Keith Theriot (337) 280-5799	118 Lions Club Rd, Scott	30.24007500	-92.09889700	184684	Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Lafourche	Southeast	Greater Lafourche Port Commission - Flotation Canal Rd Debris Site	no	Joni Tuck (985) 632-1122	273 Flotation Canal Rd, Fourchon City	29.09000000	-90.11170000	198778	
Lafourche	Southeast	Lafourche Parish - Hwy 308 Debris Site	no	Jerome Danos (985) 493-6928	Hwy 308, Galliano	29.41955500	-90.28618200	153078	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Lafourche	Southeast	Lafourche Parish Government - Abby Rd Debris Site	no	Jerome Danos (985) 537-7603	Abby Rd & 40 Arpent Rd, Thibodaux	29.83160100	-90.83101300	160731	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Lafourche	Southeast	Lafourche Parish Govt - Better Material Recycling Hwy 1 Debris Site	no	Jerome Danos (985) 537-7603	1448 Hwy 1, Thibodaux	29.75946000	-90.74901000	172348	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Lafourche	Southeast	Lafourche Parish Govt - Hwy 182 Debris Site	no	Jerome Danos (985) 637-5199	3451 Hwy 182, Raceland	29.68258600	-90.64590800	133015	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Livingston	Capital	Denham Springs City of - Hwy 1032 Debris Site	no	Paeton Burkett (225) 667-8328	Hwy 1032, Denham Springs	30.42819000	-90.96820900	165376	Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative chipping/grinding,

									Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Livingston	Capital	Livingston Parish - Charley Watts Debris Site	no	Mark Harrell (225) 686-3066	Charley Watts Rd N of Leroy McGee, Livingston	30.48308300	-90.75163900	133134	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Livingston	Capital	Livingston Parish - Hwy 1032 Debris Site	no	Mark Harrell (225) 686-3066	Hwy 1032, Denham Springs	30.43430000	-90.96550000	177605	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Livingston	Capital	Livingston Parish - Hwy 444 Debris Site	no	Mark Harrell (225) 686-3066	Hwy 444, Livingston	30.33690000	-90.69620000	166376	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging
Livingston	Capital	Livingston Parish - Pierson Lane Debris Site	no	Mark Harrell (225) 686-3066	Pierson Ln, Albany	30.50680000	-90.64370000	177595	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Livingston	Capital	Walker City of - Hwy 1029 (Corbin Ave) Debris Site	no	Fred Raiford (225) 665-4356	Hwy 1029 (Corbin Ave), Walker	30.49853900	-90.85854700	133299	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Morehouse	Northeast	Bastrop City of - Jackson St Debris Site	no	Willie McKee (318) 283-3304	327 Jackson St, Bastrop	32.46100000	-91.55380000	184809	Vegetative staging
Morehouse	Northeast	Bastrop City of - Mer Rouge Rd Landfill Debris Site	no	Willie McKee (318) 283-3304	Hwy 2, Bastrop	32.77270700	-91.84454700	166590	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Natchitoches	Northwest	Natchitoches City of - Old City Landfill Debris Site	no	Bryan Wimberly (318) 357-3850	LA 3175 Bypass & Breazeale Spring St, Natchitoches	31.70027800	-93.10583300	160595	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Orleans	Southeast	New Orleans City of - Florida Ave Transfer Station	no	Cynthia M Sylvain-Lear (504) 915-3571	2829 Elysian Fields, New Orleans	29.98690000	-90.05790000	30345	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Metals staging, Tires staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Orleans	Southeast	New Orleans City of - Hendee Street Debris Site	no	Cynthia M Sylvain-Lear (504) 915-3571	Hendee St & Erie St, New Orleans	29.92866900	-90.04011900	133184	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Metals staging, Tires staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Orleans	Southeast	New Orleans City of - Old Gentilly Rd Debris Site	no	Cynthia M Sylvain-Lear (504) 915-3571	Old Gentilly Rd & Read Blvd, New Orleans	30.01365800	-89.96594700	133180	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Metals staging, Tires staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Orleans	Southeast	New Orleans City of - Sanitation Dept Gentilly Landfill	no	Cynthia M Sylvain-Lear (504) 915-3571	10200 Almonaster Ave, New Orleans	30.00930000	-89.97670000	1036	C & D staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging
Orleans	Southeast	Port of New Orleans - WTP	no	Ryan Bylsma () -	6500 Terminal Rd, New Orleans	30.00065000	-90.01185000	119581	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Metals staging, Tires staging, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Orleans	Southeast	Recovery 1 Landfill	no	Cynthia M Sylvain-Lear (504) 915-3571	17000 Chef Menteur Hwy, New Orleans	30.04676000	-89.87655000	3520	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Metals staging, Tires staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging

Ouachita	Northeast	City of West Monroe - Exchange Street Debris Site	yes	Ed Dayton (318) 325-0496	300 ft right of 399 Exchange St, West Monroe	32.50140600	-92.17902200	194147	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Metals staging, Tires staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Ouachita	Northeast	Ouachita Parish Police Jury - Smith Cemetery Road Debris Site	no	David Cobb (318) 387-2383	Smith Cemetery Rd (Trade St), West Monroe	32.49091800	-92.19665000	176417	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Ouachita	Northeast	Sterlington Town of - Boardman Ave Debris Site	no	James McDonald (318) 665-0525	N end of Boardman Ave & Entergy Plant, Sterlington	32.70046400	-92.08157700	161034	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Plaquemines	Southeast	Plaquemines Parish - Landfill Rd Debris Site	no	Scott Rousselle (504) 234-0074	184 Landfill Rd off Walker Rd, Belle Chasse	29.79675000	-90.04264200	140079	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Plaquemines	Southeast	Plaquemines Parish - Oak Dr Debris Site	no	Scott Rousselle (504) 234-0074	200 Oak Dr, Braithwaite	29.85908000	-89.91838900	165373	Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Plaquemines	Southeast	Plaquemines Parish Government - 6977 Hwy 39 Debris Site	no	Scott Rousselle (504) 234-0074	6977 Hwy 39, Braithwaite	29.76837500	-90.01319400	185511	Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Plaquemines	Southeast	Plaquemines Parish Government - Fort Jackson Landfill	no	Scott Rousselle (504) 234-0074	146 Compactor Rd, Boothville	29.35206400	-89.44145600	121605	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Plaquemines	Southeast	Plaquemines Parish Government - Hwy 15 Debris Site	no	Scott Rousselle (504) 234-0074	56015 Hwy 15, Pointe a la Hache	29.57775300	-89.79556100	9033	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Pointe Coupee	Capital	Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury - Hwy 1 Debris Site	no	Blaine Bordelon (225) 638-5536	9636 Hwy 1, New Roads	30.70200000	-91.51400000	160346	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Rapides	Northeast	Alexandria City of - N Third Street Debris Site	no	Richard Billings (318) 441-6060	N Third & Oak St, Alexandria	31.31940000	-92.45340000	133306	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Rapides	Northeast	LADOTD - LA 181 Debris Site	yes	Faith Roussell Willis CEM (225) 379-1781	Storage Yard off I-49 near LA 181, Cheneyville	30.98812000	-92.31077000	160336	Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Rapides	Northeast	LeCompte Town of - Sugar Street Debris Site	no	President of the Rapides Parish Police Jury (318) 776-5488	W end of Sugar St, Lecompte	31.09317700	-92.40585400	160388	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Rapides	Northeast	Pineville City of - Lakeside Ball Park Site	no	Marion Simpson (318) 449-5668	300 Hickory St, Pineville	31.30940000	-92.41980000	165433	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Rapides	Northeast	Rapides Parish - Esler Field Road Debris Site	no	Dennis Woodward (318) 473-6603	Esler Field Rd & Hwy 116, Pineville	31.38664400	-92.29937500	140137	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Rapides	Northeast	Rapides Parish - Hester Landing Road Debris Site	no	Dennis Woodward (318) 473-6603	Hester Landing Rd, McNary	30.98486900	-92.53519400	136814	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Rapides	Northeast	Rapides Parish - Vanzant Road Debris Site	no	Dennis Woodward (318) 473-6603	Vanzant Rd & Bathouse Rd SW of, Boyce	31.33340600	-92.72044500	140135	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Sabine	Northwest	IESI - Sabine Parish Sanitary Landfill	no	Pete Chreene (318) 256-6361	955 Sabine Landfill Rd,,	31.61430000	-93.55650000	12448	Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative burning open,

					Many				Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Bernard	Southeast	St Bernard Parish - Old Woodlake Landfill Debris Site	no	John Rahaim (504) 442-1040	off LA Hwy 300, Reggio	29.79427000	-89.76372000	133061	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Bernard	Southeast	St Bernard Parish - Paris Road Landfill	no	John Rahaim (504) 442-1040	Paris Rd, Chalmette	29.96938900	-89.95096200	4371	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. James	Capital	Gramercy Town of - Hwy 3125 Debris Site	no	Steve Nosacka (225) 869-4403	20520 Hwy 3125, Gramercy	30.05350800	-90.71962900	166272	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
St. James	Capital	St James Parish - Hwy 3125 Debris Site	no	Shane Landry (225) 562-2415	20520 Hwy 3125, Paulina	30.05350800	-90.71962900	160317	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
St. James	Capital	St James Parish - Hwy 3127 Debris Site	no	Shane Landry (225) 562-2415	39305 Hwy 3127, Vacherie	29.96160000	-90.75210000	160312	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, White goods staging
St. James	Capital	St James Parish - Hwy 44 Debris Site	yes	Shane Landry (225) 562-2415	8100 Hwy 44, Convent	30.06130400	-90.84505700	160316	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
St. John the Baptist	Southeast	St John the Baptist Parish - Edgard West Bank Debris Site	yes	Brian Nunes () -	3671 Hwy 18, Edgard	30.03419000	-90.60522000	183798	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
St. John the Baptist	Southeast	St John the Baptist Parish Govt - Airport Road Debris Site	yes	Brian Nunes () -	356 Airport Rd, Reserve	30.08611000	-90.57867300	177609	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging
St. Landry	Acadiana	Krotz Springs Town of - Hwy 3174 Debris Site	no	Floyd Mason () -	Old Hwy 190 & Hwy 3174, Krotz Springs	30.53828000	-91.77286000	135554	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Landry	Acadiana	Palmetto Village of - East Railroad Debris Site	no	David Krull (337) 623-4426	224 E Railroad Ave, Palmetto	30.71749000	-91.90418000	184982	Vegetative burning open, Woodwaste staging
St. Landry	Acadiana	St Landry Parish - Frank Rd Debris Site	no	Lisa Vidrine (337) 948-7177	300 ft S of 529 Frank Rd, Lawtell	30.52410300	-92.16794400	161101	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
St. Landry	Acadiana	St Landry Parish District 5 Public Works - Hwy 71S Debris Site	no	Ronald Buschel (337) 585-6637	6543 Hwy 71 S , Lebeau	30.68204100	-91.93634000	193560	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging
St. Landry	Acadiana	St Landry Parish Government - Chretien Road Debris Site	no	Lisa Vidrine (337) 948-7177	945 Chretien Point Rd, Sunset	30.39707800	-92.09755300	183855	Vegetative staging
St. Landry	Acadiana	St Landry Parish Government - Hwy 743 Debris Site	no	Lisa Vidrine (337) 948-7177	2710 Hwy 743, Opelousas	30.57582800	-92.01976900	160735	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
St. Landry	Acadiana	St Landry Parish Govt - Hwy 71 Debris Site	no	Lisa Vidrine (337) 948-7177	6536 Hwy 71 S, Lebeau	30.68323600	-91.91830600	160811	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
St. Landry	Acadiana	St Landry Parish Govt - Rowan Debris Site	no	Lisa Vidrine (337) 948-7177	108 Rowan Ln, Arnaudville	30.40639700	-91.93754200	160736	Vegetative staging
St. Landry	Acadiana	Washington Town of - Mullberry Street Debris Site	no	Joseph Pitre (337) 826-3626	620 Mullberry St, Washington	30.61442800	-92.06851900	178724	Vegetative staging
St. Martin	Acadiana	Breaux Bridge City of - Doucet Drive Debris Site	no	Darren Babin (337) 316-0156	Doucet Dr, Breaux Bridge	30.28990800	-91.89560000	160310	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
St. Martin	Acadiana	Lafayette Consolidated Govt - Greenpoint Debris Site	no	Terry Cordick (337) 291-8509	1469 Old Spanish Hwy, Broussard	30.29767800	-92.07474700	177636	C & D staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Martin	Acadiana	St Martinville City of - West	no	Kirk Lasseigne	W Little Oak Dr ,	30.10383000	-91.85090100	168892	Vegetative burning open,


		Little Oak Drive Debris Site		(337) 280-9314	St. Martinville				Vegetative staging
St. Mary	Acadiana	Franklin City of - Iberia Street Debris Site	no	Jeremy Smith (337) 828-6348	1300 Iberia St, Franklin	29.79799400	-91.51658600	75105	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Mary	Acadiana	St Mary Parish Government - Harold J "Babe" Landry Landfill	no	Donovan Driskill (985) 385-4531	752 Thorguson Dr, Berwick	29.68110000	-91.23473000	9340	C & D staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Mary	Acadiana	St Mary Parish Water & Sewer Commission #4 - WWTP	no	() -	Hwy 326 S of, Charenton	29.86083300	-91.53416700	43387	C & D staging, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	Covington City of - Higgins Road Debris Site	no	Christopher Davis (985) 898-4700	end of Higgins Rd, Covington	30.56663800	-89.99776600	160792	Vegetative staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	Covington City of - M P Planche Road Debris Site	yes	Christopher Davis (985) 898-4700	M P Planche Rd 8/10 Mi from Hwy25, Covington	30.52031300	-90.13510500	183779	Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, White goods staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	Madisonville Town of - Johnson St Debris Site	no	Kyle Matthews (985) 845-0167	Johnson St off Hwy 21, Madisonville	30.41107449	-90.16433278	134693	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	Slidell City of - Brownsvillage Rd Debris Site	no	Rueben Castillo () -	36905 Brownsvillage Rd, Slidell	30.31388900	-89.78833300	183667	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Camp Villere Rd Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	Camp Villere Rd, Slidell	30.30833900	-89.81311100	183813	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Diamond Dr Debris Site	no	Dan Bond (985) 848-2552	SW corner of Diamond Dr & Hwy 25, Folsom	30.66220111	-90.20630275	166168	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - E Howze Beach Rd Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	408 E Howze Beach Rd 0.1 Mi SW of Honda Dealership, Slidell	30.22739619	-89.76569456	166167	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Highway Dept Road Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	38266 Hwy Dept Rd, Pearl River	30.34730333	-89.76431500	166170	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Hwy 1081 Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	Stafford Rd off Hwy 437, Covington	30.57365160	-90.05407000	132487	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Hwy 1083 N of Cleland Rd Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	E Side of Hwy 1083 N of Cleland Rd, Covington	30.54540446	-90.00704430	171156	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Hwy 1083 South of Cleland Rd Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	E Side of Hwy 1083 S of Cleland Rd, Covington	30.54228330	-90.00709667	166173	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Hwy 36 Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	Pearl River to Hickory, Hickory	30.42409000	-89.87009500	133113	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning

									open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Hwy 434 Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	65501 Hwy 434, Lacombe	30.37830000	-89.90279000	166165	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Hwy 435 Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	Hwy 435 5 Mi W of Hwy 41, Abita Springs	30.51684446	-89.94104117	166183	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Hwy 437 Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	E side of Hwy 437, Covington	30.53522167	-90.07474500	166176	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - LA Industries Pitt Rd Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	69340 LA Industries Pitt Rd, Pearl River	30.44167600	-89.78067800	166166	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Mapes Rd Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	81386 Mapes Rd off Hwy 40, Folsom	30.61539500	-90.12071667	166174	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Rich Rd Debris Site	no	David Brunet (985) 898-2552	NW corner of Hwy 16 & Rich Rd, Sun	30.65070277	-89.90501110	166186	C & D staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Spur 41 Debris Site	no	David Brunet (985) 898-2552	65339 Spur 41, Pearl River	30.38275615	-89.75440289	166184	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish - Travis Road Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	Travis Rd Hwy 41, Pearl River	30.51085000	-89.82185000	166182	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
St. Tammany	Southeast	St Tammany Parish Government - Hwy 59 Debris Site	no	David Brunet () -	70459 Hwy 59, Abita Springs	30.43427200	-90.04206600	183803	C & D staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Tangipahoa	Capital	Amite City Town of - Hwy 1048 Debris Site	no	Pris DiLorenzo (985) 748-6761	Hwy 1048, Arcola	30.78341900	-90.54295000	160311	Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Tangipahoa	Capital	Hammond City of - Sun Lane Debris Site	no	Robert Morgan (985) 277-5957	Sun Ln, Hammond	30.52229200	-90.45314000	161040	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Tangipahoa	Capital	Ponchatoula Area Recreation District #1 - Ponchatoula Park Debris Site	no	Jacob Stevens (985) 981-9707	19030 Ponchatoula Park Dr, Ponchatoula	30.46352200	-90.41492800	197952	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging
Tangipahoa	Capital	Ponchatoula City of - Industrial Park Debris Site	no	Rhonda Sheridan (985) 386-6484	Industrial Park Blvd, Ponchatoula	30.42709100	-90.44487100	162153	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging
Tangipahoa	Capital	Tangipahoa Parish Regional Solid Waste	no	Terrance Stewart (985)	57510 Hano Rd, Independence	30.68680600	-90.56547200	43470	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Metals staging,

		Facility		878-4403					Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Terrebonne	Southeast	Ashland Sanitary Landfill	no	Clay Naquin (985) 873-6739	3667 Hwy 57, Ashland	29.51837500	-90.66876400	9413	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Terrebonne	Southeast	Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government - Crochetville Solid Waste Pick Up Station	no	Clay Naquin (985) 873-6739	166 Crochetville Rd, Montegut	29.47897500	-90.55945600	148839	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Terrebonne	Southeast	Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government - Schriever Solid Waste Pick Up Station	no	Clay Naquin (985) 873-6739	651 Isle of Cuba Rd, Schriever	29.71346100	-90.84132800	148837	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Terrebonne	Southeast	Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Govt - Coteau Road Debris Site	no	Clay Naquin (985) 873-6739	2321 Coteau Rd, Houma	29.64926700	-90.72511900	178629	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Terrebonne	Southeast	Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Govt - Hwy 24 N Debris Site	no	Clay Naquin (985) 873-6739	Hwy 24 N Adj to Harmony & Michelle Bridges, Gray	29.69045200	-90.78513400	178630	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Terrebonne	Southeast	Terrebonne Parish Recreation District #8 - Donner Community Center	no	Clay Naquin (985) 873-6739	361 Azalea Dr, Donner	29.69385600	-90.95404400	86780	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Vermilion	Acadiana	Gueydan Town of - Maree Michell Rd Debris Site	no	David Dupuis (337) 536-9415	LA 14 & Maree Michell Rd, Gueydan	30.02027800	-92.49500000	160512	Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative composting, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Vernon	Southwest	Gilmer Nash - Burn Site	yes	() -	Hwy 111 S of Hwy 8, Burr Ferry	31.04623900	-93.49068900	132992	C & D staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Vernon	Southwest	J Keel Road - Burn Site	yes	() -	J Keel Rd W of Rosepine at Harvey Crossing Rd , Knight	30.95050000	-93.38980000	132994	C & D staging, Electronic waste staging, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Vegetative staging, White goods staging, Woodwaste staging
Vernon	Southwest	Leesville City of - Industrial Park Road Debris Site	no	Courtney Christian () -	Industrial Park Rd, Leesville	31.16975700	-93.27795400	179976	Metals staging, Vegetative burning ACD, Vegetative burning open, Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Vernon	Southwest	Vernon Parish Police Jury - Vernon Parish C&D Landfill	yes	() -	344 John L O'Banion Rd & Hwy 467, Leesville	31.09996900	-93.25136900	52141	Vegetative burning open
Washington	Southeast	Franklinton Town of - Chess Jones Rd Debris Site	no	Reginald McMasters (985) 839-9416	Chess Jones Rd 0.6 Mi N of Hwy 1072, Franklinton	30.83319940	-90.14667100	165692	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
Webster	Northwest	Webster Parish Police Jury - Crichton Road Debris Site	yes	Pete Colvin (318) 470-8100	532 Crichton Rd, Sibley	32.55569800	-93.27366600	169421	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging

Webster	Northwest	Webster Parish Solid Waste Landfill	yes	Pete Colvin (318) 470-8100	493 Landfill Rd, Minden	32.62694400	-93.39416700	85534	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
West Baton Rouge	Capital	West Baton Rouge Parish Council - Section Rd Debris Site	no	Jason Manola (225) 383-4755	6704 Section Rd, Port Allen	30.53537700	-91.30807900	160511	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
West Baton Rouge	Capital	West Baton Rouge Parish Council - Sun Plus Parkway Debris Site	no	Jason Manola (225) 383-4755	corner of Sun Plus Pkwy & Canal Way, Port Allen	30.43012500	-91.21592300	160658	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
West Baton Rouge	Capital	West Baton Rouge Parish Council - Turner Rd Debris Site	no	Jason Manola (225) 383-4755	Turner Rd, Port Allen	30.45627200	-91.23882200	184683	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging
West Feliciana	Capital	DOPSC - LA State Penitentiary - Tunica Trace Debris Site	no	Bruce Dodd (225) 719-2233	17544 Tunica Trace, Angola	30.94060000	-91.56903000	200204	Vegetative burning open, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste burning, Woodwaste staging
Winn	Northeast	Winnfield City of - Compaction Station/Hwy 167 S Debris Site	no	Kiah Beville (318) 628-5756	7759 Hwy 167 S, Winnfield	31.90801000	-92.61166000	52471	Vegetative chipping/grinding, Vegetative staging, Woodwaste staging

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality 602 N. Fifth Street Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Call or e-mail a hotline · Office Address/Phone listing · Locate a DEQ employee
Call 1-866-896-LDEQ or e-mail our Customer Service Center with questions or comments

Department of Environmental Quality Office of Environmental Services Waste Permits Division P.O. Box 4313 Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313 (225) 219-3181	<h1 style="margin: 0;">LOUISIANA</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Emergency Debris Site (EDS)</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">Request Form</h3>	
Your request cannot be approved unless all of the requested information on this form is supplied and accurate . Email form to degdebrisrequest@la.gov or fax to 225-325-8236 . Email questions to degdebrisrequest@la.gov or call 225-364-7901 .		

TYPE OR PRINT

A. <u>Applicant Name</u> (Governmental Agencies only)
--

B. <u>Government Type</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Parish <input type="checkbox"/> Municipality <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify _____	C. <u>Agency Interest (AI) Number</u>
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D. <u>Responsible Official</u> (Government Official who will be responsible for site)			Title
Mailing Address	City	Zip	
Phone Number:	Email Address:		

E. <u>Debris Site Contact</u> (will receive all mail correspondence, must be government employee)			Title
Mailing Address	City	Zip	
Phone Number:	Email Address:		

F. <u>Physical Location</u> (identify by street number, by intersection of roads, or by mileage and direction from an intersection.) Is a site map attached (REQUIRED)? YES <input type="checkbox"/> Request will NOT be processed without one. Scale should be ~1 in. = 1000 ft.		
Address:	City/Zip Code:	Parish:
Note: The city name must be for the closest city in the same parish as the requested site. If the site does not have a 911 address, detailed directions must be provided from the nearest town/city and indicate specific street, road, highway, interstate, and/or location names. Indicate any landmarks and/or mile markers, if necessary. Request will NOT be processed without this information.		

G. <u>Site entrance GPS</u> (required) provide in decimal degrees LAT: _____ LONG: _____
<u>GPS of where activities will occur on property</u> (required) LAT: _____ LONG: _____

H. <u>Hours of Operation</u> Hours _____ AM to _____ PM	Days <input type="checkbox"/> M-F or <input type="checkbox"/> 7 DAYS/WK or <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> W <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> S <input type="checkbox"/> Su	Burning will only be allowed between the hours of 8 AM and 5 PM.
---	---	---

I. <u>Requested Activities</u> (check all potential activities)			
Staging/ Segregation:	<input type="checkbox"/> C&D debris <input type="checkbox"/> woodwaste	<input type="checkbox"/> metals <input type="checkbox"/> tires	<input type="checkbox"/> white goods <input type="checkbox"/> electronic waste <input type="checkbox"/> vegetative debris
Preparation:	<input type="checkbox"/> white goods	Burning: <input type="checkbox"/> vegetative debris (open) <input type="checkbox"/> vegetative debris (air curtain destructor)	
*** THIS PORTION OF SECTION I CAN ONLY BE COMPLETED AFTER AN EMERGENCY HAS BEEN DECLARED. ***			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Requested Activities (Include debris types and associated activities)			
*Note: Pre-approvals are limited to the debris types and activities listed above. Other debris types and activities will NOT be approved until after an emergency has been declared. This includes, but is not limited to, staging and/or disposal of household hazardous waste, orphan drums, vessels, vehicles, or animal carcasses. If more activities are needed after an emergency has been declared, a new request must be filled out and submitted for approval. Contact the LDEQ prior to submitting "Other" requests.			

J. Site Type	YES	NO
Is the site being requested for use as a pre-approved emergency debris site (to be requested <i>before</i> an emergency, can be reused multiple times)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the site being requested as a temporary emergency debris site (to be requested <i>after</i> an emergency for a single time use)? If yes, list the emergency name or FEMA #. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

K. General Site Questions (The request form cannot be processed without answers to questions 1 – 5.)	YES	NO
1. Was this site approved for use in a prior disaster? If yes, which disaster and when did the disaster occur? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Is the requested site activity (ies) a modification of previously approved activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Have the site <u>and</u> surrounding area conditions changed (e.g., added development) since the last prior use? If yes, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. (If requesting burning) Is the site being requested by a municipality? Is the site being requested by a parish for a location in another parish? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the answer to <i>either</i> is <i>yes</i>, is the site within the applicant's jurisdictional limits? • If the site is outside the jurisdictional limits, a parish burn approval <u>must</u> be submitted. The parish burn approval should be for the full time burning is expected (e.g., disaster, pre-approval) and should specifically state the site location requested before a request for burning will be approved by the LDEQ. <input type="checkbox"/> A copy of the parish burn approval is attached.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Does the site have an approval from the State Historic Preservation Office? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, attach a copy of the approval. • If no, fill out a new request on page 4. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

L. Siting Criteria (All questions must be answered and explained, as necessary.)	YES	NO
1. Are there nearby residences and/or businesses that will be inconvenienced or adversely affected by use of the site? If yes, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Are there any site safety issues? (e.g., power lines, pipelines) If yes, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Are any erosion and/or rainwater runoff control measures needed? If yes, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Is additional containment necessary for any wastes that have a potential for leaking? (e.g., white goods leaking Freon) If yes, explain. _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Are the roadways and entrance to the site suitable for trucks hauling debris? If no, explain. _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Is the site fully accessible to fire personnel and equipment? If no, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Is the size of the site sufficient for its intended use? If no, explain. _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Is the general terrain of the site suitable for the proposed activities? If no, explain. _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Is the proposed site located outside of the 100-year floodplain and wetlands? (The floodplain map used shall be an original Flood Insurance Rate Map prepared by FEMA, the Flood Prone Area Map prepared by the US Geological Survey or a National Wetlands Inventory map that depicts the limits and elevations of any 100-year floodplain or wetland on or adjacent to the proposed site.) If no, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. For chipping & grinding, is the proposed site more than 300 feet to residences, businesses, schools, hospitals, clinics, and roads? If no, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. For burning, is the proposed site more than 1,000 feet to residences, businesses, schools, hospitals, clinics, and roads? If no, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Is the proposed site more than 100 feet to property boundaries and on-site structures? If no, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Is the proposed site more than 250 feet to potable water wells? If no, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Is the proposed site more than 100 feet to nearby surface waters? If no, provide the name of the nearest surface water, if it is named. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Is the proposed site more than 10,000 feet to the nearest airport? If no, provide the name of the airport. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

M. <u>Site Operator</u>	Company Name: 	Site Contact Person:
	Telephone Number: 	Email Address:

N. <u>Site Owner</u>	Name: 	Address:
	Telephone Number: 	Email Address:

O. Certification of Responsible Official

I certify that I have personally examined and that I am familiar with the information submitted in this request. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information.

I certify that the site as described in this request meets the applicable requirements and will comply with the following: 1) the Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management; 2) the effective Declarations of Emergency and Administrative Order; and 3) the subsequent Authorization for the Emergency Debris Site.

I understand that I am responsible for notifying First Responders (911 Center, Fire & Rescue, Law Enforcement, and EMS) of the site entrance location and activities at this site.

SIGNATURE (Responsible Official)

PRINT

DATE

LSHPO Site Request Form

If this is a **new request** or there is **no approval** from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the request site, fill out the form below and return it to LDEQ with the EDS form. LDEQ will submit the form to SHPO. Once approved SHPO, will return the approved form to the applicant.

Requirements for Debris Activities Involving Ground Disturbance

Requesting Registration as a (check all that apply):

☐ Staging Site ☐ Chipping & Grinding Site ☐ Composting Site ☐ Burn Site ☐ Disposal Site

If the creation or use of this **emergency** staging, chipping & grinding, composting, burning, and/or disposal site will include ground disturbance, including the creation of temporary access roads, burying of debris or burn residual, or will impact structures over 45 years old, the applicant must coordinate with, and receive comments from, the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), prior to the start of any ground disturbance. **Individual certifications are required for each burning, burial, disposal, and/or staging or stockpiling site. Attach a map, in addition to this form, preferably a copy of a USGS 7.5 minute series quadrangle map with the project site location clearly identified.**

Applicant	Name: 		Address: 	
	City: 		Zip: 	
	Telephone Number: 		Email Address: 	
Location of Emergency Site (complete one row)	Township: 		Range: 	
	Latitude (decimal degree): 		Longitude (decimal degree): 	
	UTM Northing: 		UTM Easting: 	
Site Owner	Name: 		Address: 	
	Telephone Number: 		Email Address: 	

Is a **NEW** road needed to access the requested site? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, show road on map and provide the following information:
 Road length and width: | | | | | **and** Latitude: | | | | | **and** Longitude: | | | | | **or** UTM Northing: | | | | | **and** Easting: | | | | |

Discovery Clause: In the event that archaeological deposits (soils, features, artifacts, other remnants of human activity) are uncovered in urban or rural areas, or if archaeological deposits are found in tree root balls during removal, the project shall be halted and the applicant shall stop all work immediately in the vicinity of the discovery and take reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the finds. The applicant will inform the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) immediately at 225-925-7500 and SHPO at 225-342-8170, and will secure all archaeological findings and restrict access to the area. GOHSEP and SHPO will be responsible for notifying the appropriate Native American Tribes if the site is determined to be Native American. Work may not resume until the Applicant is notified by the Division of Archaeology.

In the event that human remains or an unmarked burial site are encountered, under the terms of the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R.S. Statute 8:671), the applicant will immediately stop all work, secure all artifacts and remains, restrict access to the area, and notify GOHSEP, SHPO, and local law enforcement. GOHSEP and SHPO will consult with the appropriate Native American Tribes if the remains are determined to be Native American. No artifacts or human remains will be removed from the site until all parties have consulted to determine the proper course of action. Work may not resume until the Applicant is notified by the Division of Archaeology.

I certify that (Applicant) _____ is an authorized representative for the site and will comply with all the above conditions.

_____ Signature	_____ Print	_____ Date
Contact Information: Louisiana Office of Cultural Development State Historic Preservation Office ATTN: Rachel Watson P.O. Box 44247 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4242 Telephone: (225) 342-8170 Fax: (225) 342-4480 email: section106@crt.la.gov	Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office Use ONLY I certify that the above referenced site: <input type="checkbox"/> Is not located on any known archeological site or historical property. <input type="checkbox"/> Is located on an archeological site and an alternate area needs to be considered. _____ SHPO Official	
	_____ Date	

Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management

**Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Revised April 8, 2015**

Purpose

The purpose of the Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management is to establish a framework to facilitate the proper management of debris generated by natural disasters within the state (R.S 30:2413.1). The goal is to facilitate a reasonable, efficient, and prompt recovery from such disasters and be protective of human health and the environment. The plan includes flexible and innovative approaches to address disaster-generated debris issues. It adheres to mission of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) to protect human health and the environment to the fullest extent possible under the circumstances. The plan allows LDEQ the flexibility to consider, approve, or disapprove reasonable requests for authorizations, variances, and waivers as needed for rapid and environmentally sound waste management, recycling, and disposal. A primary objective of the plan is to conserve landfill capacity and to protect natural resources to the maximum extent practicable.

Pursuant to the laws of the state of Louisiana, the Secretary of the LDEQ is granted the authority to declare an emergency upon receipt of evidence of an incident that requires immediate action to prevent irreparable damage to the environment and serious threats to life or safety. Upon declaring that an emergency exists, the Secretary may issue such permits, variances, or other orders as necessary to respond to the emergency, and such orders are effective immediately. With the declaration of an emergency, the Secretary issues an administrative order, which provides specific measures authorized within the timeframe of the emergency. Those specific measures contained in the emergency order serve as relief for the duration of the order from the regulatory and proprietary requirements of the LDEQ. However, the measures do not provide relief from the requirements of other federal, state, and local agencies.

Thus, the regulatory flexibility to manage disaster-generated debris in the manner set forth in this plan is authorized upon issuance of an Emergency Declaration and Administrative Order by the LDEQ Secretary. The Emergency Declaration and Administrative Order will require adherence to the "Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management," except where the Plan may be in conflict with the provisions of the Order. In the event of conflict, the Order shall prevail. Moreover, while this plan is consistent with state and federal law, it does not supersede any ordinance adopted by a local governing authority.

This Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management documents some of the lessons learned from prior disasters and extends beyond those lessons to formulate a plan that manages future disasters in a cohesive, organized, and efficient manner, while ensuring protection of public health and the environment.

The LDEQ prepared a Hurricane Katrina Debris Management Plan that was released on September 28, 2005, and revised on October 14, 2005. Additionally during the 2006 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature, Senate Bill 583 (Act 662) was enacted as LA R.S. 30:2413.1. LA R.S. 30:2413.1 directs the LDEQ to develop and implement a comprehensive debris management plan for debris generated by natural disasters. The bill states the goal of the comprehensive debris management plan is to "reuse and recycle material, including the removal of aluminum from debris, in an environmentally beneficial manner and to divert debris from disposal in landfills to the maximum extent practical and efficient which is protective of human health and the environment." Among other things, SB 583 dictates the use of the following debris management practices, in order of priority, to the extent they are "appropriate,

practical, efficient, timely, and have available funding: recycling and composting; weight reduction; volume reduction; incineration or co-generation; and land disposal.” The plan is limited by and may not extend beyond the limitations imposed by the Secretary’s Emergency Declaration and Administrative Order.

This plan builds upon LDEQ’s existing plan and is intended to be a living document. As such, it will be amended, as necessary, to address specific challenges as they arise.

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1.0 Background

Local governments are the lead responders for incidents and most incidents are handled locally (ex. fires, etc.). Some incidents (such as chemical transportations spills) escalate in complexity and are handled by a combination of state and local resources.

1.1 Response to Disasters

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assistance is triggered by the Governor's Declaration of an Emergency and a request for federal assistance. The Governor's request is made to the FEMA Regional office in Denton, Texas. Representatives from the Governor's Office of Homeland and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) and FEMA conduct a preliminary damage assessment (PDA) to estimate the extent of the disaster and its impact on individuals and public facilities. This information is included in the Governor's request to show that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the local governments and that Federal assistance is necessary. Local response to save lives and initiate recovery takes place immediately and automatically while the external responses are mobilizing.

1.2 Disaster Categories

There are many types of disasters to contend with, which can be categorized as natural or man-made.

- Natural – floods, tornadoes, hurricanes, thunderstorms and lightning, winter storms and extreme cold, extreme heat, earthquakes, volcanoes, landslide and debris flows (mudslide), tsunamis, wildfires, epidemics/pandemics
- Man-made – hazardous materials spill/leak, terrorism, explosions, aircraft crashes, chemical emergencies, nuclear power plant incidents, fires, food poisoning outbreaks, bio-engineered agent releases

2.0 Disaster Management

The Plan is designed to provide guidance to local governments and state agencies in planning, mobilizing, operating, and deactivating disaster debris sites. It is important that agencies and local governments handling debris have their own Debris Management Plan that complies with this document and the debris management requirements of FEMA as published in FEMA's Debris Management Guide, FEMA-325. It is important that local Debris Management Plans identify key staff members and their responsibilities for managing and controlling debris clearing, removal, and ultimate disposition operations. See <http://www.gohsep.la.gov/debrismgtsampleplan.aspx> for an example plan from GOHSEP.

Disaster debris management is typically the largest part of government expenditures for disaster relief and recovery. The success of a debris management program is dependent upon the commitment by the agencies involved to planning, implementing, and evaluating their plan effectively and efficiently. Proper planning by management and effective employee training provides a foundation for a quick and successful recovery.

The benefits of advance planning for disaster debris management include:

- organized control of disaster debris management,
- reduced costs,
- increased speed and efficiency of clean-up,
- minimized environmental and public health impacts,
- consistency with federal reimbursement requirements, and
- increased public awareness of debris management issues.

2.1 Debris Response Triggers

GOHSEP and FEMA use the results of the PDA to determine if the disaster situation is beyond the combined capabilities of the state and local resources and to verify the need for supplemental federal assistance (Figure 1). Since all disasters do not necessarily require debris management, it is possible to apply disaster types with disaster intensity to trigger various levels of debris options. Some examples are:

- LOW INTENSITY

Trigger 1 - Impact 1 and local flooding or intense storms: Local debris site activation and vegetation debris reduction.

- MEDIUM INTENSITY

Trigger 2 - Impact 2 and Cat. 1 Hurricanes or tornadoes: Consider construction and demolition (C&D) debris site collection

Trigger 3 - Impact 3 and Cat. 2-3 hurricanes: Consider air curtain destructors, and modification of C&D definitions for flooded areas.

- HIGH INTENSITY

Trigger 4 - Impact 4: consider additional debris sites, grinding C&D and implementing asbestos handling guidance modifications.

Trigger 5 - Impact 5: consider amended residence demolition guidance; consider additional C&D guidance.

- CATASTROPHIC

Trigger 6 - Impact 6: consider vegetative debris options, consider additional disposal options.

(NOTE: these are examples of how triggering might be applied and may *not* be used nor implied as being proposed for adoption by LDEQ)

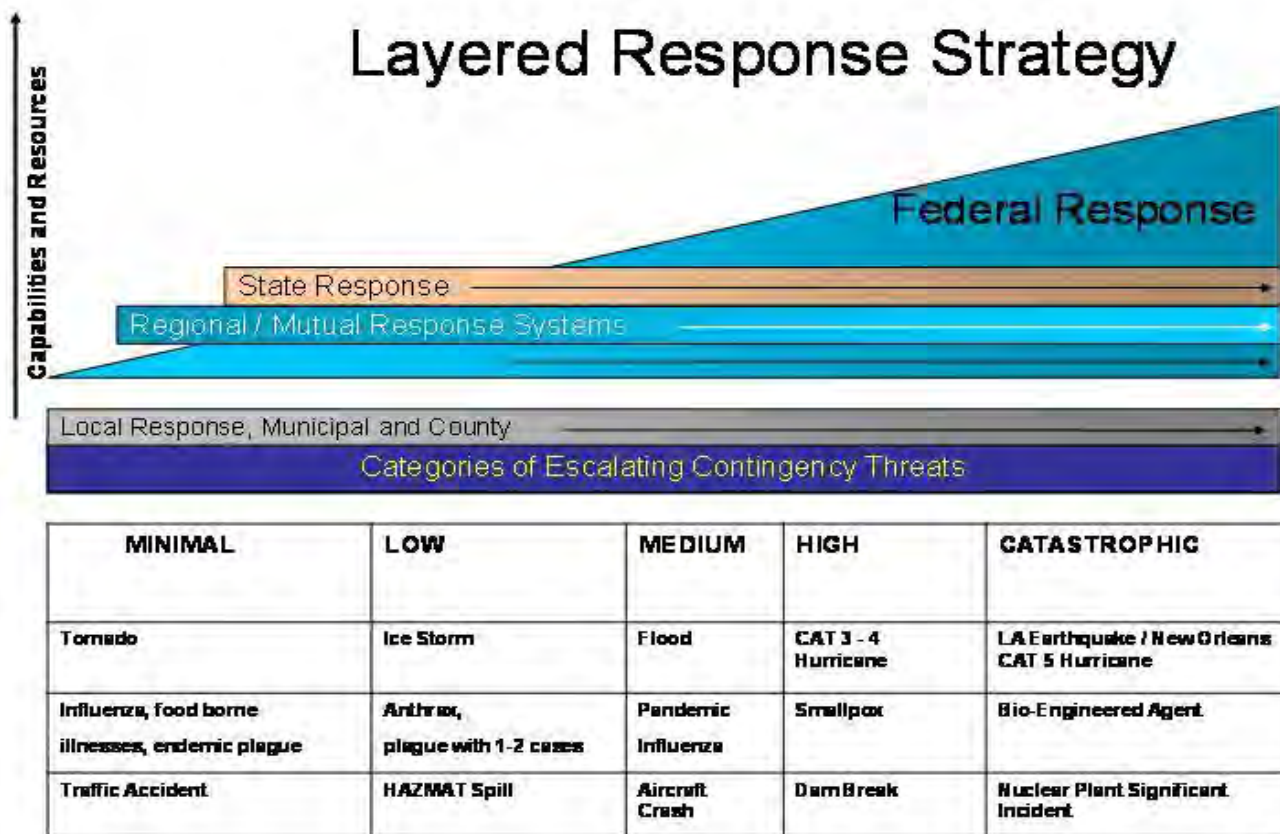


Figure 1. Categories of disasters. (from : <http://www.pitt.edu/~super7/31011-32001/31531-31551.pdf>)

2.2 Federal Funding Compliance Requirements

Recipients of FEMA funding will require state agencies and local governments to accept roles and responsibilities for environmental and historic preservation (EHP) compliance. EHP compliance is essential for proper and timely reimbursement and enduring the inevitable audit. These laws and executive orders are aimed at protecting water, air, coastal, wildlife, land, agricultural, historical, and cultural resources, as well as minimizing potential adverse effects to children, low-income, and minority populations.

FEMA funded activities that may trigger an EHP review are:

- debris removal;
- emergency protective measures;
- repair to pre-disaster condition;
- modification, expansion, and mitigation; or
- new construction and ground disturbance.

Detailed EHP information for state agencies and local government officials is provided at: <http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation/section-106-review/index> or <https://www.fema.gov/environmental-planning-and-historic-preservation-program>

3.0 Recycling and Beneficial Use

This Plan is designed to encompass LDEQ's goal of reduction, conservation, and management relative to debris management. The plan promotes reduction of the debris stream utilizing chipping, grinding, recycling, or other methodologies as directed in LA R.S. 30:2413.1. It promotes conservation and management by ensuring that adequate capacity exists for disposal and management of disaster-generated debris, including that generated by redevelopment and repopulation by businesses and residents. The plan also encompasses the legislative mandate as directed in LA R.S. 30:2413.1 to reduce vegetative debris 50% by volume and 50% by weight prior to disposal in a landfill.

Local governments or state agencies should identify sites where recycling and beneficial use options may be utilized and should maintain standby contracts to provide for the oversight, implementation, and operation of recycling and beneficial use projects associated with disaster-generated debris activities. The standby contracts should include provisions to ensure that marketing outlets are available to receive and process the material resulting from the recycling and beneficial use activities. The recycling and beneficial use options provided below and later in this document will contribute to the plan's goals.

Solid waste exempt bricks and concrete free of asbestos containing material (ACM) (see LAC 33:VII.303.A.5) segregated from other C&D debris removed from homes during the demolition process may be recycled utilizing stone crushing equipment (large scale-crushing operations may require additional conditions or permits). Equipment utilized for this purpose shall be operated in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and any applicable LDEQ correspondence, authorization or guidance. A copy of the manufacturers' instructions shall be maintained on site and made available to the regulatory agencies upon request.

4.0 Debris Management Definitions

- **Animal carcasses** – remains of animals killed by a disaster
- **Curbside segregation of debris** – sorting of debris by the resident into piles of discrete waste streams being collected as the result of a disaster. This is the most efficient and cost effective method of debris management. The segregated debris piles should be placed on the right-of-way and away from obstructions, such as, mailboxes, fire hydrants, gas meters, and telephone poles. Waste streams typically needing curbside separation in a disaster recovery effort are vegetative debris, construction and demolition debris, electronics, household hazardous materials, other special wastes and regular garbage. This will vary according to the extent of the disaster and the capabilities and decisions of local governments. Local government and state agencies should develop specifically tailored collection strategies for unique situations, such as, narrow streets, dense population, and narrow right-of ways. Curbside segregation of debris should not be done by the collection crews. In no case are munitions and ordnance to be the subject of curbside segregation. See Section 12.6 for more information on munitions and ordnance.
- ***De minimus* contamination** – insignificant contamination of approximately 5% but not exceeding 10%.
- **Electronic debris** – devices or components thereof that contain one or more circuit boards and are used primarily for data transfer or storage, communication, or entertainment purposes,

including but not limited to, desktop and laptop computers, computer peripherals, monitors, copying machines, scanners, printers, radios, televisions, camcorders, video cassette recorders (VCRs), compact disc players, digital video disc players, MP3 players, telephones, including cellular and portable telephones, and stereos.

- **Emergency construction and demolition (C&D) debris** – nonhazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble, including but not limited to, metal, concrete, brick, asphalt, roofing materials (shingles, sheet rock, plaster), or lumber from a construction, remodeling, repair, renovation, or demolition project that is authorized by the government to be necessary for a disaster. C & D debris does not include asbestos-containing material RACM as defined in LAC 33:III.5151.B, white goods, creosote-treated lumber, and any other item(s) not an integral part of the structure.
- **Emergency debris site** – a location that has been identified by the local government or state agency and has been evaluated and approved by LDEQ for the purposes of staging, reduction, or final disposal of disaster-generated debris. Emergency debris sites **do not** include the staging or other processing of municipal solid waste or putrescible waste and may not be used unless approved by LDEQ.
- **FEMA Eligible debris** – debris must: be a direct result of a presidentially declared disaster; occur within the designated disaster area; and be the responsibility of the applicant at the time of the disaster. Debris removal work must be necessary to: eliminate an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety; eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property; or ensure the economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community-at-large. FEMA, not LDEQ, determines eligibility. For specifics, see: <http://www.fema.gov/>
- **FEMA ineligible debris** – debris from a previous disaster; debris from unimproved property or undeveloped land; debris from a facility that is not eligible for funding under the Public Assistance Program, such as public golf courses or cemeteries; and debris from Federal lands or facility that are the authority of another Federal agency or department. For specifics, see: <http://www.fema.gov/>
- **Household hazardous waste (HHW)** – waste that can catch fire, react, explode, is corrosive or toxic that is generated by individuals on the premises of a residence for individuals (a household) and composed primarily of materials found in the wastes generated from homes. Wastes generated by commercial or industrial establishments that appear to be the same as household waste are not considered household hazardous waste and must follow state and federal hazardous waste regulations.
- **Metals** – (or scrap metals) bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars), which when worn or superfluous can be recycled. Materials not covered by the definition of scrap metal include “residues generated from smelting and refining operations (e.g., drosses, slags, and sludges), liquid wastes containing metals (e.g., spent acids, caustics, or other liquid wastes with metals in solution), liquid metals wastes (e.g., liquid

mercury), or metal-containing wastes with a significant liquid component, such as spent batteries.

- **Municipal waste**– Residential and/or commercial solid waste.
- **Orphan drums (and tanks)** – abandoned or lost containers that may contain hazardous substances, such as propane, industrial chemicals, and unknown substances.
- **Putrescible waste**- waste susceptible to rapid decomposition by bacteria, fungi, or oxidation, creating noxious odors.
- **Tires** – whole tires that are no longer suitable for their original purpose because of wear, damage, or defect. These do not include any tire weighing over 500 pounds and/or a solid tire.
- **Vegetative Debris** – vegetative matter resulting from landscaping, maintenance, right-of-way or land-clearing operations, including trees and shrubbery, leaves and limbs, stumps, grass clippings, and flowers.
- **Vehicles** – an automobile; motorcycle; truck; trailer; semitrailer; truck, tractor and semitrailer combination; or any other vehicle used to transport persons or property and propelled by power.
- **Vessels** – any type of watercraft used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on the water.
- **White goods** – discarded domestic appliances including, but not limited to, refrigerators, ranges, washers, freezers, dryers, air conditioning and heating units, freestanding ice makers, built-in stove surface units and oven units, and water heaters. White goods do not include small household appliances, such as, stand mixers, toasters, blenders, etc.
- **Woodwaste** – wood residue, cutoffs, wood chips, sawdust, wood shaving, bark, wood refuse, wood-fired boiler ash, wood ash, and plywood or other bonded materials that contain only polyurethane, phenolic-based glues, or other glues that are approved specifically by the administrative authority. Uncontaminated, un-treated, or un-painted lumber or wooden pallets are considered woodwaste under this definition.

5.0 Emergency Debris Sites

LDEQ recognizes that decisions on the disposition of wastes and debris need to be made at the collection point. Use of best professional judgment will be necessary to determine the ultimate disposition of collected material. State agencies and local governments will need to determine appropriate sites for the following temporary activities that may be required to respond to a disaster:

- staging, chipping & grinding, composting, and/or burning of vegetative debris;
- staging of C&D debris;
- staging of woodwaste;
- staging and/or preparation of white goods;
- staging of electronic debris;
- staging of metals;

- staging of tires; and
- other activities as requested on a case-by-case basis (including staging of vehicles & vessels, household hazardous waste, orphan drums, animal carcasses, etc.).

Agencies and local governments should also consider the number, type of sites, and transportation access that may be required. If more than one entity plans to use the site, the wastes cannot be comingled and has to be delineated and separate from each other. It is recommended that each responsible party have a debris plan outlining how the debris should be handled and if it should be segregated curbside or at the emergency debris site.

LDEQ will pre-approve disaster debris sites for staging of vegetative debris, emergency C&D debris, woodwaste, white goods, tires, metals, and electronic debris and chipping & grinding, composting, and burning of vegetative debris. Other debris types and activities will NOT be approved until after an emergency has been declared. Sites that were approved by LDEQ for use in previous recent disasters are prime candidates for pre-approval. The designation of a location as an inactive "pre-approved" site will be subject to an annual certification by June 1. Upon the declaration of a disaster by the Secretary of LDEQ, local governments and state agencies may "activate" a pre-approved site for its intended purpose. Upon activation, a verbal notification shall be provided to the LDEQ Headquarters that the site is active. This verbal notification shall occur as soon as practicable depending on communication capability. A written follow up notification shall be made within five days of the activation date to LDEQ Headquarters. LDEQ Personnel will monitor the site and handle site "deactivation" requests once the site use is no longer needed for the disaster for which the site was activated. A site may be permanently closed as a pre-approved site upon request of the property owner, the local government that requested designation, or LDEQ.

Contractors chosen by the local governing authority, or by state or federal agencies, should possess knowledge of applicable regulations, this Plan, and any LDEQ Declarations of Emergency and Administrative Order in order to correctly manage, transport, and route waste streams to appropriate sites and/or facilities.

5.1 Finding the Right Location

When selecting a proposed emergency debris site, the local government should consider the following:

- Ownership of site? If not government owned, the applicant needs to have secured access rights to the property. (Please note, it is up to the local government to ensure that they have the legal right to utilize the site for its intended purpose.)
- Does the site have an approval from the State Historic Preservation Office?
- What is the proposed use for this site?
- Is the proposed site located outside of the 100-year floodplain and wetlands?
- Are there nearby residences and/or businesses that will be inconvenienced or adversely affected by use of the site?
- Are there any site safety issues? (e.g., power lines, pipelines)
- Are any erosion and/or rainwater runoff control measures needed?
- Is additional containment necessary for any wastes that have a potential for leaking? (e.g., white goods leaking Freon)

- Are the roadways and entrance to the site suitable for trucks hauling debris?
- Is the site fully accessible to fire personnel and equipment?
- Is the size of the site sufficient for its intended use?
- Is the general terrain of the site suitable for the proposed activities?
- For chipping & grinding, is the proposed site more than 300 feet to residences, businesses, schools, hospitals, clinics, and roads?
- For burning, is the proposed site more than 1,000 feet to residences, businesses, schools, hospitals, clinics, and roads?
- Is the proposed site more than 100 feet to property boundaries and on-site structures?
- Is the proposed site more than 250 feet to potable water wells?
- Is the proposed site more than 100 feet to nearby surface waters?
- Is the proposed site more than 10,000 feet to the nearest airport?

5.2 Site Pre-Approval

In order for a location to be considered by the LDEQ as an emergency debris site, the agency or local government must submit an Emergency Debris Site Request Form to LDEQ. A copy of the form is attached as Attachment A and is available on LDEQ's website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2853/Default.aspx>. Sites requested will be inspected by LDEQ and a recommendation made to the Waste Permits Division (WPD). If the site is approved, LDEQ will inform the local government by letter. The letter will also contain any restrictions or operational conditions that are specific to the site. Operational conditions will be outlined in an Authorization for Pre-approved Emergency Debris Site provided with the site approval.

5.3 Temporary Site Approval

In the event of a disaster where a pre-approval site does not exist, the same procedure should be followed to request the site. Once the site request is received, the site will be inspected by LDEQ and a recommendation made to WPD. LDEQ may provide verbal approval that the site may be used for staging of vegetative debris, woodwaste, emergency C&D debris, electronic debris, tires, metals, or white goods. If the site is approved, a letter approving the site will be issued following any verbal approval by LDEQ. The letter will also contain any restrictions or operational conditions that must be adhered to relative to the site. Operational conditions will be provided with the site approval. Burning and/or disposal of debris will not be verbally approved.

5.4 Recordkeeping

The state and local governments or their designee (contractor(s)) should keep a record of the amount of all types of materials/wastes recovered and transported for recycling and or disposal. Some products already require record keeping, e.g. used oil, and duplicate record keeping is not required.

In order for LDEQ to monitor the local government or state agency management of the vegetative debris waste stream and to ensure that the Legislative Mandate has been met, all vegetative debris sites processing vegetative debris (staging, chipping & grinding, composting, and burning sites) shall submit to LDEQ on a weekly basis, a Weekly Debris Management Report (WDMR, form can be downloaded from: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WastePermits/DisasterDebrisManagement.aspx>) indicating how much vegetative debris is received, what method(s) of process is utilized (e.g. chipping, grinding, and/or burning), how much vegetative debris is processed, and the final fate of the waste

stream (e.g. industrial boiler fuel, compost/mulch, a component of the cover system for a landfill, disposal in landfill, etc.). This report is required to be filled out for all active sites until all of the vegetative debris received has been completely processed. All WDMRs (see Attachment B) shall be submitted before the debris site can be closed or deactivated.

All WDMRs shall be signed by a person duly authorized by the local government or state agency responsible for the debris site. "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on an inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

It is the local government or state agency's responsibility that all WDMRs are filled out and submitted to LDEQ in a timely manner.

NOTE: WDMRs are *only* required for *vegetative* debris.

5.5 Pre-approval Site Deactivation

Each pre-approved emergency debris site, with the exception of authorized vegetative debris sites where ash is land-applied, will eventually clear disaster-related debris and be restored to its previous condition and use. Deactivation must be in accordance with approved LDEQ practices and/or the Authorization for Pre-approved Emergency Debris Site contained in LDEQ's site pre-approval letter. Once a deactivation inspection is requested by the state and/or local government, the site can no longer be used for the active emergency. Sampling of soil and/or ash that is left at the site may be required by the LDEQ. The agency or local governing authority will be required to take necessary steps to ensure that no environmental contamination is left on-site. Deactivation should be accomplished within the time limits established by the LDEQ. Once a deactivation assessment is conducted and all WDMRs have been received and verified complete, a deactivation letter is issued by LDEQ indicating that the debris site is considered deactivated by LDEQ and shall not accept or process any additional debris. The site can be re-activated if a new emergency occurs.

5.6 Debris Site Closure

Closure is applicable to all temporary emergency debris sites and those pre-approved sites being withdrawn as pre-approved sites. Once activities are completed at an emergency debris site, the debris will be cleared and the land restored to its previous condition, with the exception of authorized vegetative debris sites where ash is land-applied. Sampling of soil and/or ash that is left at the site may be required by the LDEQ. The agency or local governing authority will be required to take necessary steps to ensure that no environmental contamination is left on-site. LDEQ will inspect the site to ensure it has been closed in accordance with LDEQ regulations. Once a closure assessment is conducted and all WDMRs have been received and verified complete, a closure letter will be issued to the agency or local governing authority responsible for the site stating that the site is closed and shall not accept or process any additional debris. Once a site has been closed or withdrawn as a pre-approved site, the local government or state agency will have to re-apply to use the site.

6.0 Vegetative Debris Management

Every effort shall be made to consolidate material from fallen trees and other vegetative debris in an attempt to beneficially use as much of this material as possible. For example, some local industries can utilize the wood material for fuel, and should be encouraged to do so. Material may be chipped or otherwise reduced in volume to allow for composting or other beneficial reuse. Site operations must conform to the requirements of R.S. 30:2413.1 in that "the total green and woody debris intended for final disposal in a landfill, fifty percent (50%) shall be reduced by weight and fifty percent (50%) by volume prior to transport to a landfill" (for disposal). The law states, "the management plan shall be to reuse and recycle material and to divert debris from disposal in landfills to the maximum extent practical, efficient, and expeditious in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment."

Vegetative debris may be transported to a landfill for reduction; however, it may not be placed directly into a cell for final disposal until reduced. Although LDEQ encourages as close to a 100% diversion of vegetative debris from final disposal into landfill cells, the statutory minimum requirement is the 50% reduction by weight and volume. Vegetative debris may be reduced by any lawful method, transported to a landfill, and placed in cells after reduction.

In order to effectively implement this policy; encourage recycling and the beneficial use of vegetative debris; and the efficient management of debris generated during emergencies, LDEQ has required that all emergency debris sites submit a WDMR. These weekly reports indicated the volume and weight of debris received, processed, recycled, and disposed in a landfill. LDEQ determined that the most equitable method for attaining the goal for all state agencies was to apply the statute statewide. Instances where the goal was not met by local state subdivision, either municipal or parish, will be examined by LDEQ staff to determine why the goal was not met and what needs to be done to improve compliance on a case-by-case basis.

Restrictions are in place from the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF) designating where in Louisiana potential Formosan termite contaminated debris might be disposed. Landfill operators, contractors, and waste generators should consult with the LDAF regarding proper disposal of Formosan termite debris. For any questions concerning quarantines, contact Mr. Tyrone Dudley at (225) 925-4578 or (504) 286-1125 or email tyrone_d@ldaf.state.la.us.

6.1 Coastal Restoration Projects

The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR) has stated, "The potential to use post-storm vegetative debris in coastal Louisiana for coastal restoration and protection purposes is very limited. Several demonstration projects have been attempted; however, they proved not to be economically and ecologically justifiable." See:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2853/Default.aspx>

6.2 Vegetative Debris as Industrial Fuel

There may be regulatory limitations for a facility who may utilize wood material as an industrial fuel source. Waste generators should check with the LDEQ prior to donating or selling the material to local industries for fuel to ensure that the final destination has proper authorization to burn debris.

6.3 Vegetative Debris Staging and Processing Sites

Materials approved for receipt at vegetative debris staging and processing sites include vegetative debris such as yard waste, trees, limbs, stumps, and branches. Sites should be identified as staging, chipping & grinding, composting, and/or burning sites. All debris sites must be operated in accordance with the LDEQ-provided Authorization for Pre-approved Emergency Debris Site or other LDEQ correspondence or guidance. **It is the responsibility of a local government authority and/or a state agency to provide the LDEQ Debris Management Plan, correspondence, or guidance to any entity that may be charged with operation of the site.** All equipment (grinders, chippers, air curtain burners) shall be operated in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and any applicable LDEQ authorization. A copy of the manufacturers' instructions shall be maintained on site and made available to the regulatory agencies upon request.

6.4 Vegetative Debris Staging

Some debris sites will only stage vegetative debris and shall not conduct any form of processing (e.g., chipping, grinding, composting, or burning) of the vegetative debris. These debris sites shall only temporarily store the vegetative debris until it is to be hauled to a processing site for reduction. **Please note, FEMA generally only pays to transport debris once, so it is recommended that staging sites also be approved for a reduction method, as vegetative debris must be reduced 50% before disposal in a landfill.**

Maintaining staging piles of vegetative debris with a height of less than 20 feet and base width of less than 30 feet provides greater surface area for dissipation of heat and volatile gases, thereby minimizing the risks of spontaneous combustion. Frequent monitoring is required. Staging sites must limit the temperature of staged piles of vegetative debris to 160°F or less in order to reduce the potential for spontaneous combustion by allowing accumulated heat and gases to escape. Site must take all necessary measures to prevent combustion of materials. Sites only approved for staging must request and obtain written approval in order to chip, grind, compost, or burn debris.

It is strongly recommended that local governments designate an approved emergency debris site as a drop-off vegetative debris site where residents may bring vegetative debris for aggregation and/or processing. It is also suggested that a portion of this site be setup to accept other residential materials, such as, electronics, appliances, household hazardous materials, tires, and compressed gas cylinders. If debris other than vegetative debris is to be staged at this site, it must also be approved to stage these materials. A separate container for residential garbage would be especially useful. Drop-off sites should be designed and managed with public safety as a priority.

6.5 Vegetative Debris Chipping & Grinding/Composting

In preparing compost and/or mulch piles, care should be taken to reduce the potential for spontaneous combustion. Placing chipped or ground organic debris into piles can result in rapid microbial decomposition that generates heat and volatile gases. Temperatures in large piles containing readily degradable debris can rise to greater than 160°F, increasing the chance of spontaneous combustion.

Spontaneous combustion is more likely in large, dense piles of debris under dry, windy conditions. Maintaining windrows with a height of less than 6 feet and a base width of less than 10 feet provides

greater surface area for dissipation of heat and volatile gases, thereby minimizing the risks of spontaneous combustion. Site must take all necessary measures to prevent combustion of materials.

Turning piles when temperatures reach 160°F can also reduce the potential for spontaneous combustion by allowing accumulated heat and gases to escape. Turning piles when temperatures decline can restore microbial activity and composting temperatures. Optimal moisture should be maintained to reduce combustibility. As a rule, optimal moisture is obtained when squeezing a handful of material yields a drop or two of water.

Shredded leafy debris will decompose more rapidly and retain more heat than wood chips. Sufficient wood chips or other bulky materials should be mixed with leafy material to ensure rapid diffusion of heat and gases during the early stages of decomposition. The ideal ratio of carbon (wood chips) to nitrogen (green materials) in a compost pile is about 30:1. A pile with that balance of materials will decompose steadily, and yield nutrient-rich compost.

Large piles or windrows should be located away from wooded areas, power lines, bridges, and other structures. The site should be accessible to fire fighting equipment, if a fire were to occur.

6.6 Vegetative Debris Burn Sites

LDEQ recommends the local fire department be notified prior to a burning event. Vegetative debris burn sites consist of open burning and burning via the use of a portable air curtain destructor (ACD, also known as air curtain incinerator or pit burner). Proximity to roads and dwellings is of particular importance in the selection of sites for this activity. In general, 1,000 feet is considered the minimum distance a burn site should be located away from any residences or businesses.

As with all proposed emergency debris sites, open burning locations must be approved by LDEQ in advance of their use. Local governments may utilize open burning during the initial disaster response for a reasonable timeframe to allow for the reestablishment of critical arteries for transportation, emergency response, and governmental operations. Timeframes will be reflected by the magnitude of the disaster. Open burning may have site specific requirements that are included in the pre-approval documents. In addition, where continued burning is necessary, any burning shall utilize equipment to efficiently combust waste and reduce emissions if LDEQ or local governing authority deems the use of equipment necessary to protect public health and the environment. Local, state, and federal partners associated with the vegetative debris burning operation will be advised of locations that have been approved for this purpose. All sites must be operated in accordance with the LDEQ-provided Authorization for Pre-approved Emergency Debris Site or other LDEQ correspondence or guidance.

Portable ACDs should be operated in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and with any applicable LDEQ permits or directives. *A copy of the manufacturers' instructions shall be maintained on site and made available to the regulatory agencies upon request.*

LDEQ has adopted regulations for portable ACDs. Large-scale air curtain operations may require additional conditions or permits. Operators should be familiar with the air regulations for ACDs. See LAC 33:III.313, which can be found at:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/LegalAffairs/RulesandRegulations/Title33.aspx>.

6.7 Vegetative Debris Disposal

To the extent possible and practicable, vegetative debris that cannot be beneficially used will be disposed in permitted landfills. The total volume of green and woody debris intended for final disposal in a landfill shall be reduced fifty percent (50%) by volume and fifty percent (50%) by weight prior to final disposal. This chipped or ground vegetative debris may be used as compost, a component of daily cover (with written permission from LDEQ), ground cover, erosion control material, or as fuel. Vegetative debris may not be disposed in a landfill as the first option, but may be used as a component of the cover system, road bed material, or a means for providing erosion control for a landfill.

Ash from vegetative debris burn sites may be land applied on site or off site. **Off site application of ash will require specific, written prior approval by LDEQ or LDAF.** Whenever possible, soil test data and analysis of the ash should be available to determine appropriate application rates. Ash should not be applied during periods of high winds. Ash should not be applied within 25 feet of surface waters or ditches or drains on vegetated sites. These distances should be doubled on sites that are not vegetated, and the ash should be promptly incorporated into the soil. As an approved *alternative* to land application, ash from combustion of clean vegetative debris may be utilized as a blending or stabilization component, chemical activator, replacement component in masonry products or a component of pozzolanic concrete. Ash that cannot be land applied or used in an alternative manner shall be disposed at a permitted solid waste landfill.

Assistance in obtaining soil test data and waste analysis of ash may be available through the LSU Cooperative Extension Service's Soil Testing Laboratory. <http://www.stpal.lsu.edu/>

7.0 Marsh Debris Management

Freshwater marsh grass debris can be an effective additive to composting vegetative debris. As marsh grass is almost completely water, it provides a natural moistening agent to composting, and at the same time, accelerating the natural process of decomposition.

According to Bill Carney, Ph.D., Coordinator of the LSU Ag Center, Callegari Center Environmental Center, utilization of this freshwater marsh grass in the composting process in a 3:1 ratio of marsh grass (carbon source) to a nitrogen source (manure, green grass) will result in the most effective management of this debris which is extremely difficult to burn. Increased salt content due to storm surge may affect its final use as a soil amendment after composting. There exist field test meters that can be used to determine salinity levels.

Requests for staging and/or processing marsh grass should be made when a specific need arises and will be approved on a case-by-case basis. Requests should be made using the Emergency Debris Site Request Form.

If marsh grass is contaminated with other material, it cannot be burned and should be sent directly to a landfill for disposal. If the contaminating material is C&D, the grass shall be sent to a Type III landfill for disposal. Marsh grass contaminated with oil may be burned **IF** approved by LDEQ and local government agreement. Otherwise, oil-contaminated marsh grass shall be sent directly to a Type I industrial landfill for disposal.

7.1 Retrievable Debris from Wetlands

Retrievable debris items located in wetland areas shall be retrieved in accordance with the Army Corp of Engineers and transported to an authorized debris management area. Those items will then be either recycled and/or disposed in accordance with this Plan. The Army Corp can be contacted at the following numbers: New Orleans at (504) 862-2270, Vicksburg at (601) 631-5972, Galveston at (409) 766-3941, or Fort Worth at (817) 886-1731.

Retrievable debris items should, if possible, be retrieved during the initial recovery operation, managed, and transported to facilities that are approved for their receipt and management. These debris recovery and removal activities should not be expected to result in appreciable habitat disturbance.

7.2 Irretrievable Debris

Irretrievable debris items that are located in the marsh, especially sensitive marsh areas, shall be managed in accordance with the Army Corp of Engineers. These debris management activities are expected to result in appreciable habitat disturbance and, therefore, would require an expedited or emergency trustee consultation.

7.3 Marsh Burning

Care needs to be taken with marsh burning during disaster recovery operations. Due to the immense amounts of vegetative debris generated in most disasters, these fires can easily expand beyond anticipated burn areas. Marsh burning near active debris sites can pose risk to the site and site personnel. Burning is a practice utilized in marsh areas, especially in areas designated as a refuge. Refuge areas utilize marsh fires on a 2 to 3 year rotational schedule to manage the accumulation of marsh grass and other vegetative/woody debris. The refuges and other entities (i.e. private, parish, state, or federal) owning marsh areas that are non-oil contaminated areas may utilize this method to address the accumulations of marshy grass and debris generated because of a natural disaster. The utilization of a marsh fire to address the disaster-generated debris must be communicated to and coordinated with local, state and federal entities participating in the disaster response and management activities (i.e., parish government, property owners, parish and local fire departments, LDNR, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF), LDEQ, EPA, US Coast Guard, and the US Army Corps of Engineers). The plans and procedures pertaining to marsh burning are to be evaluated and authorized by all entities involved in the effort. The plan must take into consideration the potential presence of hazardous, flammable, ignitable, or reactive materials that could influence the marsh burning operation. This is needed so that the proper environmental and personal safety precautions will be set forth in the marsh burning plans and procedures.

7.4 Transportation in the Marsh

The specific methods of maneuvering transport vehicles (i.e. marsh buggies, pontoons, etc.) in the various areas of the marsh for the purposes of debris management and retrieval activities will need the concurrence of the LDNR, LDWF, other pertinent state level agencies, and property owner(s). This coordination is also needed to address potential navigation hazards or obstructions posed by the presence of disaster-generated debris in the marsh areas.

8.0 Emergency C&D Debris Management

In the event of a considerable amount of the disaster-generated C&D debris, staging may be necessary and debris shall be transported later to LDEQ permitted C&D debris landfills.

If approved, site operations will comply with the temporary staging area Authorization for Pre-approved Emergency Debris Site provided with the site approval. **It is the responsibility of the local government and/or a state agency to provide the Authorization for Pre-approved Emergency Debris Site to any entity charged with the operation of an emergency debris site.** See Attachment D for an example.

The local government or state agency's emergency debris plan should have a detailed process for segregating, as much as is practicable, unsuitable materials such as household garbage, white goods, asbestos containing materials, and HHW. These materials should be placed in appropriate containers and transported to facilities that are approved for their receipt. If more than *de minimus* amounts of these wastes are present, the waste should be handled in a manner consistent with the most stringent management technique necessary for the waste stream. Louisiana has new Louisiana Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (LESHAP) Guidance on Residential Demolitions. For proper handling of asbestos, see: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2883/Default.aspx>.

Emergency C&D debris shall be disposed in permitted C&D debris landfills. However, due to the devastation caused by a natural disaster, it may be necessary for LDEQ to approve disposal of emergency C&D debris at sites that are deemed appropriate but are not permitted.

In extreme circumstances, local governments may request establishment of emergency C&D disposal sites. Sufficient information must be provided to justify the request and that demonstrates the site will operate under efficient, expeditious, and environmentally safe operations. At the time of the request, the local government must address how the closure of the site will be accomplished, who will manage the site closure, and the party responsible for funding the site closure. If approved, site operations must comply with the Authorization for Pre-approved Emergency Debris Site provided by LDEQ.

Restrictions are in place from the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF) designating where in Louisiana potential Formosan termite contaminated debris might be disposed. Landfill operators, contractors, and waste generators should consult with the LDAF regarding proper disposal of Formosan termite debris. For any questions concerning quarantines, contact Mr. Tyrone Dudley at (225) 925-4578 or (504) 286-1125 or email tyrone_d@ldaf.state.la.us.

9.0 Woodwaste

Staging of woodwaste may be necessary. If the site is only approved for staging of woodwaste, no processing, (e.g., burning) shall occur at the site. Separation of woodwaste is allowed. Woodwaste shall be transported later to LDEQ permitted C&D debris and woodwaste landfills. LDEQ may allow burning of woodwaste on a case-by-case basis once a request has been made.

If approved, site operations will comply with the temporary staging area Authorization for Pre-approved Emergency Debris Site provided with the site approval. It is the responsibility of the local government

and/or a state agency to provide the Authorization for Pre-approved Emergency Debris Site to any entity charged with the operation of an emergency debris site. See Attachment D for an example.

Arrangements should be made to segregate materials. These materials should be placed in appropriate containers and transported to facilities that are approved for their receipt. If more than *de minimus* amounts of these wastes are present, the waste should be handled in a manner consistent with the most stringent management technique necessary for the waste stream.

Restrictions are in place from the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry (LDAF) designating where in Louisiana potential Formosan termite contaminated debris might be disposed. Landfill operators, contractors, and waste generators should consult with the LDAF regarding proper disposal of Formosan termite debris. For any questions concerning quarantines, contact Mr. Tyrone Dudley at (225) 925-4578 or (504) 286-1125 or email tyrone_d@ldaf.state.la.us.

10.0 Electronic Debris

In order to contribute to increased recycling and to reduce the volume of waste disposed in landfills, electronic debris should be recovered. It is recommended that local governments contract with an electronics recycler or use the state recycling contractor to come and collect electronics for recycling and dismantling. A state contract is available for state agencies and local government agencies to utilize for the collection of electronics. A list of electronic recyclers can be found on the Electronic Industries Alliance website located at <http://www.ecyclingcentral.com>.

Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) shall be sent for reuse and/or recycled. See the LDEQ regulations at LAC 33:V.4911, 4913, and 4915. (Conditional Exclusion for Used, Broken Cathode Ray Tubes Undergoing Recycling, Conditional Exclusion for Used, Intact Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) Exported for Recycling, Notification and Recordkeeping for Used, Intact Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) Exported for Reuse).

11.0 White Goods

Local governments should set up citizen drop-off collection sites for large appliances (white goods) in the event that a large amount of such material is anticipated. It is recommended that local governments contract with a metals/or scrap appliance dealer to come and collect white goods for recycling, as white goods may not be landfilled. Mercury switches and refrigerant must be removed from appliances by the contractor. Mercury containing devices are easily handled. More detailed information on handling mercury devices in appliances is available from LDEQ's web site at: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/287/Default.aspx>.

Appliances containing refrigerant, including refrigerators, freezers, and window air conditioner units, should have the refrigerant removed by refrigeration technicians certified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to prevent releases. EPA also maintains a current list of approved refrigerant reclaimers. The approval status of a refrigerant reclaimer can be confirmed by contacting EPA's Ozone Protection Hotline (800-296-1996) or by accessing EPA's Office of Air and Radiation Stratospheric Protection Division webpage: <http://www.epa.gov/ozone/title6/608/reclamation/reclist.html>. More information about safe federal disposal procedures for household appliances that use refrigerants can be found at: <http://www2.epa.gov/rad/safe-disposal-procedures-household-appliances-use-refrigerants>

12.0 Metals

In order to contribute to an increase in recycling and to reduce the volume of waste disposed in landfills, metals should be recycled or salvaged. It is recommended that local governments contract with a recycler or sell the metal for scrap.

13.0 Tires

Tires collected through hurricane debris collection activities and deposited at parish collection centers will be ineligible for payment of the Waste Tire Management Fund subsidy and are to be treated as debris under FEMA funded debris removal programs. Eligibility of tires for the subsidy shall be governed by the most current version of LDEQ's Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order. For more help, please contact LDEQ Financial Services at (225) 219-3863 or Fax at (225) 219-3867.

14.0 Special Debris Management

14.1 Abandoned Vehicles and Vessels

Local governments will propose a staging point for the temporary storage of abandoned vessels and vehicles. These sites should be secure, fenced, and lighted. LDEQ shall evaluate and, if appropriate, authorize the staging site. The Office of State Purchasing will negotiate contracts related to the recovery and recycling of abandoned vehicles. The Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development will be the project manager for the vehicle recovery and recycling project associated with the disaster response.

Vehicles and vessels brought to the staging areas shall be inventoried by license plate, make, model, color and vehicle identification number. They shall be staged and site tagged for easy retrieval. Scrap vehicles shall be dismantled and properly recycled. The following materials shall be recovered: gasoline and diesel fuel, refrigerants, lubricating oils, mercury ABS switches, mercury convenience switches, lead acid batteries, brake and transmission fluid, antifreeze, and tires. Propane tanks and large appliances in recreational vehicles shall be removed.

Louisiana has laws governing the disposal and titling of “water-damaged vehicles” other than an antique, whose power train, computer, or electrical system has been damaged by flooding as the result of a gubernatorial declared disaster or emergency. Government entities should refer to LA R.S. 32:706.1 *et seq.* and confer with the Louisiana Department of Motor Vehicles.

Vessels deemed for scrap shall be crushed to reduce volume for easier handling and management, shredded, and properly recycled when possible. The following disposition for hull materials shall be followed: metal boat hulls shall be handled as scrap metal; wooden boat hulls shall go to a Type I or Type II landfill; and fiberglass and composite hulls shall go to a Type II or Type III (C&D) landfill. The following materials shall be recovered: gasoline and diesel fuel, refrigerants, lubricating oils, mercury bilge switches, propane tanks, large appliances, lead acid batteries, transmission fluid, and electronics such as radar sets, radios, GPS units, and depth finders.

Government entities should confer with the LDWF concerning the disposal of abandoned state registered vessels. The US Coast Guard should be consulted concerning the disposal US Registered Vessels. The USCG Documentation Center has vessel title and lien information. Their database can be

accessed at: <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/CoastGuard/VesselByName.html>. The disposal of any vehicle or vessel contaminated with oil or gasoline shall be coordinated with the LDEQ.

14.2 Compressed Gas Cylinders

Compressed gases present a unique hazard. Depending on the particular gas, there is a potential for simultaneous exposure to both mechanical and chemical hazards. Gases may be flammable or combustible, explosive, corrosive, poisonous, inert, or a combination of hazards. If the gas is flammable, flash points lower than room temperature compounded by high rates of diffusion present a danger of fire or explosion. Additional hazards of reactivity and toxicity of the gas, as well as asphyxiation, can be caused by high concentrations of even "harmless" gases such as nitrogen. Since the gases are contained in heavy, highly pressurized metal containers, the large amount of potential energy resulting from compression of the gas makes the cylinder a potential rocket or fragmentation bomb.

Propane is a flammable gas that is generically referred to as LP-Gas or, LPG. It is recommended that local governments contract with a local LPG dealer to handle the inspection, pickup, recycling, and redistribution of functional LPG and other flammable gas containers.

There shall be no deliberate release of any compressed gas container, including oxygen and nitrogen tanks, by personnel as a part of the debris collection efforts. De-pressurized gas containers may still contain explosive gas mixtures. Scrap metal shall be segregated and is recommended for recycling.

14.3 Fluorescent lamps

Fluorescent lamps may be a Universal Waste and may be recycled using the state contract for fluorescent lamps. See:

http://wwwprdl.doa.louisiana.gov/OSP/LaPAC/eCat/dsp_eCatSearch.cfm

14.4 Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

Please contact the LDEQ Headquarters prior to staging any household hazardous waste. Hazardous waste is waste that can catch fire, react, explode, is corrosive, and/or toxic. Most HHW produced by residential consumers is in small quantities, so those wastes have been exempted from regulation as a hazardous waste by EPA and the State of Louisiana if the HHW is sent to a Subtitle D landfill for disposal. To be defined as "household" waste and thus considered exempt from federal/state hazardous waste regulations, the waste must be generated by individuals on the premises of a residence for individuals (a household, bunkhouse, hotel) *and* composed primarily of materials found in the wastes generated from homes. Wastes generated by commercial or industrial establishments that appear to be the same as household waste are not exempt from state/federal hazardous waste regulations.

LDEQ strongly recommends that sponsors of HHW collection programs manage the collected waste as a Subtitle C hazardous waste, that is, it shall be managed at a facility or site following the hazardous waste guidelines. Given the effort and expense put into a HHW collection program, it makes sense to ensure the greater level of personal/personnel safety and environmental protection that will result from the more stringent controls. Precautions must be taken at these sites to prevent the release of materials into the environment. Such precautions include, providing lined temporary storage areas for accumulation of the material, segregation of the various streams, using personnel trained in the management of hazardous waste, obtaining spill kits, and providing personal protective equipment.

HHW staged at a permitted solid waste facility or approved emergency debris site for scrapping/recycling shall be staged away from other solid wastes by category, such as flammable liquids and solids, corrosives, pesticides/herbicides, appliances, electronics, compressed gas cylinders, reactive materials, *etc.*

Please note, an HW-1 form may be required for HHW staging sites. The form can be obtained from the LDEQ webpage at: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=91>. Contact the treatment, storage, and disposal facility to see if one is needed. Call (225) 219-3244, if you have questions on filling out the form. AN EPA ID number is required.

14.5 Latex Paint

Latex paint, if not recycled, may be hardened by adding an absorbent, such as cat litter or a commercial hardener and then sent to a municipal landfill.

14.6 Munitions and Ordnance

Munitions or ordnance associated with the aftermath of a disaster that remain unexploded by either malfunction, design, or any other cause, should be handled by a law enforcement trained technician in chemical or conventional munitions or explosives handling, transportation, render-safe procedures, or destruction techniques.

14.7 Orphan Drums

Please contact the LDEQ Headquarters prior to staging any household hazardous waste found. Precautions must be taken at these sites to prevent the release of materials into the environment. Such precautions include, providing lined temporary storage areas for accumulation of the material, segregation of the various streams, using personnel trained in the management of hazardous waste, obtaining spill kits, and providing personal protective equipment.

Please note, an HW-1 form is required for staging of orphan drums. The form can be obtained from the LDEQ webpage at: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=91>. Call (225) 219-3244, if you have questions on filling out the form.

14.8 Other Hazardous Wastes

Please contact the LDEQ Headquarters prior to staging any household hazardous waste found. Hazardous wastes, such as old gasoline, oil based paints, chemicals, and solvents should be handled using a qualified hazardous waste contractor who is sending the materials to a permitted hazardous waste facility or reclaimer.

14.9 Pesticides

Residentially generated pesticides should be handled as household hazardous waste. Contact the LDAF, Waste Pesticide Program at (225) 925-6914 for pesticide questions or problems.

14.10 Small Engines

Small engines may be sent to a scrap metal processor. Efforts should be made to remove oil, fuel, and any other fluids. These removed fluids can be sent to a use oil recycler.

14.11 Treated Wood

Creosote treated telephone poles, chromated copper arsenate (CCA), or chromium trioxide wood, poles, railroad crossties, or treated wood chips must be disposed in a Type I (Industrial) solid waste landfill. **Do NOT burn or use creosote and pressure treated wood as chips, sawdust, mulch, or compost.** A list of Type I Landfills in Louisiana can be found at:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WastePermits/SolidWastePermits/SolidWasteLandfillReport.aspx>.

14.12 Used Oil

Used motor oil, transmission fluid, and generator oils may be recycled by contacting a registered used oil transporter. Please contact (225) 219-3244 or (225) 219-0029 for a list of users.

14.13 Animal Carcasses

Animal carcasses that remain after a disaster may be burned or buried upon approval from LDEQ and LDAF. Please contact the LDEQ Headquarters prior to staging any animal carcasses found. If the animal carcasses are to be sent for disposal, they must go to a Type II landfill.

14.14 Human Remains/Coffins

The local sheriff's office or coroner should be contacted to arrange proper burial/reburial of human remains and/or coffins.

15.0 Final Disposal Options

This Plan is designed to ensure that disaster-generated debris that requires disposal is managed and disposed in a manner that is protective of public health and the environment. Disaster-generated debris requiring disposal shall be managed and disposed at sites that have either been permitted or authorized by the LDEQ.

Disaster-generated debris contaminated with oil (e.g., crude oil, petroleum refined product) shall be disposed in a Type I industrial solid waste landfill, except that oil contaminated marsh grass may be approved by LDEQ with local governments approval for burning on a case-by-case basis. Disaster-generated debris that is visibly covered with oil is considered oil-contaminated debris.

Putrescible waste (e.g., rotting food that has been removed unsalvageable refrigerators and freezers) shall be disposed in a Type II landfill.

The disposal of excessive accumulations of small animal carcasses shall be in accordance with the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals sanitary code. The disposal of large animal carcasses (e.g., horses, cows) shall be in accordance with the instructions from the DAF.

Hazardous waste generated because of the disaster event must be separated from other disaster-generated waste and disposed at a permitted commercial hazardous waste disposal facility. Recyclables and hazardous waste must be segregated for beneficial environmental use prior to transport to a landfill. While household wastes are classified as solid wastes that are not hazardous wastes, it is imperative that the household waste collected during this event be managed not only in an environmentally sound manner but also in accordance with the appropriate LDEQ rules and regulations governing the storage and processing of this type of waste.


Asbestos-laden debris from unabated buildings posed a personal and environmental hazard and must be handled according federal and state regulations. See:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2883/Default.aspx>.

16.0 Formosan Termite Control

Landfills are an ideal environment for these subterranean termites, especially in humid Louisiana. For this reason, LDAF has quarantines in place to prevent the spread of Formosan termites during debris clean up and removal. Quarantined parishes include, but are not limited to, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington. The authorized local government and state agency is responsible to ensure that contractors mulching and hauling the debris are aware of the regulations and are abiding by the regulations according to the quarantine requirements. For any questions concerning quarantines, contact Mr. Tyrone Dudley at (225) 925-4578 or (504) 286-1125 or email tyrone_d@ldaf.state.la.us.

ATTACHMENT A: Emergency Debris Site Request Form

Department of Environmental Quality Office of Environmental Services Waste Permits Division P.O. Box 4313 Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313 (225) 219-3181	<h1 style="margin: 0;">LOUISIANA</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Emergency Debris Site (EDS) Request Form</h2>	
Your request cannot be approved unless all of the requested information on this form is supplied and accurate . Email form to degdebrisrequest@la.gov or fax to 225-325-8236 . Email questions to degdebrisrequest@la.gov or call 225-364-7901 .		

TYPE OR PRINT

A. <u>Applicant Name</u> (Governmental Agencies only)
--

B. <u>Government Type</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Parish <input type="checkbox"/> Municipality <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify _____	C. <u>Agency Interest (AI) Number</u>
---	--

D. <u>Responsible Official</u> (Government Official who will be responsible for site)		Title
Mailing Address	City	Zip
Phone Number:	Email Address:	

E. <u>Debris Site Contact</u> (will receive all mail correspondence, must be government employee)		Title
Mailing Address	City	Zip
Phone Number:	Email Address:	

F. <u>Physical Location</u> (identify by street number, by intersection of roads, or by mileage and direction from an intersection.) Is a site map attached (REQUIRED)? YES <input type="checkbox"/> Request will NOT be processed without one. Scale should be ~1 in. = 1000 ft.		
Address:	City/Zip Code:	Parish:
<i>Note: The city name must be for the closest city in the same parish as the requested site. If the site does not have a 911 address, detailed directions must be provided from the nearest town/city and indicate specific street, road, highway, interstate, and/or location names. Indicate any landmarks and/or mile markers, if necessary. Request will NOT be processed without this information.</i>		

G. <u>Site entrance GPS</u> (required) provide in decimal degrees LAT:	LONG:
<u>GPS of where activities will occur on property</u> (required) LAT:	LONG:

H. <u>Hours of Operation</u> Hours _____ AM to _____ PM	Days <input type="checkbox"/> M-F or <input type="checkbox"/> 7 DAYS/WK or <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> W <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> S <input type="checkbox"/> Su	Burning will only be allowed between the hours of 8 AM and 5 PM.
---	---	---

I. <u>Requested Activities</u> (check all potential activities)				
Staging/ Segregation:	<input type="checkbox"/> C&D debris <input type="checkbox"/> metals <input type="checkbox"/> white goods <input type="checkbox"/> woodwaste <input type="checkbox"/> tires <input type="checkbox"/> electronic waste <input type="checkbox"/> vegetative debris	Composting:	<input type="checkbox"/> vegetative debris	
Preparation:	<input type="checkbox"/> white goods Burning:	<input type="checkbox"/> vegetative debris (open) <input type="checkbox"/> vegetative debris (air curtain destructor)	Chipping & Grinding:	<input type="checkbox"/> vegetative debris
*** THIS PORTION OF SECTION I CAN ONLY BE COMPLETED AFTER AN EMERGENCY HAS BEEN DECLARED. ***				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Requested Activities (Include debris types and associated activities)				
*Note: Pre-approvals are limited to the debris types and activities listed above. <u>Other debris types and activities will NOT be approved until after an emergency has been declared.</u> This includes, but is not limited to, staging and/or disposal of household hazardous waste, orphan drums, vessels, vehicles, or animal carcasses. If more activities are needed after an emergency has been declared, a new request must be filled out and submitted for approval. Contact the LDEQ prior to submitting "Other" requests.				

J. Site Type	YES	NO
Is the site being requested for use as a pre-approved emergency debris site (to be requested <i>before</i> an emergency, can be reused multiple times)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the site being requested as a temporary emergency debris site (to be requested <i>after</i> an emergency for a single time use)? If yes, list the emergency name or FEMA #. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

K. General Site Questions (The request form cannot be processed without answers to questions 1 – 5.)	YES	NO
1. Was this site approved for use in a prior disaster? If yes, which disaster and when did the disaster occur? _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Is the requested site activity (ies) a modification of previously approved activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Have the site <u>and</u> surrounding area conditions changed (e.g., added development) since the last prior use? If yes, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. (If requesting burning) Is the site being requested by a municipality? Is the site being requested by a parish for a location in another parish? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the answer to <i>either</i> is <i>yes</i>, is the site within the applicant's jurisdictional limits? • If the site is outside the jurisdictional limits, a parish burn approval <u>must</u> be submitted. The parish burn approval should be for the full time burning is expected (e.g., disaster, pre-approval) and should specifically state the site location requested before a request for burning will be approved by the LDEQ. <input type="checkbox"/> A copy of the parish burn approval is attached.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Does the site have an approval from the State Historic Preservation Office? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, attach a copy of the approval. • If no, fill out a new request on page 4. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

L. Siting Criteria (All questions must be answered and explained, as necessary.)	YES	NO
1. Are there nearby residences and/or businesses that will be inconvenienced or adversely affected by use of the site? If yes, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Are there any site safety issues? (e.g., power lines, pipelines) If yes, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Are any erosion and/or rainwater runoff control measures needed? If yes, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Is additional containment necessary for any wastes that have a potential for leaking? (e.g., white goods leaking Freon) If yes, explain. _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Are the roadways and entrance to the site suitable for trucks hauling debris? If no, explain. _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Is the site fully accessible to fire personnel and equipment? If no, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Is the size of the site sufficient for its intended use? If no, explain. _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Is the general terrain of the site suitable for the proposed activities? If no, explain. _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Is the proposed site located outside of the 100-year floodplain and wetlands? (The floodplain map used shall be an original Flood Insurance Rate Map prepared by FEMA, the Flood Prone Area Map prepared by the US Geological Survey or a National Wetlands Inventory map that depicts the limits and elevations of any 100-year floodplain or wetland on or adjacent to the proposed site.) If no, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. For chipping & grinding, is the proposed site more than 300 feet to residences, businesses, schools, hospitals, clinics, and roads? If no, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. For burning, is the proposed site more than 1,000 feet to residences, businesses, schools, hospitals, clinics, and roads? If no, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Is the proposed site more than 100 feet to property boundaries and on-site structures? If no, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Is the proposed site more than 250 feet to potable water wells? If no, explain. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Is the proposed site more than 100 feet to nearby surface waters? If no, provide the name of the nearest surface water, if it is named. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Is the proposed site more than 10,000 feet to the nearest airport? If no, provide the name of the airport. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

M. <u>Site Operator</u>	Company Name: 	Site Contact Person:
	Telephone Number: 	Email Address:

N. <u>Site Owner</u>	Name: 	Address:
	Telephone Number: 	Email Address:

O. Certification of Responsible Official

I certify that I have personally examined and that I am familiar with the information submitted in this request. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information.

I certify that the site as described in this request meets the applicable requirements and will comply with the following: 1) the Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management; 2) the effective Declarations of Emergency and Administrative Order; and 3) the subsequent Authorization for the Emergency Debris Site.

I understand that I am responsible for notifying First Responders (911 Center, Fire & Rescue, Law Enforcement, and EMS) of the site entrance location and activities at this site.

SIGNATURE (Responsible Official)

PRINT

DATE

LSHPO Site Request Form

If this is a **new request** or there is **no approval** from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the request site, fill out the form below and return it to LDEQ with the EDS form. LDEQ will submit the form to SHPO. Once approved SHPO, will return the approved form to the applicant.

Requirements for Debris Activities Involving Ground Disturbance

Requesting Registration as a (check all that apply):

☐ Staging Site ☐ Chipping & Grinding Site ☐ Composting Site ☐ Burn Site ☐ Disposal Site

If the creation or use of this **emergency** staging, chipping & grinding, composting, burning, and/or disposal site will include ground disturbance, including the creation of temporary access roads, burying of debris or burn residual, or will impact structures over 45 years old, the applicant must coordinate with, and receive comments from, the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), prior to the start of any ground disturbance. **Individual certifications are required for each burning, burial, disposal, and/or staging or stockpiling site. Attach a map, in addition to this form, preferably a copy of a USGS 7.5 minute series quadrangle map with the project site location clearly identified.**

Applicant	Name: 		Address: 	
	City: 		Zip: 	
	Parish: 			
Location of Emergency Site (complete one row)	Telephone Number: 		Fax Number: 	
	Email Address: 			
	Township: 		Range: 	
Site Owner	Section: 		Quarter-section(s): 	
	Latitude (decimal degree): 		Longitude (decimal degree): 	
	UTM Northing: 		UTM Easting: 	
Site Owner	Name: 		Address: 	
	Telephone Number: 		Email Address: 	

Is a **NEW** road needed to access the requested site? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, show road on map and provide the following information:
 Road length and width: _____ *and* Latitude: _____ and Longitude: _____ *or* UTM Northing: _____ and Easting: _____

Discovery Clause: In the event that archaeological deposits (soils, features, artifacts, other remnants of human activity) are uncovered in urban or rural areas, or if archaeological deposits are found in tree root balls during removal, the project shall be halted and the applicant shall stop all work immediately in the vicinity of the discovery and take reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the finds. The applicant will inform the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) immediately at 225-925-7500 and SHPO at 225-342-8170, and will secure all archaeological findings and restrict access to the area. GOHSEP and SHPO will be responsible for notifying the appropriate Native American Tribes if the site is determined to be Native American. Work may not resume until the Applicant is notified by the Division of Archaeology.

In the event that human remains or an unmarked burial site are encountered, under the terms of the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R.S. Statute 8:671), the applicant will immediately stop all work, secure all artifacts and remains, restrict access to the area, and notify GOHSEP, SHPO, and local law enforcement. GOHSEP and SHPO will consult with the appropriate Native American Tribes if the remains are determined to be Native American. No artifacts or human remains will be removed from the site until all parties have consulted to determine the proper course of action. Work may not resume until the Applicant is notified by the Division of Archaeology.

I certify that (Applicant) _____ is an authorized representative for the site and will comply with all the above conditions.

Signature

Print

Date _____

Contact Information:

Louisiana Office of Cultural Development
State Historic Preservation Office
ATTN: Rachel Watson
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4242
Telephone: (225) 342-8170
Fax: (225) 342-4480
email: section106@crt.la.gov

Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office Use ONLY

I certify that the above referenced site:

☐ Is not located on any known archeological site or historical property.

☐ Is located on an archeological site and an alternate area needs to be considered.

SHPO Official

Date

ATTACHMENT B: Weekly Debris Management Reports

Instructions for completing the Weekly Debris Management Report (WDMR)*

The State of Louisiana Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean Up and Debris Management mandates that vegetative debris intended for final disposal in a landfill shall be reduced fifty percent by volume and fifty percent by weight prior to transport to the landfill (See La. R.S. 30:2413.1).

In an effort to encourage recycling, the beneficial use of vegetative debris, and the efficient management of debris, the Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) will require all emergency debris sites to submit a Weekly Debris Management Report (WDMR). These weekly reports will indicate the volume and weight of debris received, processed, recycled, and finally disposed in a landfill.

Volumes and weights can be determined using the following methods:

1. **Debris Volume** (cubic yards) is the most common measure for the reporting of vegetative debris. If a scale is used to determine the debris weight, the following conversation factor can be used to convert tons to cubic yards:

$$\text{Tons of debris} \times 6 = \text{cubic yards of debris}$$

Please use the same method to determine the weight of received, processed, and disposed debris.

2. **Truck Capacity** = length \times width \times height of the truck bed.
3. **Net Truck Volume** = Truck Capacity \times % full (for a full truck load assume 1).

Other approved FEMA methods may be used. Please document on the form which method is used.

4. **Volume of Vegetative Debris Received** = Sum of all Net Truck Volumes.
5. **Volume of Vegetative Debris Processed (e.g. chipped, burned)** is the quantity of the vegetative debris **received** that was sent for processing.
6. **Volume of Vegetative Debris Recycled (e.g. used as fuel)** is the quantity of the vegetative debris **received** that was sent for beneficial use.
7. **Volume of Vegetative Debris sent to a Landfill for Final Disposal** is the quantity of the vegetative debris **received** that was sent to the landfill for final disposal.

Fate of Material indicates the end result of the initial material (e.g. ash was tilled into the soil, chips were sent to a landfill to be used as daily cover, and mulch was sold).

*Please note that the Weekly Debris Management Report (WDMR) shall be submitted to LDEQ each week during operations until the emergency debris site is completely closed or de-activated and the final report has been submitted. The report must be true, accurate, and complete and must be signed and certified by a person duly authorized by the local governmental or state agency responsible for the emergency debris site. Failure to properly complete the report or submit an accurate report timely could subject the responsible party to possible enforcement action by the LDEQ.

WEEKLY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT REPORT (WDMR)

The State of Louisiana Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean Up and Debris Management mandates that vegetative debris intended for final disposal in a landfill shall be reduced fifty percent by volume and fifty percent by weight prior to transport to the landfill. (See La. R.S. 30:2413.1)

Please submit completed weekly debris management report (WDMR) form to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality each week, no later than Sunday, during operations until the debris site is completely closed and the final report has been submitted.

PARISH: _____ **SITE NAME:** _____ **SITE LOCATION:** _____

AGENCY INTEREST #: _____ **CONTACT PERSON:** _____ **PHONE NUMBER:** _____

PLEASE CHECK ONE:

☐ Initial Report ☐ Weekly Report ☐ Weekly Report no activity this week ☐ Revised Report for monitoring period listed below ☐ Final Report site has closed operations

MONITORING PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

VOLUME OF VEGETATIVE DEBRIS	VOLUME IN CYs	FATE OF MATERIAL
Received THIS WEEK		
Received TO-DATE		
Processed THIS WEEK via <i>chipping</i>		
Processed THIS WEEK via <i>burning</i>		
Processed THIS WEEK via <i>other</i> _____		
Processed TO-DATE via <i>chipping</i>		
Processed TO-DATE via <i>burning</i>		
Processed TO-DATE via <i>other</i> _____		
Recycle THIS WEEK		
Recycle TO-DATE		
Sent to landfill for final disposal THIS WEEK		
Sent to landfill for final disposal TO-DATE		

Name of Landfill

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name/Title of Responsible Party Typed or Printed Signature Date

Submit completed Weekly Debris Management Reports (WDMRs) via fax to 225.325.8210 or via email to degdebrisreduction@la.gov. Send questions via email to degdebrisrequest@la.gov or call 225-364-7901.

Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management

ATTACHMENT C: LDEQ Regional Office Contact Information

Acadiana Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Billy Eakin (acting) 111 New Center Drive Lafayette, LA 70508 phone: (337) 262-5584 fax: (337) 262-5593 email: aroadmin@la.gov	Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion
Capital Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Bobby Mayweather PO. Box 4312 Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312 phone: (225) 219-3600 fax: (225) 219-3695 email: croadmin@la.gov	Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. James, Tangipahoa, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana
Northeast Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Larry Baldwin 1823 Hwy 546 West Monroe, LA 71292-0442 phone: (318) 362-5439 fax: (318) 362-5448 email: neroadmin@la.gov	Avoyelles, Caldwell, Catahoula, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, La Salle, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Rapides, Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll, Winn
Northwest Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Larry Baldwin (acting) 1525 Fairfield, Room 520 Shreveport, LA 71101-4388 phone: (318) 676-7476 fax: (318) 676-7573 email: nwroadmin@la.gov	Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster
Southeast Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Mike Algero 201 Evans Road, Building 4, Suite 420 New Orleans, LA 70123-5230 phone: (504) 736-7701 fax: (504) 736-7702 email: seroadmin@la.gov	Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, Washington
Southwest Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Billy Eakin 1301 Gadwall Street Lake Charles, LA 70615 phone: (337) 491-2667 fax: (337) 491-2682 email: swroadmin@la.gov	Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis, Vernon

ATTACHMENT D: Authorization for Pre-approved Emergency Debris Site

Agency Interest Number: ##



State of Louisiana
Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
Administrative Order

Authorization for Pre-approved Emergency Debris Site

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) recognizes that immediately following a natural disaster, the time required to choose, approve, and prepare emergency debris sites to receive debris can significantly delay the removal of emergency generated debris from affected areas. LDEQ aims to reduce these delays by authorizing local governments and state agencies to activate emergency debris sites immediately after the declaration of an emergency by the Secretary of LDEQ.

Therefore, I hereby authorize the <<Local Government or State Agency>> to conduct <<approved activity>> of <<type>> debris at the site described below, in compliance with the requirements and conditions set forth in Appendix A. Part XI. Section(s) <indicate which section(s)>, if and when LDEQ declares that an emergency exists. Only the authorized activities listed above shall be conducted at the debris site.

Site Name: <<Site Name>>
Location: <<Site Address>> in <<municipality>>, <<Parish>>
Front Gate: Latitude: <<latitude>> and Longitude: <<longitude>>
Agency Interest Number: AI ##
Pre-approval Number: PEDS##

The following specific requirements are required <<add any specific requirements for this facility here or delete>>.

LDEQ may approve additional staging activities on a case-by-case basis during an emergency.

This Order and the authorization to operate a pre-approved emergency debris site (for a period of 2 years) shall expire on June 1, 20xx, unless otherwise notified in writing by LDEQ.

Issued and Effective on _____

Tegan B. Treadaway
Assistant Secretary

APPENDIX A: Requirements and Conditions

I. EMERGENCY DECLARATIONS

The governor may declare that an emergency exists in specified areas, resulting from natural or man made events. Similarly, the President of the United States may declare certain areas to be disaster areas. In order to obtain financial and technical assistance for managing an emergency through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), a request for federal financial assistance must be made through FEMA (see FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov>). FEMA requires that all emergency generated debris be managed on state approved debris sites. This order will fulfill that requirement and allow cleanup operations to commence immediately following a LDEQ emergency declaration. Debris approved for receipt at approved emergency debris sites consists of C & D debris, electronic waste, white goods, vegetative debris, and woodwaste. The debris that shall be received at an approved emergency debris site is limited to *only* disaster generated debris. Unauthorized debris at debris sites includes, but is not limited to, vessels and vehicles, household hazardous waste, and orphan drums.

- **C & D debris** approved for receipt at approved emergency debris sites is nonhazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble, including but not limited to, metal, concrete, brick, asphalt, roofing materials (shingles, sheet rock, plaster), or lumber from a construction, remodeling, repair, renovation, or demolition project. C & D debris does not include asbestos-containing material RACM as defined in LAC 33:III.5151.B, white goods, creosote-treated lumber, and any other item(s) not an integral part of the structure.
- **Electronic wastes** approved for receipt at approved emergency debris sites are devices or components thereof that contain one or more circuit boards and are used primarily for data transfer or storage, communication, or entertainment purposes, including but not limited to, desktop and laptop computers, computer peripherals, monitors, copying machines, scanners, printers, radios, televisions, camcorders, video cassette recorders (VCRs), compact disc players, digital video disc players, MP3 players, telephones, including cellular and portable telephones, and stereos.
- **Metals** (or scrap metals) approved for receipt at approved emergency debris sites consist of bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars), which when worn or superfluous can be recycled. Materials not covered by the definition of scrap metal include “residues generated from smelting and refining operations (e.g., drosses, slags, and sludges), liquid wastes containing metals (e.g., spent acids, caustics, or other liquid wastes with metals in solution), liquid metals wastes (e.g., liquid mercury), or metal-containing wastes with a significant liquid component, such as spent batteries.
- **Tires** approved for receipt at approved emergency debris sites consist of whole tires that are no longer suitable for their original purpose because of wear, damage, or defect. These do not include any tire weighing over 500 pounds and/or a solid tire.
- **White goods** approved for receipt at approved emergency debris sites consist of discarded domestic appliances including, but not limited to, refrigerators, ranges, washers, freezers, dryers, air conditioning and heating units, freestanding ice makers, built-in stove surface units and oven

units, and water heaters. White goods do not include small household appliances, such as, stand mixers, toasters, blenders, etc.

- **Woodwaste** approved for receipt at approved emergency non-vegetative debris sites consists of wood residue, cutoffs, wood chips, sawdust, wood shaving, bark, wood refuse, wood-fired boiler ash, wood ash, and plywood or other bonded materials that contain only polyurethane, phenolic-based glues, or other glues that are approved specifically by the administrative authority. Uncontaminated, un-treated, or un-painted lumber or wooden pallets are considered woodwaste under this definition. Vegetative debris that would otherwise fall under the definition of woodwaste in LAC 33:III.115 is not included in this definition for the purposes of emergency debris sites and is defined below.
- **Vegetative debris** approved for receipt at approved emergency debris sites consists of whole trees, tree stumps, tree branches, tree trunks, and other leafy material. It does not include processed, treated, stained or painted wood or other lumber used in construction.

For debris removal to be eligible for FEMA funding, the work must be necessary to: eliminate an immediate threat to lives, public health and safety; eliminate immediate threats of significant damage to improved public or private property; and to ensure the economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community-at-large. FEMA ineligible debris consists of: debris from a previous disaster; debris related to construction; fallen trees in a forest; debris on public golf courses or cemeteries; stump removal; or removal of disaster debris from private property, unless authorized by FEMA; and any type of waste that is not listed in the debris definitions.

Upon the declaration of a LDEQ declared emergency, this order allows immediate activation of the pre-approved emergency debris site allowing for the efficient and expeditious management of emergency generated debris. The activation is valid for the duration of the declared emergency, unless LDEQ specifies otherwise. LDEQ reserves the right to order an emergency debris site to shut down operations before termination of declarations, orders and amendments as well as to extend the timeframe where needed, on a case by case basis.

Please be advised that in the event of a disaster, the LDEQ issued Emergency Declaration and Administrative Order may contain additional restrictions and/or operating conditions applicable to the pre-approved site. This order and the Emergency Declaration and Administrative Order must be used in conjunction to operate the site. Copies of both documents must be kept onsite. If there are any questions regarding applicability or other operating restrictions or requirements, call either the LDEQ Headquarters at (225) 364-7901 or via email at deqdebrisrequest@la.gov.

II. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR DISASTER CLEAN-UP AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT (the Plan)

At the time of a declared emergency, adherence to the most recent approved Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management (the Plan) will be required by an LDEQ issued Emergency Declaration and Administrative Order (the Order), except where the Plan may be in conflict with the provisions of the Order. In the event of conflict, the Order shall prevail. Moreover, while the Plan is consistent with state and federal law, it does not supersede any ordinance adopted by a local governing authority.

A copy of the most recent Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management can be downloaded from the LDEQ webpage at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WastePermits/DisasterDebrisManagement.aspx> or by calling LDEQ debris inquiry at (225)-364-7901 for assistance.

III. ANNUAL CERTIFICATION

All pre-approved emergency debris site locations MUST BE certified, by the responsible official, annually using the certification form provided by the LDEQ. The certification form must be submitted to the LDEQ by June 1st of each year. The LDEQ Regional Surveillance Staff may re-inspect a site if it is indicated that the site conditions have changed within the two (2) year issuance date or at any time to assess the site and its operations. If site conditions have changed or if the surrounding area has changed enough to alter the use of the debris site, the site may be deemed no longer appropriate for the pre-approved activity and this authorization will be revoked. At that time, the local government or state agency may wish to consider pre-approval of another site in order to ensure available capacity. If additional activities or sites are wanted, an additional emergency debris site request form must be submitted to LDEQ and written approval must be obtained before the additional activity can be conducted on site. Failure to comply may result in revocation of the pre-approval.

IV. SITE ACTIVATION REQUIREMENTS

Upon the declaration of an emergency by LDEQ, local governments and state agencies may “activate” a pre-approved emergency debris site for the activities specified in this order. Upon activation, the governmental body shall notify LDEQ Headquarters at (225) 364-7901 that the site is being activated. This verbal notification shall occur as soon as practicable depending on communication capability. If LDEQ Headquarters does not have communication capability, please call one of LDEQ’s other regional offices listed in Appendix B.

The governmental body shall provide written notification mailed or faxed to the regional office and headquarters within 5 days of the activation date. Contact information is: Mr. Lewis A. Donlon, Waste Permits Administrator, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Post Office Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313 or fax (225) 325-8236. A form for the written notification is provided in the cover letter with this document and can also be found at the following link <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WastePermits/DisasterDebrisManagement.aspx>. The LDEQ regional office surveillance staff will conduct an initial assessment for damages to the site as a result of the disaster and changes that may have occurred at the debris site or to the surrounding area since the pre-approval assessment or the annual re-certification that may change the suitability of the emergency debris site. If for any reason the emergency debris site is found to be unsuitable, the authorized local government or state agency will be given the option to request approval of another emergency debris site by modification of this order, or request termination of this order. The LDEQ regional office surveillance staff will periodically monitor the emergency debris site throughout the emergency cleanup and handle the site de-activation once the operations have ceased and the site use is no longer needed for the emergency.

V. REDUCTION REQUIREMENT

Emergency vegetative debris site operations must conform to the legislative mandate (R.S. 30:2413.1), which requires that “the total green and woody debris intended for final disposal in a landfill, shall be reduced fifty percent by weight and fifty percent by volume prior to transport to a landfill” (for disposal). The goal of the statute is to “reuse and recycle material and to divert debris from disposal in landfills to

the maximum extent practical, efficient, and expeditious in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment.” Every effort shall be made to consolidate emergency generated vegetative debris in an attempt to beneficially use as much of the material as possible. Emergency generated vegetative debris may be chipped or otherwise reduced by volume to allow for composting, use by local industries for fuel, or use by landfills as part of daily cover (not final cover) at landfills, or for other beneficial reuse.

VI. EXPIRATION OF THE EMERGENCY DECLARATION

These emergency debris sites can only be used for managing authorized debris generated in a disaster. The amount of time an emergency debris site can be active is limited by the expiration of an LDEQ issued Declaration of Emergency. The purpose of the deadline is to insure that storm related activities are completed in a timely manner. All activities authorized under this order must cease and the emergency debris site shall be restored to its previous condition and use upon the expiration of the Declaration of Emergency unless otherwise approved by LDEQ in response to a written request from the authorized local government or state agency. The emergency debris site is only intended to operate as a temporary emergency debris site, not as an ongoing solid waste facility.

VII. SITE DEACTIVATION

Once operations have ceased, the emergency debris site must be restored to its previous condition and use in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management as directed by LDEQ.

Each emergency debris site, with the exception of those where ash is land-applied, will eventually, to the extent practicable, have emergency generated debris cleared and shall be restored to its previous condition and use. Restoration of a site involves removing all traces of the operations and possible remediation of any contamination that may have taken place during the operations. Debris processing equipment, storage tanks, protection berms, and other structures built on the debris site shall be removed from the debris site upon completion of all debris removal and processing operations. The emergency debris site must be restored to its previous environmental state.

The authorized local government or state agency shall notify the appropriate LDEQ regional manager once all operations on the emergency debris site have ceased and the debris site has been restored to its previous condition and use, in order to set up a date and time for a final assessment. A representative with the local government or state agency shall be present at the time of the final assessment unless otherwise indicated by the LDEQ regional manager or inspection staff.

Any environmental concerns noted at the debris site at the time of the final assessment, will be brought to the local government’s or state agency’s attention and shall be removed (i.e. unauthorized debris) or remediated (i.e. petroleum spills) in a timely manner, (no later than thirty (30) days from the official written request by LDEQ inspection staff) or the governmental body will face possible enforcement action. An emergency debris site will not be de-activated until all environmental contamination is removed from the site.

There may be times when processed chips and mulch are stockpiled with no final disposal. In this case, the local government or state agency shall remove it in a timely manner (within 30 days from the day

operations ceased) or shall request and receive approval of a voluntary Best Management Practice (BMP) through the Department of Agriculture before the site can be de-activated.

VIII. DEACTIVATION LETTER

Once a final assessment is conducted and all reporting requirements have been received, reviewed and verified complete, a deactivation letter will be issued by LDEQ indicating that the emergency debris site is considered de-activated by LDEQ. After the emergency debris site has been officially de-activated by the issuance of a deactivation letter, the local government or state agency shall not accept or process at that site any additional emergency generated vegetative debris from that declared emergency. If the local government or state agency wishes to reactivate the emergency debris site for the same declared emergency, it must request, in writing, the approval of LDEQ.

IX. DUTY TO RE-SUBMIT A REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION

If the governing body wishes to continue the authorization for a pre-approved emergency debris site after the expiration date of this order, the governing body must re-submit a request form. The request form shall be submitted at least 180 before the expiration date of the existing order in order to prevent a lapse in authorization.

X. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS

A. Property rights

The authorization to use a location as an emergency debris site does not make LDEQ liable for damages to private property. The authorized local government or state agency is responsible for obtaining the appropriate lease agreement or other authorization from the owner of the property, if applicable.

B. Lease agreement

The local government or state agency is responsible for obtaining and maintaining any necessary lease agreement for the duration of this order, where applicable. LDEQ shall be notified if the lease should be terminated. The local government or state agency will have the option to request modification of this order by requesting another emergency debris site, or to request termination of this order.

C. Changes to the emergency debris site and surrounding area

Through the duration of this order, any changes made to the debris site or to the surrounding area that would change the suitability of the site (e.g., an increase in the number of residences or commercial structures within 1000 feet from the site) for the approved activity shall be reported to LDEQ within 30 days of becoming aware of the change.

D. Change in activity

The emergency debris site is limited to the approved activity(s) indicated on the first page of this order. For approval of an additional activity, the local government or state agency shall submit a modification for the new activity. The new activity shall not commence at the site until a verbal or written approval is received from LDEQ (for burning, a written approval must be received before the activity can commence).

E. Responsibility of the authorized local government or state agency

To meet overall debris management strategy goals and to ensure that the emergency debris site operates efficiently, the management of the debris site shall be under the direction of the local government or state agency. It is imperative that the debris collected, as a result of an emergency, be managed not only in an environmentally sound manner, but also in accordance with the appropriate LDEQ rules and regulations governing the segregation, storage and processing of debris (a solid waste). The local government or state agency is responsible for maintaining compliance with this order and all other environmental rules and regulations for the duration of the emergency. The local government or state agency is responsible for making sure that the site operator(s)/contractors, having day-to-day operational control over the emergency debris site of the authorized activities, are aware of the requirements of this order and all other environmental rules and regulations. Failure to comply with these rules and regulations may result in a formal referral to the LDEQ Enforcement Division and the possible issuance of compliance orders and/or assessment of civil penalties.

F. Best management practices (BMPs)

All vegetative debris generated from declared emergencies must follow LDEQ rules and procedures and shall not be included as part of any existing or proposed Louisiana Department of Agriculture & Forestry Best Management Practices (BMP) Program.

No debris site shall be de-activated with processed debris material remaining on the site until a BMP is approved for the debris (see Site Deactivation, page 6 of 20).

G. Right to inspect

LDEQ reserves the right to inspect the site operations at all reasonable times without prior notice. Denial of entry, for any reason, may result in enforcement action.

H. Reopener clause

Should the authorized local government or state agency fail to adhere to this order or any other environmental rules or regulations, LDEQ reserves the right to reopen and modify this order to add additional conditions necessary to reduce any and all human health or environmental impacts. Non-compliance with any portion of this order may result in the issuance of compliance orders and/or assessment of civil penalties.

I. Conditions injurious to public health or the environment

Should conditions at the debris site become injurious to public health or the environment, then the emergency debris site shall be de-activated until conditions are corrected or the site will be permanently closed. If permanently closed, the closure of the emergency debris site shall be in accordance with the site deactivation requirements (see page 6 of 20).

J. Copy of authorization

A copy of this order shall be kept on site at all times and made available upon request by an LDEQ inspector or other LDEQ representative.

K. Debris sites located and operated at permitted landfills

Emergency generated vegetative debris may be transported to an LDEQ approved emergency debris site (requested by a local government or a state agency) located at a permitted landfill for staging or reduction; however, the debris may not be placed directly into a cell for final disposal. Vegetative debris may be placed into a cell for final disposal once reduced (with the exception of root balls due to

the difficulty in reduction by burning and chipping). The vegetative debris shall be reduced by an LDEQ approved method before being placed in the cell(s). The non-vegetative debris may be placed directly into a cell for final disposal *if* the landfill is permitted to dispose of that type of waste. If the landfill is not permitted for the disposal of the non-vegetative debris, the debris must be transported to a landfill permitted for its disposal.

L. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

Recordkeeping is the responsibility of the local government or state agency. Load tickets representing the amount of vegetative debris received, processed, and/or disposed; transport and disposal documentation of all unauthorized waste segregated out from the vegetative debris received, and weekly debris management reports shall be made available to LDEQ upon request.

From activation to deactivation of the emergency debris site, documentation shall be kept of any petroleum spills from fueling equipment, hydraulic fluid spills from equipment breakdowns, and any other spills (including those from electronic waste or white goods, such as refrigerants) causing an environmental impact that has occurred on the emergency debris site.

From the time of activation until deactivation, the authorized local government or state agency shall report all emergency generated vegetative debris received day to day from a Friday to a Friday on a Weekly Debris Management Report (WDMR) form and submit it to LDEQ every Sunday (unless otherwise directed by LDEQ). These reports indicate how much vegetative debris is received, what method(s) or process is utilized (i.e. chipping, grinding, composting, and/or burning), how much vegetative debris is processed, a complete record of the waste stream, which shall include the final fate of the waste stream (i.e. industrial boiler fuel, compost/mulch, component of the daily cover system at landfills, ash tilled into soil, etc.).

The reported data will be reviewed for accuracy and consistency from one week to the next. All reports that *do not* reflect accuracy and consistency must be revised and re-submitted, which could impede the deactivation process for the emergency debris site.

M. Signature certification on Weekly Debris Management Reports

The WDMRs must be signed and certified by a person duly authorized by the local government or state agency responsible for the emergency debris site. For a municipal, state, federal or other public agency, the WDMR shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. The signature authority may be delegated to someone else in writing by the local government or state agency. However, the local government or state agency will be responsible for the weekly submittal, the accuracy of the information being submitted, and the consistency of the submittals.

N. Signs

- 1. Identification signs.** The local government or state agency shall post a 2 foot by 3 foot weather resistant sign readable from the roadway near the main entrance of the emergency debris site as soon as possible following an emergency. If posting the sign near the main entrance is infeasible due to safety concerns, the sign shall be posted in a publicly accessible location near the activity and moved as necessary. However, the signs shall be posted at all times until the closure assessment has been conducted by LDEQ Regional office inspection staff.

The sign shall contain the following information:

- The name of the debris site (as listed on the order).
- The Agency Interest (AI) Number (as listed on the order).
- The approved activity (as listed on the order).
- Local Government or State Agency contact information.

2. **Trailblazer signs.** If the debris site does not contain a 911 address and/or is located in a secluded area which is difficult to locate, then weather resistant trailblazer signs in a location and height visible to motorist shall be posted on the primary roadway that provides the most direct route in close proximity to the debris site. Trailblazer signs are used to direct motorists unfamiliar with an area to a specific location.
3. **Site closed sign.** Upon cession of site operations, the local government or state agency shall post a 2 foot by 3 weather resistant sign readable from the roadway near the main entrance of the emergency debris site stating, ‘This site is closed. No dumping.’

O. Multiple operations.

If multiple operations (i.e. local government and state agency authorized emergency debris sites) are being conducted at the same location, each operation’s boundaries shall be physically located separate from each other; the operational parameters clearly marked off (i.e. earthen berms, temporary barriers, orange plastic fencing, etc.); signs clearly posted separating each operation (in addition to the entrance sign mentioned above) and maintained from the date on which the activation of the emergency debris site was approved until deactivation of each individual operation. Additionally, if more than one debris type is authorized for a site, each debris type shall be staged and processed separately from other debris types.

P. Overlap of Emergencies

When one declared emergency overlaps another declared emergency, the local government or the state agency must make sure that the location is large enough to handle the expected emergency generated debris from both emergencies. If not, another emergency debris site shall be requested. The debris streams from both emergencies shall be kept separate on the weekly debris management reports.

Q. Normal site operations

If the location of an emergency debris site is used for other normal day-to-day activities, those activities shall be maintained separate from the emergency debris site operations. For the purpose of inspections, boundaries shall be placed between the two activities and clearly marked (e.g. temporary barrier fencing, perimeter markers).

R. Public Access/Trespassing

To prevent unauthorized access and dumping, adequate security and monitoring shall be established and maintained, from the activation of the emergency debris site until the site is officially de-activated, to prevent unauthorized access and dumping. Temporary measures shall be taken to limit access to the debris site, which could consist of the use of trucks or equipment to block entry, gates, cables, or swing pipes and shall be installed as soon as possible for permanent access control, if the site is to be used for longer than two (2) weeks. If necessary, “no trespassing” signs shall be posted to prohibit public dumping of debris.

S. Unauthorized non-vegetative debris and other unauthorized wastes

Incoming waste loads containing unauthorized debris/wastes shall not be unloaded at the emergency vegetative debris site. Such waste shall be re-directed to an appropriate permitted disposal facility or an appropriate temporary storage container that prevents leachate from escaping or groundwater contamination. If unauthorized debris is inadvertently or illegally dumped at the emergency debris site, it is the responsibility of the local government or state agency to remove and properly dispose of the debris. “No dumping” signs should be placed around the perimeter of the emergency debris site to prevent dumping of unauthorized waste. Records shall be kept of the transportation and the disposal of the unauthorized waste segregated from the authorized debris received.

T. Segregation of debris

Authorized debris consists of C & D debris, electronic waste, white goods, woodwaste, and vegetative debris as defined in Appendix A, Part I. It does not include any debris for which the site is not approved or any debris not included in the definition of the authorized debris type.

All unauthorized debris received at an authorized debris site shall be segregated and removed from the site in a reasonable amount of time (7 – 10 days from receipt) and disposed of in an approved permitted landfill. Unauthorized debris should be stored in an appropriate container on site until it is transported to a permitted landfill for disposal. Records shall be kept of the transportation and the disposal of the unauthorized waste segregated from the authorized debris received.

U. Accumulation of debris

There shall be no significant accumulation of debris allowed to occur, due to environmental and safety concerns, such as the risk of fire. The debris should be managed in an efficient manner to prevent the potential for fire hazards, risks to human health and the environment. All efforts should be made to prevent causing any kind of nuisance to the surrounding area.

V. Equipment and fuel

Equipment and fuel shall have a designated storage area and signs posted appropriately. The fuel storage area shall be designed to contain spills. If necessary, the preparation and implementation of a Spill Prevention and Control plan should be established in accordance with the provisions specified in LAC 33:IX.901-907. The Plan shall contain minimal procedures, methods, equipment, control structures and response actions necessary to protect human health and the environment.

W. Operation of Equipment

All equipment (e.g., grinders, chippers, air curtain destructors, forklifts) shall be operated in accordance with the manufacturers’ instructions and any applicable LDEQ authorization. A copy of the manufacturers’ instructions shall be maintained on site and made available to LDEQ upon request.

X. Environmental Controls

The authorized local government or state agency shall establish and maintain environmental controls in equipment staging, fueling, and repair areas to prevent and mitigate spills of petroleum products such as fuel and hydraulic fluids. Temporary storage areas for fuels shall be lined to prevent the possibility of soil and groundwater contamination in case of spills. Plastic liners shall be in place under stationary equipment such as generators and mobile lighting plants.

Where necessary, local governments and state agencies shall establish procedures to prevent and mitigate smoke (e.g., ensure burn pits are constructed properly and are being operated according to standards), dust (e.g., employ water trucks to keep dust down), noise (e.g., employ berms or other noise abatement procedures), traffic (e.g., ensure a suitable layout for ingress and egress to help traffic flow) problems that may arise, and smells (e.g., ensure refrigerators are kept sealed when not being cleaned out).

Y. Management of debris piles

Debris piles and shredded material, including chips, shall be managed in accordance with the most recent approved Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management.

Z. Emergency Declaration and Administrative Order

All emergency debris site requirements contained in an issued LDEQ Emergency Declaration and Administrative Order must be followed.

AA. Notification to local fire department

The local fire department shall be notified upon commencement of emergency debris site activities that receive vegetative debris.

XI. OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES AND REQUIREMENTS

Section A. Staging of emergency generated vegetative debris

1. Staging only emergency debris sites

Approved emergency debris sites that are approved to only stage emergency generated vegetative debris shall not process the vegetative debris in any manner. These debris sites shall only store the vegetative debris until such time as it is to be hauled to a processing site for reduction.

If the local government or state agency wishes to process (e.g., chip, grind, compost, or burn) the vegetative debris, an additional Emergency debris site Evaluation & Request Form must be submitted to LDEQ and written approval must be obtained before the additional activity can be conducted on site.

No vegetative debris from a staging debris site shall be transported for final disposal at a landfill without being first processed at an LDEQ-authorized processing debris site to meet the statutory mandated reductions.

2. Pile size and temperature restrictions

The staging piles of unprocessed emergency generated vegetative debris shall be limited to a reasonable and manageable height and width of no higher than 20 feet and base width of no wider than 30 feet, which provides greater surface area for dissipation of heat and volatile gases, thereby minimizing the risks of spontaneous combustion.

The temperature of the staged piles shall be limited to 160°F or less in order to reduce the potential for spontaneous combustion by allowing accumulated heat and gases to escape.

Frequent monitoring of the vegetative debris piles is required to maintain the height and temperature requirements at all times during the operation of the emergency debris site.

Section B. Composting of emergency generated vegetative debris

1. Reducing the potential for spontaneous combustion

In preparing compost and/or mulch piles, care should be taken to reduce the potential for spontaneous combustion. Placing chipped or ground organic debris into piles can result in rapid microbial decomposition that generates heat and volatile gases. Temperatures in large piles containing readily degradable debris can rise to greater than 160°F, increasing the chance of spontaneous combustion.

Spontaneous combustion is more likely in large, dense piles under dry, windy conditions, because of a greater possibility of volatile gases building up in the piles and being ignited by the high temperatures. In order for volatile gases to escape from the piles, windrows shall not exceed a height of 6 feet and a width of 10 feet. These piles shall not be compacted. Smoking should only be allowed in designated areas well away from the combustible material.

Turning piles when temperatures reach 160°F can also reduce the potential for spontaneous combustion by allowing accumulated heat and gases to escape and for the contents of the pile to cool. Turning piles when temperatures decline can restore microbial activity and composting temperatures. Optimal moisture should be maintained to reduce combustibility. As a rule, optimal moisture is obtained when squeezing a handful of material yields a drop or two of water. Shredded leafy debris will decompose more rapidly and retain more heat than wood chips. Sufficient wood chips or other bulky material should be mixed with leafy material to ensure rapid diffusion of heat and gases during the early stages of decomposition.

Large piles or windrows should be located away from wooded areas, power lines and structures. They should be accessible to fire fighting equipment, if a fire were to occur. Efforts should be made to avoid driving or operating heavy equipment on large piles because the compaction will increase the amount of heat buildup, which could increase the possibility of spontaneous combustion.

Section C. Chipping/grinding of emergency generated vegetative debris

1. Buffer zones

The processing equipment (e.g. chippers, grinders, etc.) shall be located at least 500 feet from the nearest inhabited dwelling. The staging area and processing area shall be located at least 200 feet from the nearest property line and 250 feet from the nearest state water body (e.g. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams).

The processed material (chips) shall be at least 100 feet from site property boundaries, on-site buildings/structures, residential dwellings, commercial or public structures, potable water supply wells, and septic tanks with leach fields.

2. Reducing the potential for spontaneous combustion

In preparing compost and/or mulch piles, care should be taken to reduce the potential for spontaneous combustion. Placing chipped or ground organic debris into piles can result in rapid microbial decomposition that generates heat and volatile gases. Temperatures in large piles

containing readily degradable debris can rise to greater than 160°F, increasing the chance of spontaneous combustion.

Spontaneous combustion is more likely in large, dense piles under dry, windy conditions, because of a greater possibility of volatile gases building up in the piles and being ignited by the high temperatures. In order for volatile gases to escape from the piles, windrows shall not exceed a height of 6 feet and a width of 10 feet. These piles shall not be compacted.

Turning piles when temperatures reach 160°F can also reduce the potential for spontaneous combustion by allowing accumulated heat and gases to escape and for the contents of the pile to cool. Turning piles when temperatures decline can restore microbial activity and composting temperatures. Optimal moisture should be maintained to reduce combustibility. As a rule, optimal moisture is obtained when squeezing a handful of material yields a drop or two of water. Shredded leafy debris will decompose more rapidly and retain more heat than wood chips. Sufficient wood chips or other bulky material should be mixed with leafy material to ensure rapid diffusion of heat and gases during the early stages of decomposition.

Large piles or windrows should be located away from wooded areas, power lines and structures. They should be accessible to fire fighting equipment, if a fire were to occur. Efforts should be made to avoid driving or operating heavy equipment on large piles because the compaction will increase the amount of heat buildup, which could increase the possibility of spontaneous combustion.

3. Location of grinders

Properly locating grinders is critical for noise and public safety considerations. See setbacks and buffer section above for guidelines in locating grinders.

4. Formosan Termites

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry has quarantines in place to prevent the spread of Formosan termites during debris clean up and removal. The authorized local government and state agency is responsible to ensure that contractors mulching and hauling the debris are aware of the regulations and are abiding by the regulations according to the quarantine requirements. For any questions concerning quarantines contact Mr. Bobby Simoneaux at 225.925.3763 or email bobby_s@ldaf.state.la.us.

Section D. Burning of emergency generated vegetative debris

1. Open burning

Open burning may be utilized during the initial emergency/disaster response for a reasonable timeframe to allow for the re-establishment of critical arteries for transportation, emergency response and governmental operations. This timeframe will be determined by the magnitude of the disaster.

2. Controlled open burning

Controlled open burning carefully reduces vegetative debris by burning within a contained fixed area. The reduction of clean vegetative debris (vegetative debris that has been segregated with all unauthorized debris removed) presents little environmental impact.

3. Air Curtain Destructor (ACD)

Air curtain destructors are an effective means of expediting the reduction of volume while substantially reducing the environmental concerns caused by open burning. The ACD method uses a pit constructed by digging below grade or burning above grade using a blower unit. The burning chamber is usually no more than 8 feet wide and 9 to 14 feet deep. The length of the pit varies depending on the debris site size and labor/equipment limitations.

4. Portable Air Curtain Destructor

Portable air curtain destructors are the most efficient because the pre-manufactured pit requires little or no maintenance to complement the blower system. Portable ACDs are ideal for areas with high water tables and sandy soils as well as areas where smoke must be kept to a minimum.

5. Setbacks and buffer zones

Burn areas shall be located on the emergency debris site in a manner to prevent the spread of fires to areas outside the controlled burn area. Setbacks and buffer zones must have an appropriate separation distance between the vegetative debris burn area and all surrounding brush, forestry, structures, and other debris piles for public safety and the safety of the debris operations to prevent fire hazards. A setback of at least 100 feet shall be maintained between the burn areas and the debris piles, surrounding brush, and forestry. A setback of at least 1,000 feet shall be maintained between the burn area and the nearest occupied dwelling, commercial building, or road (unless the location has been approved by the appropriate LDEQ regional office) to create a generous buffer zone for emergency vehicles in the event an emergency situation should arise.

6. Ash

Wood ash stored on-site shall be located at least 200 feet from incoming vegetative debris piles, processed mulch or tub grinders (if grinding is also occurring at the debris site). Wood ash shall be wetted prior to removal from an ACD device or earth pit and placed in storage. If the wood ash is to be stored prior to removal from the site, then rewetting may be necessary to minimize airborne emissions.

Wood ash to be land applied on site or off site shall be incorporated into the soil immediately upon completion of operations or sooner if the ash becomes dry and airborne. Records shall be maintained to indicate where ash is applied and the approximate quantities of ash applied. Ash shall not be disposed (put in a hole) on site and covered. The application of ash shall be limited to

2 to 4 tons per acre/one time event. Ash shall be land applied in a similar manner as agricultural lime.

Ash shall not be land applied during periods of high wind in order to avoid the ash blowing off the application site. Ash shall not be land applied within 25 feet of surface waters or within 5 feet of drainage ways or ditches on sites that are stabilized with vegetation. These distances shall be doubled on sites that are not vegetated and the ash shall be promptly incorporated into the soil.

As an alternative to land application, ash may be managed at an appropriate permitted landfill after cooled to prevent possible fire. Off-site application of ash will require specific, written prior approval by the appropriate LDEQ inspection staff (see LDEQ inspection staff contact information, Appendix B) before it can be transported to another site for application.

Whenever possible, soil test data and analysis of the ash should be available to determine appropriate application rates. Assistance in obtaining soil test data and waste analysis of ash should be available through parish offices of the LSU Agriculture Extension Service.

7. Continued burning

When continued burning is necessary, such burning shall utilize equipment to efficiently combust waste and reduce emissions if LDEQ or local governing authority deems the use of equipment necessary to protect public health and the environment. Local, state and federal partners associated with the vegetative burning operation will be advised of locations that have been approved for this purpose.

8. Fire control equipment

Appropriate fire control equipment shall be available on-site at all times that open burning is occurring.

9. Stockpiling of vegetative debris

There shall be no stockpiling of vegetative debris with the intention of one big burn event. Vegetative debris shall be burned in small controlled piles in order to control burn events within the operational timeframe allowed.

10. Burning of unauthorized debris

Burning of unauthorized debris is prohibited. Unauthorized debris is required to be segregated from the emergency generated vegetative debris to be reduced. Emergency debris sites approved for burning vegetative debris, at which LDEQ Regional office inspection staff has observed and documented the burning of unauthorized debris mixed in with authorized vegetative debris will not be allowed to land apply the ash as final disposal, but will be required to transport the ash off site to an approved permitted landfill. Until transportation off site, the ash will be required to be stored on a plastic liner to prevent any potential contamination of soil and/or ground water. The authorized local government or state agency will receive a certified written notification restricting the land application of the ash and the requirement to transport the ash off site to an approved permitted landfill.

Unauthorized waste observed being burned with authorized vegetative debris may result in the authorization of the emergency debris site being terminated for the emergency and/or the pre-approval being terminated.

11. Hours of operation

Burning shall only be conducted between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. An operator shall be on site at all times burning occurs. Piles of combustible material should be of such size to allow complete reduction in this time interval.

12. Notification

Fire-fighting personnel shall be advised of each burning event.

13. Materials used to ignite the fire

Only fossil fuels (e.g. diesel, kerosene) shall be used to ignite the fire. Heavy oils, tires, asphaltic materials, items containing natural or synthetic rubber, or any man-made materials which produce unreasonable amounts of smoke shall not be burned; nor may these substances be used to start a fire.

14. Prevailing winds

Prevailing winds at the time of a burn event must be away from any city, town or airport, the ambient air of which may be affected by smoke from the burning.

The location of the burn area shall be at least 1000 feet from any dwelling other than a dwelling or structure located on the property on which the burning conducted.

15. Approved air curtain destruction

If an air curtain destructor (ACD) was approved, it must be used for any burning at the site, unless an exception is granted in writing from LDEQ. As per LAC 33.III.313.C, the owner or operator shall obtain all necessary permits from local and/or state agencies; the owner or operator shall install on the ACD a manufacturer's nameplate giving the manufacturer's name and the unit's model number and capacity; and material shall not be added to the ACD in such a manner as to be stacked above the air curtain.

16. Environmental controls that shall be maintained when ACDs are utilized

The emission of smoke, suspended particulate matter, uncombined water, or any air contaminants or combinations thereof, that passes onto or across a public road and creates a traffic hazard, or intensifies an existing traffic hazard condition is prohibited.

Only clean oils (e.g. diesel fuel, No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene) shall be used to ignite waste. Hazardous or contaminated unauthorized ignitable material shall not be placed in the pit. This is to prevent contained explosions.

Hours of operations are restricted from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day. An operator shall be on site at all times the ACD is in operation. Piles of vegetative debris shall be of such size as to allow complete reduction in this time interval. The design standards shall be maintained and the ACD shall not be operated if any equipment is malfunctioning.

The amount of dirt on the vegetative debris shall be minimized. Vegetative debris shall not be added to the ACD in such a manner as to be stacked above the air curtain.

The following buffers shall be maintained: a minimum of 1000 feet from the ACD device to homes, dwellings and other structures (unless the location has been approved by the appropriate LDEQ regional office), 250 feet from roadways, and 200 feet from on-site storage areas for incoming vegetative debris.

The local government or state agency shall use fencing and warning signs to keep the public away from the incineration area. There shall be 1 foot high, unburnable warning stops along the edge of the pit's length to prevent the loader from damaging the lip of the incineration pit.

The fire shall be tested for proper cooling temperatures as recommended by the manufacturer.

Ash shall be removed when it reaches 2 feet below the lip of the incineration pit. The fire shall be extinguished approximately two hours before anticipated removal of the ash.

The incineration area shall be placed in an above ground or below ground pit that is no wider than 8 feet and between 9 and 14 feet deep. Above ground pits shall be constructed with limestone and reinforced with earth anchors or wire mesh to support the weight of the loaders. There shall be a 1 foot impervious layer of clay or limestone on the bottom of the pit to seal the ash from the aquifer. The ends of the pits shall be sealed with dirt or ash to a height of 4 feet. A 12 inch dirt seal shall be placed on the lip of the incineration pit area to seal the blower nozzle. The nozzle shall be 3 to 6 inches from the end of the pit.

The airflow shall hit the wall of the pit about 2 feet below the top edge of the pit, and the debris shall not break the path of the airflow except during dumping. The pit shall be no longer than the length of the blower system and the pit should be loaded uniformly along its length.

LDEQ has adopted regulations for portable air curtain incinerators. Large scale air curtain operations may require additional conditions or permits. Operators should be familiar with and comply with these regulations, which can be viewed and printed from LDEQ's website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=Kbbg%2bq9hlqQ%3d&tabid=2853>.

Section E. Staging and separation of emergency generated woodwaste

1. Staging only emergency debris sites

Approved emergency debris sites that are approved to only stage emergency generated woodwaste shall not process the woodwaste in any manner. These debris sites shall only store the woodwaste debris until such time as it is to be hauled to a landfill permitted to receive woodwaste. For the purposes of this administrative order, staging of non-vegetative debris is to include segregation of the debris.

If the local government or state agency wishes to process (e.g., chip, grind, or burn) the woodwaste, an additional Emergency debris site Evaluation & Request Form must be submitted to LDEQ and written approval must be obtained before the additional activity can be conducted on site. These requests should be made once the debris is collected and ready for processing. These requests will be approved on a case-by-case basis and will be heavily dependent on the contents of

the staged debris. The woodwaste debris piles must be free of unauthorized waste (see woodwaste definition in Appendix A, Part I of this document).

De minimus contamination of the woodwaste should be an insignificant amount, approximately 5%, of the incoming load. In no case shall a single load exceed 10% contamination. Arrangements should be made to segregate unsuitable materials such as any treated wood. These materials should be placed in appropriate containers and transported to facilities that are approved for their receipt. If more than de minimus amounts of these wastes are present, the waste should be handled in a manner consistent with the most stringent management technique necessary for the waste stream.

2. Pile size restrictions

The staging piles of unprocessed emergency generated woodwaste shall not exceed a height of 20 feet and a width of 30 feet, which provides greater surface area for dissipation of heat.

Frequent monitoring of the woodwaste piles is required to maintain the height requirements at all times during the operation of the emergency debris site.

3. Formosan termites

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry has quarantines in place to prevent the spread of Formosan termites during debris clean up and removal. Quarantined parishes include, but are not limited to, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa and Washington. The authorized local government and state agency is responsible to ensure that contractors mulching and hauling the debris are aware of the regulations and are abiding by the regulations according to the quarantine requirements. For any questions concerning quarantines contact Mr. Tyrone Dudley at 225.925.4578 or 504.286.1125 or email tyrone_d@ldaf.state.la.us.

Section F. Staging/transferring and segregation of emergency generated C & D debris

1. Staging only emergency debris sites

Approved emergency debris sites that are approved only to stage emergency generated C & D debris shall not process the C & D debris in any manner. These debris sites shall only store the C & D debris until such time as it is to be hauled to a permitted C & D disposal site. For the purposes of this administrative order, staging of C & D debris is to include segregation of the debris.

De minimus contamination of the C & D debris should be an insignificant amount, approximately 5%, of the incoming load. In no case shall a single load exceed 10% contamination. Arrangements should be made to segregate unsuitable materials such as household garbage, white goods, asbestos containing materials, and household hazardous waste. These materials should be placed in appropriate containers and transported to facilities that are approved for their receipt. If more than de minimus amounts of these wastes are present, the waste should be handled in a manner consistent with the most stringent management technique necessary for the waste stream.

2. Pile size restrictions

The staging piles of unprocessed emergency generated C & D debris shall not exceed a height of 20 feet and a width of 30 feet in order to provide for the safety and protection of workers on the site.

3. Formosan termites

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry has quarantines in place to prevent the spread of Formosan termites during debris clean up and removal. Quarantined parishes include, but are not limited to, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa and Washington. The authorized local government and state agency is responsible to ensure that contractors mulching and hauling the debris are aware of the regulations and are abiding by the regulations according to the quarantine requirements. For any questions concerning quarantines contact Mr. Tyrone Dudley at 225.925.4578 or 504.286.1125 or email tyrone_d@ldaf.state.la.us.

Section G. Staging and segregation of emergency generated electronic waste

1. Staging only emergency debris sites

Approved emergency debris sites that are approved to only stage emergency generated electronic waste shall not process the electronic waste in any manner. These debris sites shall only store the electronic waste until such time as it is to be hauled to an electronics recycler. A list of electronic recyclers can be found on the Electronic Industries Alliance website located at <http://www.ecyclingcentral.com>. For the purposes of this administrative order, staging of electronic waste debris is to include segregation of the debris.

No processing of electronics, including disassembly, should occur at the site.

Electronic waste should be covered, to the best extent possible, from weather. It is recommended that electronic waste be staged on asphalt or concrete. However, if this is not possible, electronic waste should be staged on plastic liners to protect the soil and groundwater from potential leaks. Upon entry onto the site, electronic waste can be piled until sorted. Electronic waste should be sorted by type, for example, computers, TVs, etc. Before transportation, the electronic waste shall be stacked on pallets and wrapped or placed into gaylord boxes.

2. Pile size restrictions

The staging piles of unprocessed emergency generated electronic waste shall not exceed a height of 6 feet in order to provide for the safety and protection of workers on the site. Stacks of palletized and wrapped materials shall not exceed the height capabilities of forklifts used to move the pallets.

Section H. Staging and segregation of emergency generated white goods

1. Staging only emergency debris sites

Approved emergency debris sites that are approved to only stage emergency generated white goods shall not process the white goods in any manner. These debris sites shall only store the white goods until such time as they are to be hauled to a disposal site. Arrangements should be made to segregate unauthorized materials. These materials should be placed in appropriate containers and transported to facilities that are approved for their receipt. For the purposes of this administrative order, staging of white goods is to include segregation of the debris.

If the local government or state agency wishes to process white goods, an additional Emergency debris site Request Form must be submitted to LDEQ and written approval must be obtained before the additional activity can be conducted on site.

White goods shall be stored in an area separate from other solid wastes and shall be stored in a manner that prevents vector and odor problems. Stacking of white goods is not recommended. White goods shall be separated according to type (e.g., white goods containing refrigerants, such as refrigerators, freezers, and air conditioning units). Additionally, white goods containing refrigerants shall be staged on plastic liners and contained within berms to prevent contamination of the soil from refrigerants and putrescible waste. Plastic liners and putrescible waste shall be disposed of at a Type II Landfill. All white goods shall be removed from the storage facility or staging area and sent offsite for recycling, or recycled onsite, within ninety (90) days of initial receipt at the site.

2. Preparation of white goods

Solid waste, including putrescible waste, should be removed from white goods before recycling. Plastic liners and putrescible waste shall be disposed of at a Type II Landfill.

It is recommended that local governments contract with a metals and/or scrap appliance dealer to collect the white goods for recycling, as white goods may not be landfilled. All mercury switches and refrigerant must be removed from appliances by the contractor. More detailed information on mercury devices in appliances is available from LDEQ's web site at:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/287/Default.aspx>.

Appliances containing refrigerant, including refrigerators, freezers, and window air conditioner units, should have the refrigerant removed by refrigeration technicians certified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to prevent releases. EPA also maintains a current list of approved refrigerant reclaimers. The approval status of a refrigerant reclaimer can be confirmed by contacting EPA's Ozone Protection Hotline (800-296-1996) or by accessing EPA's Office of Air and Radiation Stratospheric Protection Division webpage: <http://www.epa.gov/ozone/title6/608/reclamation/reclist.html>. More information about safe federal disposal procedures for household appliances that use refrigerants can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/Ozone/downloads/SafeDisposalBrochure.pdf>.

Section I. Staging and segregation of emergency generated metals

1. Staging only emergency debris sites

Approved emergency debris sites that are approved to only stage emergency generated metals shall not process the metals in any manner. These debris sites shall only store the metals until such time as it is to be hauled to a recycler. For the purposes of this administrative order, staging of metals debris is to include segregation of the debris.

Metals should be covered, to the best extent possible, from weather. It is recommended that metals be staged on asphalt or concrete. However, if this is not possible, metals should be staged on plastic liners to protect the soil and groundwater from potential leaks. Upon entry onto the site,

metals waste can be piled until sorted. Before transportation, the metals shall be stacked on pallets and wrapped or placed into gaylord boxes.

2. Pile size restrictions

The staging piles of unprocessed emergency generated metals shall be limited to a reasonable and manageable height of no higher than 6 feet in order to provide for the safety and protection of workers on the site. Stacks of palletted and wrapped materials shall not exceed the height capabilities of forklifts used to move the pallets.

Section J. Staging and segregation of emergency generated tires

1. Staging only emergency debris sites

Approved emergency debris sites that are approved to only stage emergency generated tires shall not process the metals in any manner. These debris sites shall only store the tires until such time as it is to be removed. For the purposes of this administrative order, staging of tires debris is to include segregation of the debris. Tires should be covered, to the best extent possible, from weather, so that no water builds up that could lead to mosquito larvae.

2. Pile size restrictions

3. The staging piles of unprocessed emergency generated tires shall be limited to 10 feet in height, 20 feet in width, and 200 feet in length with piles separated by a minimum width of 50 feet (LAC 33:V.10525.D.8-9). Stacks of palletted and wrapped materials shall not exceed the height capabilities of forklifts used to move the pallets.

**ATTACHMENT E: WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF
THE ACTIVATION OF PRE-APPROVED EMERGENCY SITE**
Required within five (5) days of site activation.

Mail to: Mr. Lewis A. Donlon, Waste Permits Administrator
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Post Office Box 4313
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313

OR Fax to: (225) 325-8236

OR Email to: deqdebrisrequest@la.gov

(DATE)

To: Lewis A. Donlon, Waste Permits Division Administrator

From: _____
(LOCAL GOVERNMENT, STATE AGENCY, OR PERMITTED FACILITY)

Emergency Debris Site Name: _____

Agency Interest Number: AI _____

This written notification is a follow-up to the verbal notification made to LDEQ on _____.
(DATE OF VERBAL NOTIFICATION)

The above mentioned pre-approved emergency debris site was activated for the recently declared
emergency/disaster for _____.
(NAME OF EMERGENCY/DISASTER)

(NAME, TITLE, and TELEPHONE NUMBER~ PLEASE PRINT)

(SIGNATURE)

**STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

**IN THE MATTER OF
HURRICANE XXXX
AND ITS AFTERMATH**

AGENCY INTEREST NO. XXXXX

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

Pursuant to the authority granted to me by Louisiana Revised Statutes 30:2001 *et seq.*, and particularly La. R.S. 30:2033 and 2011(D)(6), I hereby make the following findings, declaration and order:

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION

1. On the XX day of DATE, Hurricane NAME (hereinafter “the Hurricane”) is expected to make landfall on the coast of Louisiana, causing widespread damage within the State of Louisiana.
2. By State of Louisiana Proclamation No. XXXX, Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal declared on DATE, that a state of emergency exists in the state of Louisiana, as the Hurricane is expected to impact the coastal parishes of Louisiana with hurricane strength winds, wave surges, high tides, torrential rain and tornado activity, threatening the lives and property of the citizens of the State of Louisiana.
3. The parishes in which local government and/or the Governor has declared or declares an emergency shall constitute the specific areas covered by this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order (hereinafter “Order”). These areas shall herein be referred to as the “Emergency Areas.”
4. I find that the Hurricane has created or will create conditions that require immediate action to prevent irreparable damage to the environment and serious threats to life or safety throughout the Emergency Areas.

DATE

WHEREFORE, I hereby declare that an emergency exists, and that the following measures are necessary to prevent irreparable damage to the environment and serious threats to life or safety throughout the Emergency Areas.

ORDER

Within the Emergency Areas:

§ 1. Wastewater Treatment Systems

a. Upset Provisions

Permittees with Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permits should consider activating the upset provisions in their permits. LAC 33:IX.2701.N.1 defines upset as the following:

An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2701.N.3 are met. This Order extends upset provisions to include water quality based effluent limitations. For upsets caused by this hurricane, the 24-hour oral notification is waived unless the non-compliance may endanger human health.

b. Authorization is hereby granted to discharge water placed in storage tanks or other containers or vessels for the purpose of stabilization, provided that the tanks, containers or vessels had been emptied of their previous contents prior to filling with the water. To the extent practicable, discharges should not contain free oil, hydrocarbons or other pollutants in other than trace amounts. No free oil shall mean that the discharge

shall not create a visible sheen. Water that accumulates in storage tanks, containers or vessels as a result of rainfall, flooding or tidal surge may be discharged under the same conditions.

c. Appendix A sets forth guidance to operators of sanitary wastewater treatment systems to aid in the return to compliant operations to prevent further damage to the environment and serious threats to life or safety throughout the Emergency Areas.

d. Unpermitted Emergency Discharges

The discharge of pollutants from all point sources is subject to the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES). Under ordinary circumstances, LDEQ requires the submission of a complete Notice of Intent to Discharge, prior to commencement of discharge.

However, upon the Declaration of Emergency, authorization under LPDES General Permit LAG420000 for Short-Term and Emergency Discharges is hereby granted for new discharges of wastewaters associated with emergency situations within the Emergency Areas, when such discharges are necessary for protecting human health and property or to facilitate rescue and recovery efforts. A Notice of Intent to Discharge shall be submitted not later than 48 hours subsequent to initiation of discharge. The application form, STED-G, can be found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1837>, or by calling the Office of Environmental Services at (225) 219-9371.

Any such discharges must comply with all applicable schedules in the LPDES Permit LAG420000, Short-Term and Emergency Discharges General Permit. The General Permit effluent limitations and requirements can be viewed at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/pdf/LAG420000.pdf>. A copy of the General Permit can be obtained by calling the Office of Environmental Services at (225) 219-9371.

Authorization to discharge pursuant to this Order shall terminate on the date identified by the LAG42000 permit or on expiration of this Order if the LAG420000 permit is not issued.

DATE

Emergency discharges include but are not limited to: treated sanitary wastewater and/or dewatering of oxidation ponds discharges; gray water; stormwater discharges; hydrostatic test wastewater; utility wash waters, including but not limited to pavement and building washdown waters with or without soaps and detergents; equipment and vehicle wash water; potable water treatment plant filter backwash, clarifier blowdown, water softening, iron and manganese removal, and disinfection of source water; discharges of landfill wastewater from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up; non-contact stormwater discharges from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up; and emergency discharges related to the preparation for natural disasters or the clean-up of natural disasters or in emergency situations, such as hurricanes, fires, or explosions.

i. For each discharge, the owner/operator shall record the location of the discharge, the date and time the discharge commenced and ceased, the approximate volume of the discharge, any known or suspected pollutants present in the discharge and the receiving water body. The specific type of discharge and a reference to the specific section(s) of this Order authorizing the discharge shall be included. These records shall be kept on-site and available for inspection by the Office of Environmental Compliance, Inspection Division and reported to the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division no later than **DATE**.

ii. The owner/operator shall take all practicable measures to minimize the volume and duration of the discharge.

iii. The owner/operator shall take all practicable measures to prevent or minimize erosion due to the discharge and any other potential impacts on the receiving water body.

e. The Department hereby authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to discharge storm water runoff from construction activities related to hurricane response activities in the Emergency Areas. Best Management Practices to avoid erosion and offsite transport of sediments are to be implemented to the greatest extent practicable.

DATE

The Storm Water General Permit For Construction Activities Five (5) Acres Or More (LAR100000) can be accessed at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/LAR100000.pdf>, and contains applicable Best Management Practices for erosion and sediment controls in Part IV. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans.

f. Biosolids Land Application Projects/Sites Management:

i. If flooding should occur as a result of a hurricane, land application of Class B Biosolids shall not take place at permitted land application sites.

ii. Land application of a Class B Biosolids at permitted sites shall not resume until flooding has subsided and the water table is below 2 feet.

iii. Facilities which prepare Exceptional Quality (EQ) Biosolids shall re-prepare/retreat EQ Biosolids or dispose of the EQ Biosolids if stored “on-site” and subjected to hurricane flooding.

iv. Facilities utilized to prepare sewage sludge to EQ Biosolids shall halt operation during a hurricane and shall not resume operation until the flooding has subsided and the facility has been properly cleaned.

For additional information contact Eura DeHart, LDEQ, Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division, 225-219-3213.

§ 2. Solid Waste Management

a. Owners and operators of solid waste management facilities and local governments should consult and adhere to the State of Louisiana “Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management,” revised August 2, 2012 (Debris Management Plan), except where the Debris Management Plan may be in conflict with the provisions of this Order. A copy of the Debris Management Plan can be obtained via LDEQ’s website at the following link,

<http://cms/portal/Portals/0/permits/sw/Debris%20Management%20Plan%208.2.12.docx>, or by contacting the Waste Permits Division at 225-219-3070. In the event of conflict, the provisions of this Order shall prevail.

i. Ash residue from the combustion of yard trash or clean wood waste shall be disposed of in accordance with the Debris Management Plan.

ii. Vegetative debris shall be managed in accordance with the Debris Management Plan and site specific Authorization for Emergency Debris Site. The Department may authorize disposal of vegetative debris containing incidental, *de minimus*, or trace amounts of contamination in a Type II or III landfill on a case-by-case basis.

iii. Putrescible waste (e.g., rotting food that has been removed from unsalvageable refrigerators and freezers) shall be disposed of in a permitted Type II landfill in accordance with the Debris Management Plan.

iv. The disposal of excessive accumulations of small animal carcasses shall be in accordance with the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals sanitary code and the Debris Management Plan. The disposal of large animal carcasses (e.g. horses, cows) shall be in accordance with the instructions from the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and the Debris Management Plan.

b. Owners and operators of solid waste management facilities permitted by the Department before the Hurricane are authorized to make all necessary repairs to restore essential services and the functionality of stormwater management and leachate collection systems damaged by the Hurricane, without prior notice to the Department. Within thirty (30) days of commencing the work of such repair or replacement, however, the permittee shall notify the Department in writing, describing the nature of the work, giving its location, and providing the name, address, and telephone number of the representative of the permittee to contact concerning the work.

c. Uncontaminated construction and demolition debris may be managed at a temporary staging area authorized by the Department. Uncontaminated construction and demolition debris that is mixed with other uncontaminated hurricane-generated debris, such as white goods or household hazardous waste, should be segregated from other solid waste prior to disposal in a permitted landfill or authorized disposal site,

except in cases where segregation is not practicable. If segregation is not possible, the waste shall be disposed of in a permitted Type II landfill.

d. White goods (i.e., unsalvageable air conditioners, stoves and range tops, as well as refrigerators and freezers from which food has been removed) shall be stored in an area separate from other solid wastes and shall be stored in a manner that prevents vector and odor problems. No white goods may be stored at a site without a permit or other written authorization from the Department specifically allowing storage in that area. All white goods shall be removed from the storage facility or staging area and sent offsite for recycling, or recycled onsite, within ninety (90) days of initial receipt at the site.

e. Permitted landfills or transfer stations within or outside of the Emergency Area, which accept hurricane-generated debris in accordance with the terms of this Order, may accept hurricane-generated debris for disposal or storage without the need to first modify existing permits, as follows:

- i. Prior notification is submitted to the Department describing any proposed deviations from permit conditions;
- ii. Any proposed deviations from permit limits must be within the bounds of engineering assumptions used in the design of the facility, and conducted in accordance with the Debris Management Plan and
- iii. Written approval by the administrative authority (including electronic mail) of the proposed deviations is received.

Operators of landfills or transfer stations approved for permit deviations under this Order may be required to submit application for modifications of their existing permits to address any long-term impacts of accepting hurricane-generated debris on operations and closure that are not addressed in existing permits if it is determined long term impacts will result from these activities. Long-term impacts are those that will extend past the expiration date of this Order. The requests for modification shall be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after expiration of this Order, unless otherwise extended by the Department. No permit fee will be required for any modifications

necessitated solely by the hurricane clean-up activities. The Department may, for good cause shown, issue a temporary authorization pursuant to LAC 33:VII.509.B.1.a for activities that are addressed in a permit modification request as provided for in this subsection, to authorize operations after expiration of this Order, pending a decision on the modification request.

f. New temporary emergency debris sites will be considered in accordance with procedures contained in the Debris Management Plan. Authorizations may be requested by providing a notice to the Department on approved forms (Emergency Debris Site Request Form) contained in Appendix I. The request forms can also be obtained via LDEQ's website at the following link, http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/sw/Form%207266%20r03_.docx.

New temporary emergency debris sites can be requested as follows:

i. Emailing a completed request form to degdebrisrequest@la.gov;

ii. Faxing a completed request form to (225) 325-8236. A copy of the form is contained in Appendix I or can be obtained via LDEQ's website at the following link:

http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/sw/Form%207266%20r03_.docx;

or

iii. If a request form is not immediately available, the local government can call headquarters at (225) 219-3070, and provide the information over the phone to receive verbal approval to stage. The verbal request shall be followed up with a written request as soon as possible after mail delivery is available but no later than 21 days after verbal approval is given.

g. Pre-approved emergency debris sites shall contact LDEQ verbally for activation once the Secretary of the LDEQ declares an emergency by either calling the nearest regional office, see Appendix K, or LDEQ headquarters at (225) 219-3070, (225) 219-3043, or (225) 219-3045;

i. Written notification (Written Notification of the Activation of Pre Approved Emergency Site) shall be sent to the Regional Manager and the LDEQ

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headquarters within five (5) days of verbally activating the site, or as soon as mail delivery is possible. A copy of the form is contained in Appendix H or can be obtained via LDEQ's website at the following link: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/sw/Written%20Notification%20Form.docx>. LDEQ Headquarters address is as follows: Waste Permits Division, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Post Office Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313 or fax (225) 219-3309. The regional office contact information can be found in Appendix K.

h. All temporary and activated pre-approved emergency debris sites accepting vegetative debris shall submit completed weekly debris management report (WDMR) forms to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality each week, no later than Sunday, during operations until the debris site is completely closed or deactivated and the final report has been submitted in accordance with the Debris Management Plan. A copy of the WDMR form is contained in Appendix J or can be obtained via LDEQ's website at the following link, <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/sw/Appendix%20A2%20a.%20REMOVED%20WEEKLY%20DEBRIS%20MANAGEMENT%20REPORT.doc>.

i. Construction and demolition debris generated from residential structures of four units or less that are subject to a government-ordered demolition shall be disposed of in accordance with the Debris Management Plan except Regulated Asbestos Containing Material (RACM) shall be disposed of in a Type I/II landfill. A request by a landfill owner or operator for authorization to accept such RACM must include a certification that the owner or operator will manage the RACM in accordance with the landfill's QA/QC plan and LDEQ requirements. See Section 6.a, *Asbestos Clean-up*, of this Order, for additional information on receiving RACM in Type I and II landfills. The Department will provide a written response to the request for authorization to accept solid waste and asbestos containing waste material in a Type I or II landfill.

j. Waste Tires

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The Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality finds that the conditions resulting from the Hurricane may cause or contribute to an extraordinary drain on State of Louisiana resources and in particular on the Waste Tire Management Fund (WTMF) provided for in La. R.S. 30:2418. Those conditions include the damaging and/or abandonment of automobiles in the affected areas. It is anticipated that most of these vehicles will be salvaged or scrapped, with the four to five tires on each vehicle being sent for either disposal, resale, and or recycling. This sudden influx of waste tires and used tires into the system may result in an inordinate immediate drain on the WTMF and an inability to properly account for the diversion of tires to recycling projects and for resale. As a result, the Secretary does hereby order the following:

i. All tires removed from vehicles within the affected areas that are salvaged and/or scrapped because of damage resulting from the Hurricane shall be tracked and are ineligible for payment from the WTMF.

ii. All tires that are collected in the affected areas through hurricane debris collection activities and deposited at parish collection centers, if established, will be ineligible for payment of the WTMF subsidy, but are to be treated as debris under existing debris removal programs. Tires must be classified for either recycling under existing approved beneficial uses, or for resale. Any person who claims for resale any tires from salvaged or scrapped vehicles in the affected area shall report to the Department the number of such tires classified for resale, and their destination, within fifteen (15) days.

iii. All tires that are removed from automobiles in the affected area that are destined for salvage because of damage resulting from the Hurricane must be collected, transported, and either recycled or disposed of with an accompanying manifest that lists the tires as being ineligible for the WTMF. If the tires are deemed “used tires” for resale, such a declaration must be reported to the Department by the person responsible for removal of the tires from the vehicle being scrapped and or salvaged. The report must contain the VIN number of the vehicle being scrapped and

or salvaged, the number of tires being removed, the number being classified for resale, and the number classified for recycling and/or disposal.

iv. Eligibility of tires for the WTMF subsidy shall be governed by the most current version of this document.

§ 3. Hazardous Waste

a. In accordance with the Debris Management Plan, hazardous waste generated as a result of the hurricane event must be separated from other hurricane-generated waste and disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility. Household wastes collected during this event, which are exempt from the regulatory requirements applicable to hazardous wastes, must be managed not only in an environmentally sound manner but also in accordance with the appropriate LDEQ rules and regulations governing the storage and processing of this type of waste.

b. A blanket approval of time extensions under Louisiana Administrative Code 33:V.1109.E.2 is necessary within the Emergency Areas for hazardous waste generators and small quantity generators for the storage of their hazardous wastes on site, pending the cleanup of the hurricane damage and restoration of essential services. The rules authorize a thirty (30) day extension because of unforeseen and uncontrollable circumstances. The specific effects of the Hurricane were unforeseen and uncontrollable. Therefore, to avoid having to issue a potentially large number of individual approvals on a case-by-case basis and waste limited agency resources during the time of emergency, the Department authorizes a general extension of time of thirty (30) days from the expiration of the ninety-day accumulation period for the storage of hazardous wastes on site by all hazardous waste generators in the parishes within the Emergency Areas, for whom the ninety (90) day accumulation period expires within the term of this Order.

§ 4. Open Burning

a. The Department authorizes local governments or their agents to conduct the open burning of hurricane-generated trees, leaves, vines, twigs, branches, grass, and

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other vegetative debris within or outside of the Emergency Area, without prior notice to the Department and provided that the provisions of LAC 33:III.1109.D.6. are met, and it is consistent with the Debris Management Plan. This Order does not authorize any other outdoor burning of non-listed debris streams. Within seven (7) days of commencing any such burning, the local government or its agent shall notify the Department in writing, describing the general nature of the materials burned, stating the location and method of burning, and providing the name, address, and telephone number of the representative of the local government to contact concerning the work and the anticipated duration of the burning event. This Order does not relieve the local government or the agent from any requirement to obtain an open burning authorization from any other governmental entity empowered to grant such authorizations. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the burning of asbestos-containing materials, construction and demolition debris, solid waste (other than vegetative debris) or hazardous waste is prohibited.

b. The Department will consider, on an individual basis, requests for approval for open burning, by persons other than local governments or their agents, of hurricane-generated trees, leaves, vines, twigs, branches, grass, and other vegetative debris. Any such burning approved by the Department must be conducted in compliance with the requirements of LAC 33:III.1109.D.6.

§ 5. Air Pollution Sources Other than Open Burning

a. The Department authorizes the minor repair of any previously permitted stationary source of air pollution that was damaged by the Hurricane to restore it to its previously permitted condition without prior notice to the Department. Within thirty (30) days of commencing such repairs, however, the permittee shall notify the Department in writing, stating the location and nature of the work and providing the name, address, and telephone number of the representative of the permittee to contact concerning the work. Minor repairs are repairs that would not constitute reconstruction under any definition of 40 CFR Part 60 or 63 and that could not affect potential to emit any pollutant, and that would not constitute a violation of any other provision of the NSPS, MACT, or NESHAP

standards. Repairs that would constitute reconstruction under any definition of 40 CFR Part 60 or 63, or repairs that could affect potential to emit any pollutant are not authorized by this Order.

b. The Department will consider, on an individual basis, requests for approval for, but not limited to, the following sources of air pollution:

i. temporary air pollution control devices, such as portable flares, used for vessel and pipeline segment purging and the limited operation of facilities with damaged vapor control equipment;

ii. portable storage tanks, used for interim storage while damaged equipment is being repaired; and

iii. repairs, other than the minor repairs addressed in Section 5.a above, of permitted stationary sources that have been damaged by the Hurricane, provided that the sources are restored or replaced with equipment that is identical or the functional equivalent, to meet permit conditions.

Requests should be directed to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division.

c. The Department authorizes temporary gasoline and diesel fueling stations at regulated industrial facilities for the express purpose of refueling onsite vehicles essential for plant operations and vehicles of employees.

d. The throughput of any temporary gasoline storage vessels used exclusively for providing gasoline to employees of the tank operator will not be counted toward the annual or thirty (30) day average throughput for purposes of determining the applicability of control requirements under LAC 33:III.2131. This subparagraph applies only to gasoline provided to employees at or below the operator's cost. This subparagraph does not exempt the operator from any other applicable regulatory requirements, specifically including, but not limited to, the spill prevention and control requirements of the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations (LAC 33: Part IX).

e. LAC 33:III.507.J.2 provides that an upset condition constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based emissions limitations. LAC 33:III.507.J.2.d requires the permittee to notify the

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Department in accordance with LAC 33:I.Chapter 39 when emissions limitations are exceeded due to an upset. Because of the circumstances caused by the Hurricane and the need to apply facility resources to quickly repair and correct conditions caused by the upset, the Department extends the prompt notification deadline to seven (7) days, provided the exceedance does not cause an “emergency condition” as defined in LAC 33:I.3905.

f. In accordance with LAC 33:III.501.B.1.e, owners or operators may bring on site and utilize nonroad engines, including, but not limited to, temporary portable electrical power generators, firewater pumps, and air compressors, as necessary. “Nonroad engine” is defined in LAC 33:III.502.A. Note that an internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine if it remains or will remain at a location for more than 12 consecutive months. A location is any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation. Any engine that replaces an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced shall be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

g. For permitted internal combustion engines operated in direct response to the Hurricane, including, but not limited to, electrical power generators, firewater pumps, and air compressors, the Department suspends any limitations on operating time imposed by the applicable permit until such time as normal operations are restored or until the expiration of this Order, whichever is earlier. Emissions from the operation of such engines operated pursuant to this Order shall not count toward applicable ton per year limitations. All other provisions applicable to the engines shall continue to apply.

i. The owner/operator shall notify the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, in writing, by no later than thirty days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, that operation of permitted internal combustion engines in excess of permitted limits has occurred or is anticipated. Relevant emission point and permit numbers should be included in this correspondence.

ii. A report summarizing the operating time of permitted internal combustion engines in direct response to the Hurricane and the resultant criteria and toxic air pollutant emissions shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, by no later than ninety days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, and quarterly thereafter until the expiration of this Order, or any extensions or revisions thereof.

h. The Department suspends applicable limitations on throughput and emissions imposed on fuel loading racks by air quality permits for fourteen (14) calendar days following the effective date of this Order in order to maximize fuel availability in response to the Hurricane. Emissions from loading operations during this period shall not count toward applicable ton per year limitations.

i. The owner/operator shall notify the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division by no later than thirty days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, that throughput in excess of permitted limits has occurred or is anticipated. Relevant emission point and permit numbers should be included in this correspondence.

ii. A report summarizing the throughput in excess of permitted limits and the resultant criteria and toxic air pollutant emissions shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, by no later than ninety days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, and quarterly thereafter until the expiration of this Order, or any extensions or revisions thereof.

i. To accommodate the distribution of liquid materials, the department suspends throughput and emissions limitations imposed on transfer operations, including tank truck and railcar loading racks and marine tank vessel loading operations, through the expiration of this Order provided that compliance with all applicable federal and state regulations pertaining to the transfer of the materials loaded (e.g., LAC

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33:III.2107, LAC 33:III.2108, 40 CFR 63 Subpart H, 40 CFR 63 Subpart Y) is maintained.

i. The owner/operator shall notify the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division by no later than thirty days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, that throughput in excess of permitted limits has occurred or is anticipated. Relevant emission point and permit numbers should be included in this correspondence.

ii. A report summarizing the throughput in excess of permitted limits and the resultant criteria and toxic air pollutant emissions shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, by no later than ninety days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, and quarterly thereafter until the expiration of this Order, or any extensions or revisions thereof.

j. To accommodate the storage and/or distribution of liquid materials, owners or operators may change the service of permitted storage vessels without prior approval of the department provided compliance with all applicable federal and state regulations pertaining to the storage of the material in question (e.g., LAC 33:III.2103, 40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb) is maintained. All changes of tank service effected pursuant to this paragraph shall be documented and reported to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, by no later than thirty days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, and quarterly thereafter until the expiration of this Order, or any extensions or revisions thereof.

k. In the event of a natural gas shortage, the Department approves the use of plant fuel gas in combustion sources. Emissions from the operation of such combustion sources operated pursuant to this Order shall not count toward applicable ton per year limitations. Nothing in this provision overrides a provision imposed directly on the source by the EPA. All other provisions applicable to the combustion sources shall continue to apply.

i. The owner/operator shall notify the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, in writing, by no later than thirty days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, that the use of plant fuel gas and the operation of permitted combustion sources in excess of permitted limits has

occurred or is anticipated. Relevant emission point and permit numbers should be included in this correspondence. The owner/operator shall also include the cause of the natural gas shortage.

ii. A report summarizing the operating time of permitted combustion sources and the resultant criteria and toxic air pollutant emissions shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, by no later than ninety days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, and quarterly thereafter until the expiration of this Order, or any extensions or revisions thereof.

§ 6. Asbestos Clean-up

a. Asbestos clean-up shall be conducted in accordance with the Debris Management Plan. The Department waives the requirement for prior notification for emergency demolition or emergency cleanup of asbestos-containing material that is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse resulting from the Hurricane. Within one (1) business day of commencing such demolition or cleanup, however, the person responsible for such work being undertaken by order of state or local government shall notify the Department in writing. The notification shall be submitted on the Asbestos Notification of Demolition or Renovation Form AAC-2, which may be found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/PublicParticipationandPermitSupport/Asbestos/AsbestosAccreditationandNotificationForms.aspx>. The procedures in LAC 33:III.5151 (demolition/renovation) and LAC 33:III.Chapter 27 (accreditation and training requirements) for handling asbestos-containing material shall be complied with during demolition, cleanup, transportation, and disposal, except as otherwise provided herein. Construction and demolition debris generated from residential structures of four units or less that are subject to a government ordered demolition (if ordered) and that are assumed to contain regulated asbestos-containing material shall be disposed of in a permitted Type I or II landfill. The Department will provide a written response to any request for authorization for a Type I or II landfill to dispose of asbestos containing waste material. Burning and grinding of asbestos-containing material is prohibited.

b. The Department waives the requirement pursuant to LAC 33:III.2799.E.2.b.ii, that applicants receiving training from providers not recognized by the State of Louisiana also submit proof of training in current Louisiana asbestos regulations (see LAC 33:III.2799.F.5.g).

c. The Department waives the requirement pursuant to LAC 33:III.2799.F.5.c.i that recognized asbestos Training Providers give the Department notice at least five (5) days prior to class commencement. (Notification must be made at least three (3) days prior to a course when only the state regulations are to be taught.) Notice shall be provided to the Department within twenty-four (24) hours of class commencement.

d. Local education agencies and state government may make emergency use of a building as a school or state building. The agency making use of the building may request an extension of the deadline to inspect the building within four (4) months of the decision to use the building pursuant to LAC 33:III.2707.A.2.

e. The Department waives the requirement pursuant to LAC 33:III.2723.A.2 that the local education agency or state government must submit a management plan prior to any building's use as a school or state building. A management plan shall be submitted within six (6) months of the initial use of the building.

f. In addition to the qualifications established by LAC 33:III.2799.D.3, the Department may accredit as an "abatement project designer" any individual who:

i. has a Bachelor of Science in a related scientific field with five (5) years experience as a Contractor/Supervisor working under the direction of a Louisiana Accredited Project Designer, planning and implementing asbestos abatement projects;

ii. has at least ten (10) years experience as a Contractor/Supervisor working under the direction of a Louisiana Accredited project Designer, planning and implementing asbestos abatement projects; and

iii. has completed an application developed by the Department, and received signatures from two (2) Louisiana accredited Project Designers indicating that the applicant has the knowledge and skills to perform this type of work.

g. The fee charged for the Emergency Processing of Worker Accreditation for Asbestos (i.e., LAC 33:III.223, Fee #2070) shall be reduced to \$66.00 (i.e., the same fee as for normal processing, Fee #2060).

h. The duration of worker, contractor/supervisor, and inspector initial and refresher training courses is specified in numbers of days. A day of training may equal nine or ten consecutive hours, including breaks and lunch. For example, a 32-hour worker class may be taught in 9-hour days, reducing the class time on the fourth day by six (6) hours, a 40-hour contractor/supervisor class may be taught in 10-hour days, reducing the class time to four (4) days, and a 24-hour inspector class may be taught in 10-hour days, reducing the class time to 2.5 days.

i. The fee charged for the Emergency processing of Asbestos Notification of Demolition and Renovation Form AAC-2 (i.e. LAC 33:III.223, Fee code # 2030) shall be reduced to \$66 (sixty-six dollars) for hurricane related demolition of residential structures of four (4) units or less, subject to a government ordered demolition.

The Department shall generate a single Asbestos Disposal Verification Form (“ADVF”) per day, per landfill, per contractor for use with multiple loads of C&D debris that contains asbestos containing waste material, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in LAC 33:III.5151.F.2.g. The Department will also generate a blank “Addendum to ADVF for Transportation and Disposal of AWCM,” which will accompany the ADVF and which is to be completed and signed by the contractor and landfill operator. Detailed instructions and a sample Addendum are available on the Department’s Website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2885/Default.aspx> under **Special Interest - Hurricane Related: Please Take Note** or by contacting the Public Participation and Permit Support Division, Notifications and Accreditations Section, at 225-219-0789.

§ 7. Underground Storage Tanks

Before placing any hurricane impacted Underground Storage Tank (UST) system back in operation, and no later than ninety (90) days after hurricane related conditions permit, the owner and/or operator shall perform an emergency evaluation of the UST system. The evaluation shall consist of, at a minimum, a general inspection of the UST system, followed by performing the start up protocol contained in Appendix E, “Plan For Evaluating Underground Storage Tank Sites Impacted by Hurricane Gustav.” Before placing fuel into any UST system that has been damaged or has sustained a release, the owner/operator must repair or replace the UST system, perform precision tank and line tightness tests and leak detection system tests, and provide a fully functional corrosion control system.

During the time that the UST system is not accessible due to conditions resulting from the Hurricane, the owner/operator of the UST system is relieved of the requirements for release detection, corrosion protection, and inventory control. Each owner/operator shall report any suspected UST releases to the Department within seven (7) days of gaining knowledge of the suspected release, unless an emergency condition makes it impossible for the owner/operator to do so, in which case the owner/operator shall report the suspected release to the Department as soon as he/she is able. All recordkeeping requirements for inoperable systems are suspended during the time of this Order. During the time of this Order, in the areas affected by the Hurricane, non-compliance with release detection, corrosion protection, and inventory control for UST owners and operators will not constitute non-compliance for purposes of the deductibles enumerated in La. R.S. 30:2195.10.

§ 8. Special Waste (Reuse and Recycle)

Every effort should be made to minimize the disposal of reusable and recyclable material in landfills as noted in the Debris Management Plan. Appendix F lists special waste from specific sources (households, businesses, schools, public buildings, automobiles and boats) and references the FEMA Debris Plan, which provides

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information intended to assist operators of solid waste facilities, recycling centers, scrap metal dealers, local governments, and contractors in handling of certain debris from the Emergency Areas.

§9. Public Notice and Public Participation Procedures Regarding Proposed Permit Actions

Any public comment period ending between DATE and DATE for facilities located in the parishes of the emergency declaration are hereby extended through DATE. Appendix G provides special procedures for public notice and public participation regarding proposed permit actions in the Emergency Areas that may be activated in the event of prolonged or extensive interruption of newspaper services in the impacted areas. These procedures for comment period extension and revised public notice requirements may be revised after a full impact assessment is completed.

§ 10. Records Management

Hard copy or electronic copies of files associated with environmental issues for your facility may be available at the Department. Files destroyed by the Hurricane can be obtained by the Responsible Persons for your system from the Department free of charge. Please contact Records Management at (225) 219-3172 or online at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/pubRecords/>.

§ 11. General Conditions

a. This Order does not convey any property rights or any rights or privileges other than those specified in this Order.

b. This Order only serves as relief for the duration of this Order from the regulatory and proprietary requirements of the Department, and does not provide relief from the requirements of other federal, state, and local agencies. This Order therefore does not negate the need for the property owner or facility operator to obtain any other

required permits or authorizations, nor from the need to comply with all the requirements of those agencies.

§ 12. General Limitations

The Department issues this Order solely to address the emergency created by the Hurricane. This Order shall not be construed to authorize any activity within the jurisdiction of the Department except in accordance with the express terms of this Order. Under no circumstances shall anything contained in this Order be construed to authorize the repair, replacement, or reconstruction of any type of unauthorized or illegal structure, habitable or otherwise.

§ 13. Other Authorizations Required

Nothing in this Order shall eliminate the necessity for obtaining any other federal, state, or local permits or other authorizations that may be required.

§ 14. Extension of Time to Comply with Specified Deadlines

For facilities regulated by the Department in the Emergency Area, this Order extends the time for a period of thirty (30) days to comply with the following specified deadlines that occur between DATE, and the expiration of this Order:

- a. The time deadlines to conduct or report periodic monitoring required by permits, other authorizations, enforcement actions, or settlement agreements, except for monitoring required by air permits issued under Title IV or V of the Clean Air Act or under the PSD program;
- b. The time deadlines to file an application for renewal of an existing permit, except for air permits issued under Title V of the Clean Air Act.

§ 15. Completion of Authorized Activities

All activities authorized under this Order must be commenced before the expiration of this Order unless otherwise provided in an authorization or permit. The deadline for

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commencement under any authorization or permit issued under this Order may be extended on a showing that contractors or supplies are not available to commence the work, or if additional time is needed to obtain any required authorization from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or other local, state, or federal agencies.

§ 16. Amendments

This Order may be amended as required to abate the emergency.

§ 17. Expiration Date

This Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order shall take effect immediately upon execution by the Secretary of the Department, and shall expire at midnight on the sixtieth day after the date of execution set forth below, unless modified or extended by further order.

DONE AND ORDERED on this ____ day of _____, 2012, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Peggy M. Hatch
Secretary

APPENDIX A

GUIDANCE PROTOCOL FOR SANITARY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

The following protocol is intended to assist operators of sanitary wastewater treatment systems in the Emergency Area in start up and operation.

1. Access

Entrance to the treatment plant should be considered only after flood waters have receded enough to allow safe operation of the treatment plant including the safe conditions for staff. Accessibility to treatment plants in restricted areas may need to be cleared with the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Contact the local sheriff if assistance in gaining access to the treatment plant is required. The use of sound personal protective equipment for safety in unsanitary or unsafe conditions is required. Early return to compliant operation minimizes long-term problems within the entire wastewater system.

2. Power Supply

For use of generator power, arrange for a reliable and continual fuel source. Contact the Department of Agriculture if assistance in obtaining fuel for power generation at your treatment plant is needed. If no generation is available and you must wait for electrical providers; consider notification to residents of the effect on collection lines. If removal of clean out plugs is needed to prevent back up into homes, notify affected customers warning them to remain clear of these areas. If pump trucks are used, LDEQ can advise of locations to dispose of the pumped sewage.

3. Start Up

Once it is safe, re-power the treatment system, aerators and pumps. The primary goal is to remove sanitary wastewater from contact with humans, while making every effort to do so in a manner that is practical and least impacting on the environment. Activate disinfection units and maintain them. Initial effluent will likely be poorly treated and of a very poor quality. Adequate disinfection will be important to protect human health downstream of the discharge. If the system has been down and/or without power for an extended period of time, resident bacteria used in the treatment process may need to be re-established. Consider reseeded the system with activated sludge from operating aerated treatment plants. Several treatment plants are available for use in reseeded. Contact the Department's Water Permits Division, Melvin "Mitch" Mitchell, 225-219-3197 (email) mitch.mitchell@la.gov for information regarding system seed sources.

4. Monitoring

Watch plant operations carefully to confirm it is functioning properly. Ensure that lift stations within the collection system are functional. Without functioning lift stations, sewage is not being removed from residences and sent for treatment. Visually observe effluent to maximize treatment effectiveness in the short term. If simple tools and/or tests are available to diagnose the plant's operational status ("sludge judge," settle-o-meter, dissolved oxygen meters, BOD analyses) use them frequently. If your plant is discharging poorly treated sewage, consider the impacts to persons, fish and wildlife downstream, including the possibility that drinking water intakes may be located downstream of your effluent. Notification to downstream users may be necessary to protect human health. Sample and analyze your effluent per LPDES requirements as soon as you are able.

5. Notifications and Documentation

Discharges that result in emergency conditions (threat to human health and the environment) must be reported immediately (1-877-925-6595). Discharges that result in emergency conditions (threat to human health and the environment) may require notification to affected persons. Report to the Department any discharges that interfere with downstream uses, such as swimming or drinking water sources or if fish kills occur. Discharge Monitoring Reports (per permit requirements) should be used to notify the Department of non-emergency conditions. Notification to sewage users may be necessary if problem with the system prevents removal of sewage from residences (or other human contact) on an on-going basis. Notification to downstream users may be necessary to protect human health. Notify the Local Office of Emergency Preparedness when hurricane damage repairs are known – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may be able to help with costs associated with hurricane damage.

A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must document the cause of the upset, that the facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset, that notice of the upset that exceeded effluent limitations was submitted to the DEQ and that the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

APPENDIX B

TEMPORARY HOUSING SITE SELECTION

Initial Screening

Sanitary Wastewater

- Attempts must be made to route sanitary wastewater to an existing wastewater collection system or wastewater treatment system whenever feasible. This option requires no permitting action or approval from the Department. However, the primary FEMA contractor shall notify the Department, in writing, of any such discharge to an existing wastewater collection system.
- If a point source discharge is to be made into waters of the state, identify the effluent route to the first named waterbody (a waterbody that is readily recognizable).
- Avoid discharge into a drainage system that goes through or next to a sensitive area. Sensitive areas include, but are not limited to: drainage behind a subdivision, school, or park; drainage that routes the effluent through a private pond or private property; or discharge into a designated outstanding natural resource waterbody.
- If feasible, route effluent to the Mississippi River, or through local drainage to the Mississippi River. If not possible, route effluent directly into the largest waterbody in the vicinity, or into the waterbody's drainage system as close as possible to the waterbody.
- Mobile homes will be rated at 250 gallons per day per mobile home. Travel trailers will be rated at 125 gallons per day per trailer. If washing machines will be made available outside of the mobile home or travel trailer (in a washateria) 800 gallons per day per washing machine will be factored into the allowable capacity. Any combination of the above should be utilized to determine overall gallons per day per site.
- All single point source discharge into waters of the state should be limited to 100,000 gallons per day in order to qualify for rapid coverage under the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Sanitary Permit. Discharges in exceedence of 100,000 gallons per day will be evaluated by the Department on a case-by-case basis in compliance with water quality standards of the receiving waterbody.

- If feasible, select site that is an existing development, such as, an existing mobile home park, or a site that has existing infrastructure that can be utilized.
- Research existing databases and make on-site physical observations for former municipal waste sites, abandoned hazardous waste sites, former underground storage tank remediation sites, etc. These areas should be avoided as locations for staging or locating temporary housing.

Notification after Initial Screening

- After the initial screening, notify the Department and provide the following information:
 - Location – site name, physical location (911 address if available) and coordinates (i.e. latitude and longitude) shall be provided.
 - Identify the method of wastewater treatment or management. Notification must be made of connection to an existing wastewater collection system or treatment system (provide name of system); collection for off-site disposal (provide disposal name/location); or treatment and discharge to surface waters of the state.
 - If proposal is to discharge to surface waters from a treatment system that did not previously discharge at the proposed location, provide an estimated design flow (based on numbers above) and the effluent discharge route to first named waterbody. (Ex. unnamed ditch, to LA Hwy 19 ditch, to unnamed creek, to White's Bayou, to the Comite River.)
- Notification must be made to the Department at P. O. Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313 or by fax at (225)219-3309 to the attention of the Administrator of the Water Permits Division.
- Following notification as provided in this section, the Department will provide comments on the proposed site.

Storm Water Permit Prior to Construction

- If dirt work is going to be required at the site, a stormwater general permit for construction may be required.
- If the area to be developed is less than one (1) acre, coverage under a stormwater general permit is not required.

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- If the area to be developed is at least one (1) acre but less than five (5) acres, coverage under Construction General Permit LAR200000 will be required. A Notice of Intent (NOI) is not required to obtain coverage under this permit. However, a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) must be prepared and implemented at the time construction begins. A copy of the permit is available at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/LAR200000.pdf>. A Notice of Termination (NOT) is required when construction is complete.
- If the area to be developed is five (5) acres or greater, coverage under the Construction General Permit, LAR100000, will be required. Submittal of a NOI (CSW-S) is required prior to commencement of construction. The NOI can be found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1837>. A copy of the general permit can be found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/LAR100000.pdf>. Submission of an NOT is required when construction is complete.
- Close attention must be given to the Historic Preservation sections of each of the construction general permits for any construction at previously undeveloped sites.
- Coverage under the construction general permits is necessary prior to construction. However, authorization to discharge as described is not required before construction, but is required before the discharge begins.

Registration for Authorization for Direct Discharges

- See Section 1.d above.
- For FEMA temporary housing sites, the primary FEMA contractor shall apply for and be the responsible entity for the permit, operation, maintenance and reporting requirements to LDEQ.

Additional Recommendations/Requirements for the Housing Sites

Water

- Wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) must be operated by a certified operator.
- WWTP's must be properly operated and maintained at all times.
- Disinfection of effluent must be provided.
- Permittee should implement a program to inform residents of things that might be harmful to the WWTP such as the introduction of grease or large amounts of household chemicals to the treatment plant.

Waste

- Provide for collection and disposal of solid waste.
- Provisions should be made for proper disposal of household hazardous waste during the operation of the facility and as residents leave the facility.
- It is recommended that the residents be informed on the benefits and requirements of proper disposal of solid waste and household hazardous waste.

Recycling

- Whenever feasible, provide for recycling, such as, providing a recycling center on site with appropriate recycle containers.
- Inform residents on the proper procedures for recycling household materials.
- Recycling incentives for residents can prove beneficial.

Open Burning

- Open burning at these sites should be prohibited. This does not include charcoal or gas grills.

Site Closure

- Once all the residents have left, the site must be closed.
- All solid and household hazardous waste shall be removed and properly disposed.
- If a WWTP was used for treatment of sanitary wastewater, it shall be removed.
- Notification of closure must be made to the Department through SPOC (225-219-3640 or Toll Free 1-888-763-5424). The Department will approve the site for closure.

APPENDIX C
**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF DISCHARGES OF
GRAY WATER TO SURFACE WATERS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA**

For purposes of these requirements, gray water shall be defined as wastewaters from all fixtures except toilets, including but not limited to wash waters from kitchen, bathroom, and laundry sinks, tubs, and washers.

Unless the Department gives written notice to the contrary, gray water discharges to surface waters of the State, within the Emergency Areas, are hereby authorized under the Short-Term and Emergency Discharge General Permit.

APPENDIX D

LDEQ Inspection Protocol to comply with the term “thorough inspection”

An LDEQ accredited asbestos inspector performs an inspection where all suspected Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) is sampled and samples are analyzed by an LDEQ accredited laboratory, utilizing Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM). This includes but is not limited to:

1. Friable material such as walls, ceilings, insulating materials, floor coverings, fire proofing, window caulking, etc;
2. Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable;
3. Category I nonfriable ACM, including resilient floor covering and the mastic that binds it to the floor surface that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, scraping, cutting, or abrading;; and
4. Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations.

Note: the types of materials to inspect and sample as stated above is based on LRS.33.III.M.5151.B. Definitions, and F. Emission Standards for Demolitions, Renovations and Asbestos Contaminated Debris Activities.

Category II material such as cement asbestos containing roofing shingles and siding (i.e. transite) are to be assumed ACM.

The number of samples taken shall be in accordance with the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) (see LRS.33:III.2709). Where feasible, the sampling regime will be employed with the exception of a partial inspection.

Partial Inspection

Where a “thorough inspection” can be conducted on the majority of the structure, including sampling of suspect ACM if any is present, that procedure will be completed to the extent possible. If suspect ACM is present and verified by sampling to be RACM, the structure will be demolished and disposed as RACM. In the case where the partial inspection reveals either no suspect ACM or sampling demonstrates that no RACM is present, that part of the structure will be demolished as C&D debris.

After the unstable/inaccessible portions of the structure are made safe and accessible, the accredited asbestos inspector will verify that the materials in that part of the

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structure are homogeneous with the materials that were inspected during the partial inspection. If determined to be homogeneous and no other RACM is identified, the remainder of the structure will be determined to be C&D debris. However, if the inspector determines that the materials in the unstable/inaccessible portion of the structure are not homogeneous or that RACM is present, the unstable/inaccessible portion of the structure will be demolished and disposed as RACM.

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APPENDIX E

PLAN FOR EVALUATING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK SITES IMPACTED BY HURRICANE NAME

PROBLEM DEFINITION

On **DATE**, Hurricane **NAME** struck Louisiana causing widespread damage. The specific effects of the Hurricane were unforeseen and uncontrollable; and emergency conditions (threats to human health and the environment) persist. Underground Storage Tank (UST) sites have been impacted by flood waters which will require actions be taken to place these sites back into operation. Steps necessary to place the site into operation are being outlined to ensure that new releases do not occur and if releases are identified in this process that they are properly addressed. The focus of this effort will be to place these sites into operation while ensuring protection of human health and the environment.

BACKGROUND

Flooding and damage related to the Hurricane has raised many issues regarding Underground Storage Tank site status. Damage to UST systems as well as remediation systems is expected. The impact of this damage must be evaluated to determine what steps are necessary to place these sites back into service.

Damage that occurs to UST systems generally results from: the buoying up of tanks which are partially full or empty, water entering the tanks and displacing product, failure of underground piping as a result of stresses induced by groundwater pressures or debris, and damage to electrical systems from extended contact with water. Additionally, another route of infiltration exists if the level of floodwaters exceeds the top of the vent lines. Regulated UST's which are weighted down with fuel or anchored by other means (deadmen or attached to an underlying pad) and have properly installed and tightened filler caps and vapor recovery port caps should sustain little impact, even after being submerged for days.

Tanks in which fill caps are not tightened will fill with water and then spill product, some of which may percolate into shallow soil. Empty or near-empty tanks will float up, destroying overlying concrete/asphalt and distribution lines, also spilling product. In these situations, it is expected that the entire UST system would require replacement. Presently, the extent and magnitude of damage to UST systems themselves and to the shallow subsurface environment as a result of the Hurricane is unknown. At this time the primary objective is to put these systems back into proper service to meet the fuel

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supply need of initial and subsequent response efforts. Later, as time and resources permit, assessment and remediation of any environmental impacts will take place.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK EVALUATION

Underground Storage Tank sites flooded by the Hurricane must be evaluated to determine response actions necessary to place these UST facilities back into service and protect human health and the environment. New product should not be placed in the tanks if there are indications that the integrity of the tank has been comprised when performing the activities outlined below.

General Information:

UST Owners/Operators will be responsible for evaluating underground storage tank systems to determine if they are suitable for receiving product. Flooded systems that are **determined to be suitable for receiving product** may be put back into service and should have an integrity test performed as soon as contractors and services become available to perform the testing and no later than six (6) months after product was first placed into the tank after flooding. If the tank inspection outlined below (or subsequent monitoring of the tank), indicates that the system has been comprised; **the system should be taken out of service** and repaired or replaced as necessary and an integrity test performed prior to again putting the system into operation.

The Department has established a contact telephone number to be used by contractors and citizens for reporting exigent conditions and for questions concerning problems with UST systems. This UST “hotline” will be manned by agency staff to assist the regulated community. The UST hotline number is (225) 219-3640. These procedures for contractors are being provided to tank owners, tank removal and installation contractors, response action contractors and trade groups that represent the industry such as Louisiana Oil Marketers Association and Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. This information will also be posted on the Department’s Web Site.

General Evaluation Protocol for Contractors:

No equipment should be turned on prior to examination. Check all electrical panels and make sure they are clean and dry. All equipment related to electric power service should be inspected and any necessary repairs should be made prior to power restoration. This includes all fueling systems, leak-detection devices and corrosion prevention (impressed current) equipment. The electrical system should be checked for continuity and shorts (pumps, turbines, dispensers, ATG consoles, emergency shutoff, panel box, etc.)

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Specifically, all electrical junction boxes and dispenser heads should be opened, inspected and dried if necessary. Conduits should be inspected for the presence of water, insulation damage, shorts or opens. Conduits exhibiting water should be dried or vacuumed as appropriate and all defective wiring should be replaced. To apply electrical power to a UST system before conducting basic examination could be extremely dangerous.

Submerged pumps and dispensers should not be operated if there is the possibility of water entering into the system as pumping water may damage hydraulic components.

Technical Protocol for Contractors:

These protocols should be followed to place tanks back into service:

1. Stick tanks using water finding paste or read automatic tank gauge system, if operable, to determine whether water has entered the UST.
2. Flooded or water impacted tanks and all lines may need to be drained of water and dirt/mud or perhaps pumped dry and cleaned as conditions warrant. Liquids removed must be properly handled and disposed.
3. Interstitial spaces of tanks and lines of double walled systems, if flood-impacted, will need to be drained and flushed where possible. Blockage of interstitial spaces will render leak detection useless. Depending on the level of residual contamination at the facility, certain leak detection methods may no longer be viable. Tanks with brine or vacuum interstitial sensors may be returned to service if brine or vacuum levels are normal. Be prepared to update damaged leak detection equipment after emergency conditions are abated.
4. All facility sumps, pans, and spill buckets need to be pumped dry and cleaned. Replace sump lid gaskets if applicable. If sump lids are missing, replace with new water tight lids. Replace sumps and spill buckets that fail to prevent water intrusion after initial cleaning and drying.
5. Check tank bottoms for water and debris. Remove and dispose as appropriate (see item #2 above).
6. Check deflection of fiberglass tanks. If deflection is greater than manufacturer's specification (general guideline is 2%) call the manufacturer for instruction.
7. If tanks shifted and problems are found, **repair or replace them** according to manufacturer's instructions and appropriate industry standards and

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regulations. Obviously, these **systems should be shut down and not receive fuel** until they are deemed safe for reuse (tightness tested).

8. Check vents for movement, cracking, blockage and proper operation.
9. Check dispenser filters and submersible check-valve screens for plugging with dirt or mud.
10. Flush dispensers and UST system if necessary. Collect fluids for proper disposal.
11. Check critical safety devices (e.g., emergency power off controls, line leak detectors, air compressor pressure limiters, shear valves, stop switches, isolation relays on dispensers, etc.). Shear valves may be salvaged if they can be cleaned and lubricated with corrosion preventative. Some will still have to be replaced.
12. Sump sensors may need to be replaced after emergency conditions cease.
13. In-tank pumps, Automatic Tank Gauge (ATG) probes, overfill devices, automatic line leak detectors, fill and vapor dust caps, etc. should be assessed. Assess their condition after cleaning and replace as necessary.
14. ATG consoles and any associated electronics that are not submerged, should have a programming and operability check performed by a certified technician after emergency conditions cease.
15. After emergency conditions are abated, submerged Corrosion Protection (CP) rectifiers and associated aboveground equipment protecting tanks and/or lines may have to be replaced. If not submerged have a National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) certified professional perform an operability check of the equipment. Inspect CP lines in saw cuts for damage and replace as necessary. If CP systems are out of service for an extended period of time perform integrity assessment of affected component before placing CP system back into service. A NACE certified professional will be helpful assessing the CP system.
16. Check accessible fittings, valves and miscellaneous piping for damage and corrosion. Clean and replace as necessary.

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17. Document all inspection, assessment and repair activities at each UST system site. Provide this information to the Department in stand-alone report format within ninety (90) days of initiation of operations of that UST facility.
18. Submerged dispensers will have to be replaced or repaired as necessary. This includes the hanging hardware. Any suction system dispensers will probably have flood impacted motors and pumps and may need complete replacement.

General Protocol Upon Resumption of Service:

Depending on the level of residual contamination at the facility, certain leak detection methods may no longer be viable. Daily inventory control (with strict record keeping) may be the short-term leak detection method by necessity. Daily checks for water with water-finding paste should be done for several days until it has been determined that the system is tight. If these daily water checks indicate excessive water or the daily inventory control shows loss of product, **the tanks should be emptied of product and use of the tanks should cease**. Notification of these conditions should be made to the Department's UST hotline ((225) 219-3640) as soon as practical.

Post Start-Up Protocol for Contractors:

This protocol should be followed once flood-impacted tanks have been placed back into service and emergency response and restoration have been completed or as otherwise directed by the Department:

Precision tightness test tanks, lines and interstitial spaces (after emergency conditions abate). Assess interstitial spaces for blockages, especially if used for leak detection. Decisions regarding replacement of tanks and lines should be made based on outcome of these tests. Department field staff should be consulted on these decisions whenever possible. Cathodic protection systems should be checked to make sure they are connected and operational.

These actions are being delayed in an effort to expedite fuel delivery capabilities and due to unavailability of sufficient contractors to perform the otherwise required work in a timely manner. All leak detection equipment must be put back into operation as soon as practically possible or as directed by the Department after the emergency has abated.

Other General Provisions for Owner/Operators and Contractors:

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At flood-impacted sites, facilities will be allowed to salvage useable fuel in USTs by checking fuel for water and allow salvage of useable fuel. If flood water covered vent lines, displacement of fuel would have occurred and large volumes of water may exist in the affected USTs and require proper storage/disposal. This water should not be discharged to areas such as streets, storm drains, sumps and ditches that are not permitted to receive these liquids.

Requirements for remediation of contaminated groundwater via approved corrective action plans in place prior to the Hurricane are suspended at UST sites in the parishes of the emergency areas unless otherwise directed by the Department. However, the Department may require systems remediating free phased product to continue pumping operations.

Sites which have not experienced impacts from the Hurricane shall continue with routine remedial efforts and reporting (Unless RAC/consulting firm handling the remediation has been affected and displaced by the storm).

All facilities in which remedial efforts are temporarily suspended or delayed must provide notice to the Department UST hotline (225) 219-3640 and provide written documentation as directed.

EVALUATION SCHEDULE

The evaluation of UST status should be initiated as soon as conditions allow flood area re-entry. Further testing will be performed once emergency conditions and major restoration efforts are complete and when sufficient contractors are available to perform the work. This further testing should be performed no later than six (6) months after product was first placed into the tank after flooding.

APPENDIX F

GUIDANCE FOR SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING, REUSE AND RECYCLING

The following information is intended to assist operators of solid waste facilities, recycling centers, scrap metal dealers, local governments, and contractors in handling debris from the Emergency Areas. The Debris Management Plan should be consulted for greater detail.

1. Intent

Every effort should be made to minimize debris disposed in landfills. Diversion, composting and recycling debris are priorities. Debris handlers should make every effort to properly handle and recover debris materials that have reuse value, are recyclable or the release of which into the environment would be detrimental or is prohibited, e.g. used motor oil.

2. Scope

Sources of debris requiring special handling include: households, businesses, schools, public buildings, automobiles and boats.

3. Types of materials by source

The types of debris to which this guidance is directed and the sources from which the subject debris emanates are as follows:

- a. From automobiles: gasoline and diesel fuel, refrigerants, lubricating oils, mercury ABS switches, mercury convenience switches, lead acid batteries, brake and transmission fluid, antifreeze and tires. Propane tanks and large appliances in recreational vehicles should be removed.
- b. From boats: gasoline and diesel fuel, refrigerants, lubricating oils, mercury bilge switches, propane tanks, large appliances, lead acid batteries, transmission fluid and electronics, such as, radar sets, radios, GPS units, and depth finders.
- c. From households and businesses: paints and varnishes, solvents, acids, pesticides, cleaning fluids, pool chemicals, used motor oil, propane tanks, mercury thermostats, liquid mercury, mercury-containing devices, and refrigerants. Large appliances also known as “white goods” may not be landfilled. Refrigerants must be removed. Food should not be left in appliances. Every reasonable effort should be made to recover large electronic devices, such as, television sets, computers and computer monitors.
- d. From schools and public buildings: paints and varnishes, solvents, acids, pesticides, cleaning fluids, pool chemicals, used motor oil, propane tanks,

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mercury thermostats, liquid mercury, mercury-containing devices, and refrigerants. Large appliances also known as “white goods” may not be landfilled. Refrigerants must be removed. Food should not be left in appliances. Every reasonable effort should be made to recover large electronic devices, such as, television sets, computers and computer monitors. Special attention should be given to school chemistry laboratories.

3. Monitoring

Demolition teams, debris collectors, local governments and landfill operators should be vigilant for proper handling the above listed items.

4. Recordkeeping

Processors should keep a record of the amount of materials recovered and transported for recycling. Some products already require recordkeeping, e.g. used oil, and duplicate recordkeeping is not required.

APPENDIX G

PUBLIC NOTICE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCEDURES REGARDING PROPOSED PERMIT ACTIONS IN HURRICANE IMPACTED AREAS

The dislocation of residents and the damage to infrastructure in the Emergency Areas has affected the ability of the Department of Environmental Quality to solicit and receive comments on proposed permit actions. The following procedures are intended to address these issues in a manner that offers the opportunity for meaningful public participation and that meets the requirements and intent of the state and federal permitting statutes and regulations.

Public notice and comment procedures will vary according to the categorization of the parish in which the facility at issue is located. The Department will categorize parishes after evaluating all relevant factors, including but not limited to:

1. newspaper circulation rates (both paid subscriptions and free distribution), comparing pre-hurricane with current rates;
2. basic services - power, potable water, and sewage treatment;
3. local government approval for residents to return for long-term habitation;
4. number of schools that are open;
5. availability of locations to serve as document repositories and in which to conduct public hearings should they be requested;
6. condition of roads.

Category 1 parishes are those with newspaper circulation rates of at least 90% pre-hurricane levels. Basic services are restored to at least 90% pre-hurricane levels. The parish is open for long-term habitation and public schools have resumed operation.

In Category 1 parishes, the Department will continue to implement the public notice procedures in place before the Hurricane. This includes publication in the required newspapers, sending notice to individuals on the Department's permits mailing list, placing notice on the Department's web page, and sending electronic notice to individuals who have registered with the Department to receive notices in this manner. The DEQ Public Participation Group (PPG) will use its knowledge of newspaper distribution rates and patterns to determine if the notice should be placed in more than one local newspaper. Some permit procedures require notice to also be placed in the official state journal, *The Advocate*.

Category 2 parishes are those with newspaper circulation rates of at least 50% pre-hurricane levels, and basic services restored to at least 50% of the parish. The parish is open for long-term habitation and public schools have resumed operation.

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In Category 2 parishes, the Department will follow the same procedures provided herein for Category 1, with the addition of the following: Notices will be placed in *The Advocate* to identify the permits placed on public notice for the previous week, sorted by parish. These notices will clearly identify the electronic web link to view the public notices and will give the phone number to call to request additional information or to find out where documents may be reviewed locally.

Category 3 parishes are the most severely affected parishes. Any parish not meeting all of the criteria for Category 2 are considered Category 3.

In Category 3 parishes, the Department will follow the same procedures provided herein for Category 2, with the addition of the following:

1. Comment periods will be extended a total of fifteen (15) extra days.
2. Notices will be published twice in the selected newspaper(s).
3. An additional newspaper will be selected in which to publish the notices. This will be the newspaper with the largest circulation in a parish that physically adjoins the parish in which the facility is located.
4. If not already required to do so, the Department will publish notices in *The Advocate*, the official state journal.

When arranging public hearings to solicit comments regarding permitting activities, the Department will work with stakeholders to find suitable hearing site locations.

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APPENDIX H

WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF THE ACTIVATION OF PRE-APPROVED EMERGENCY SITE

Required within fifteen (15) days of site activation for vegetative debris; five (5) for non-vegetative debris.

_____, 20____
(DATE)

To: _____, LDEQ Regional Manager
(JURISDICTIONAL REGIONAL MANAGER)

From: _____
(LOCAL GOVERNMENT, STATE AGENCY, OR PERMITTED FACILITY)

Emergency Debris Site Name:

(AS LISTED ON PRE-APPROVAL)

Agency Interest Number: AI _____
(AS LISTED ON PRE-APPROVAL)

This written notification is a follow-up to the verbal notification made to you on _____,
20_____.
(DATE OF VERBAL NOTIFICATION)

For the record, the above mentioned pre-approved emergency debris site was activated on
_____, 20____ for the purpose of debris clean-up for the recently declared
(DATE OF SITE ACTIVATION)

Emergency/disaster for _____.
(NAME OF EMERGENCY/DISASTER)

(NAME, TITLE, and TELEPHONE NUMBER~ PLEASE PRINT)

(SIGNATURE)

DATE

APPENDIX I

EMERGENCY DEBRIS SITE REQUEST FORM

Instructions for Completing the Emergency Debris Site Request Form

Complete the attached Emergency Debris Site (EDS) Request Form. **To prevent any delay in receiving your written approval, please make sure all of the requested information on the EDS Request Form is supplied and as accurate as possible.** Refer to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management for more information on debris management sites: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2853/Default.aspx>.

Please note, FEMA generally only pays to transport debris once, so it is recommended that staging sites also be approved for a reduction method, as vegetative debris must be reduced 50% before disposal in a landfill.

Once LDEQ receives this request, the site suitability will be determined based on the information provided and inspection of the proposed site by LDEQ personnel. The governing authority will be notified when the site is approved. **Email the completed form to degdebrisrequest@la.gov or fax to 225-325-8236. Email debris questions to degdebrisinquiry@la.gov or call 225-219-3070.**

Applicant Name – Indicate the government type and list the name of the governmental entity applying for the debris site. List only **one**. If more than one governmental entity wishes to use the site, then a separate request should be filled out and sent in for each. This application is for governmental entities only. Private individuals or companies cannot apply.

Applicant Official – List the head of the applicant's government. For example, cities would list the mayor; parishes would list the parish president. This may or may not be the same person as the government site contact.

Site Address/Location – List the site address. If there is no address describe, with as much detail as possible, directions for getting to the site from the nearest town or city. Please include a site map.

Government Site Contact – List the contact information for the governmental person who should be contacted with any questions for the site. This is not the contractor and may or may not be the applicant official.

Site entrance GPS – List the latitude and longitude of the site entrance in decimal degrees.

Hours of Operation – Indicate the hours and days the site will be open to process emergency debris.

Previously Approved Sites – Answer questions as applicable. If the site was approved for a previous disaster, indicate this and list the approved emergencies (e.g., Katrina, Gustav, etc.).

Requested Activities & Site Action Requested – Definitions of the requested activities follow on the next page. Check the activities desired. Pre-approvals are only approved for the listed activities. If, after a disaster occurs, more activities are needed, a new request must be filled out and submitted for approval.

Note: Vegetative sites will be **required to implement reductions** of the vegetative debris stream utilizing chipping, grinding, recycling or other methodologies as directed in LA R.S. 30:2413.1. For more information on vegetative reductions and the Weekly Debris Management Reports (WDMRs) you can email degdebrisreduction@la.gov.

Note: Staging/Segregation of white goods only allows for the placement and segregation of white goods on a debris site. Preparation of white goods allows for removal of putrescible waste, refrigerants, mercury switches, etc. before white goods are sent off for recycling. If the debris site is intended to serve both purposes, please select both.

Declaration of Emergency & Administrative Order – Hurricane NAME

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Parish burn approval – For any site that is requesting burning, a letter from the parish where the site exists must be obtained stating that the parish gives approval to the applicant to burn. The only exceptions to this are for requests for sites from the parish itself (that are located within the boundaries of the requesting parish), for cities where the requested site is within the city limits, and for state agencies. If there is trouble obtaining a burn approval from the parish, please notify us.

SHPO – ALL sites are required to have approval from the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office (LSHPO). If this approval has been received for a previous disaster, please include this approval. If no SHPO approval exists, please fill out the form on the last page of this request. Once LDEQ receives the request, we will forward this request to SHPO and ask that they send the approval to the applicant and copy LDEQ on this approval. If you have questions on the information needed for this form, please contact SHPO directly. Contact information is provided at the bottom of the SHPO form.

Site criteria – Provide answers to questions. If site criteria are not met, consider finding another location, as this site will likely be denied. The distance between the proposed site and:

- property boundaries and on-site structures should be at least 100 feet.
- proposed burn sites should be at least 1000 feet from residences, businesses, schools, hospitals, clinics, private wells, septic tank systems, and/or roads
- chipping & grinding sites should be at least 300 feet from residences, businesses, schools, hospitals, clinics, private wells, septic tank systems, and/or roads.
- surface waters should be at least 100 feet.
- potable wells should be at least 250 feet.
- airports should be at least 10,000 feet.

Note: LDEQ may approve sites that are below these distances under certain circumstances.

Site Operator – List the person/company who will be operating the site, if this is known.

Site Owner – List the owner of the site. The applicant is responsible for making arrangements with the site owner if the applicant is not the owner.

Official Completing Request – List the contact information for the person filling out the form.

Signature Box – List the applicant provided in the first box on the first page. This box should be signed by the applicant official (listed in the second box on the first page).

Definitions of debris types — Notwithstanding the definitions of debris types as set forth in the solid waste and hazardous waste regulations, the following definitions are applicable to emergency debris types as contained in the DEQ Emergency Debris Site (EDS) Request Form. Thus, when the applicant selects the requested activities for which approval is sought, it should refer to, and be guided by, the following definitions.

- **Emergency C & D debris** is nonhazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble, including but not limited to, metal, concrete, brick, asphalt, roofing materials (shingles, sheet rock, plaster), or lumber from a construction, remodeling, repair, renovation, or demolition project that is authorized by the government to be necessary for a disaster. C & D debris does not include asbestos-containing material RACM as defined in LAC 33:III.5151.B, white goods, creosote-treated lumber, and any other item(s) not an integral part of the structure.
- **Electronic wastes** are devices or components thereof that contain one or more circuit boards and are used primarily for data transfer or storage, communication, or entertainment purposes, including but not limited to, desktop and laptop computers, computer peripherals, monitors, copying machines, scanners, printers, radios, televisions, camcorders, video cassette recorders (VCRs), compact disc players, digital video disc players, MP3 players, telephones, including cellular and portable telephones, and stereos.
- **Household hazardous waste (HHW)** is waste that can catch fire, react, explode, is corrosive or toxic that is generated by individuals on the premises of a residence for individuals (a household) and composed primarily of materials found in the

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wastes generated from homes. Wastes generated by commercial or industrial establishments that appear to be the same as household waste are not considered household hazardous waste and must follow state and federal hazardous waste regulations.

- **Metals** (or scrap metals) are bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars), which when worn or superfluous can be recycled. Materials not covered by the definition of scrap metal include “residues generated from smelting and refining operations (e.g., drosses, slags, and sludges), liquid wastes containing metals (e.g., spent acids, caustics, or other liquid wastes with metals in solution), liquid metals wastes (e.g., liquid mercury), or metal-containing wastes with a significant liquid component, such as spent batteries.
- **Orphan drums (and tanks)** are abandoned or lost containers that may contain hazardous substances, such as propane, industrial chemicals, and unknown substances.
- **Tires** are whole tires that are no longer suitable for their original purpose because of wear, damage, or defect. These do not include any tire weighing over 500 pounds and/or a solid tire.
- **Vegetative debris** consists of vegetative matter resulting from landscaping, maintenance, right-of-way or land-clearing operations, including trees and shrubbery, leaves and limbs, stumps, grass clippings, and flowers.
- **Vessels/vehicles** Vehicles include an automobile; motorcycle; truck; trailer; semitrailer; truck, tractor and semitrailer combination; or any other vehicle used to transport persons or property and propelled by power. Vessels include any type of watercraft used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on the water.
- **White goods** approved for receipt at approved emergency non-vegetative debris sites consist of discarded domestic appliances including, but not limited to, refrigerators, ranges, washers, freezers, dryers, air conditioning and heating units, freestanding ice makers, built-in stove surface units and oven units, and water heaters. White goods do not include small household appliances, such as, stand mixers, toasters, blenders, etc.
- **Woodwaste** approved for receipt at approved emergency non-vegetative debris sites consists of wood residue, cutoffs, wood chips, sawdust, wood shaving, bark, wood refuse, wood-fired boiler ash, wood ash, and plywood or other bonded materials that contain only polyurethane, phenolic-based glues, or other glues that are approved specifically by the administrative authority. Uncontaminated, un-treated, or un-painted lumber or wooden pallets are considered woodwaste under this definition.

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (LDEQ)

Page 1 of 3

Emergency Debris Site (EDS) Request Form

Your request **cannot** be approved unless **all** of the requested information on this form is **supplied** and **accurate**.Email form to degdebrisrequest@la.gov or fax to 225-325-8236. Email questions to degdebrisinquiry@la.gov or call 225-219-3070

Date:	Agency Interest (AI) Number:	Parish:																																										
Applicant Name (City, Parish, Agency, etc.)	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width:35%;">Government Type</th> <th style="width:65%;">Official Government Name</th> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Parish</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Municipal</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> State</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Federal</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other</td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>		Government Type	Official Government Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Parish		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal		<input type="checkbox"/> State		<input type="checkbox"/> Federal		<input type="checkbox"/> Other																															
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<i>Other: school boards, waste districts, park commissions, drainage districts, quasi-governmental agencies, etc.</i>																																												
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Note: Requests for post disaster activities will not be approved <i>before</i> the disaster occurs.																																												

LDEQ Emergency Debris Site Request Form

Page 2 of 3

NOTE: Both the burn approval and Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) approval are **required** for FEMA reimbursement.

Parish Burn Approval Requirement	Parish governmental entities and municipalities in which the proposed site is located outside of its jurisdictional city limits must submit a parish burn approval with this form to prevent a delay in processing. The parish burn approval should be for the full time burning is expected (e.g., disaster, pre-approval) and should specifically state each EDS requested by the non-parish governmental entity before a request for burning will be approved by the LDEQ. <input type="checkbox"/> A copy of the parish burn approval is attached. <input type="checkbox"/> This request is for a parish requested EDS.
For Municipalities ONLY	Municipalities in which the proposed site is located within its jurisdictional city limits are exempt . <input type="checkbox"/> A parish burn approval is NOT required for this request because the site is located within the municipality city limits.
SHPO Requirement	Please fill out the SHPO request on page 3 of this form; no request will be processed without the SHPO. <input type="checkbox"/> A previous SHPO approval is attached. <input type="checkbox"/> A new SHPO request is filled out on page 3.

Site Criteria (Please see instructions for acceptable distances regarding site criteria. Add additional page if needed to answer questions.)	Site Criteria	Answer
	List the distance from the proposed site to property boundaries and on-site structures, if less than 100 feet.	[]
	For chipping & grinding and burn sites, list the distance from the proposed site to residences, businesses, schools, hospitals, clinics, private wells, septic tank systems, and roads, if less than 300 feet for chipping & grinding and 1,000 feet for burning.	[]
	List the distance from the proposed site to nearby surface waters, if less than 100 feet. Please name surface water, if it is named. []	[]
	List the distance from the proposed site to potable wells, if less than 250 feet.	[]
	List the distance to the nearest airport, if less than 10,000 feet. Please list the airport. []	[]
	Is there a potential impact to nearby businesses and/or residences? If yes, explain. []	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Is the proposed site located above the 100-year floodplain and outside of wetlands? If not, explain. (The floodplain map used shall be an original Flood Insurance Rate Map prepared by FEMA, the flood Prone Area Map prepared by the US Geological Survey or a National Wetlands Inventory map that depicts the limits and elevations of any 100 year floodplain or wetland on or adjacent to the proposed site.) []	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Are there any erosion or rainwater runoff control measures needed before approval is made? If yes, explain. []	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Are there any site safety issues? (power lines, pipelines, traffic) If yes, explain. []	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the site accessible to emergency personnel?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Site Operator	Company Name: []	Site Contact Person: []
	Telephone Number: []	Email Address: []
Site Owner	Name: []	Address: []
	Telephone Number: []	Email Address: []
Official Completing Request	Name: []	Title: []
	Telephone Number: []	Email Address: []

I certify that (Applicant*) _____ has complied with all the above conditions and will comply with the conditions of the Management Plan and effective Declarations of Emergency and Administrative Order .			Office Use Only <input type="checkbox"/> Interim approval <input type="checkbox"/> Copy filed						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIGNATURE</td> <td>PRINT</td> <td>DATE</td> </tr> </table>						SIGNATURE	PRINT	DATE	Regional Office Contact _____ HQ Processor _____ Comments:
SIGNATURE	PRINT	DATE							

* Applicant is responsible for notifying First Responders (911 Center, Fire & Rescue, Law Enforcement and EMS) of the site entrance location and activities at this site.

LDEQ Emergency Debris Site Request Form

Page 3 of 3

If this is a **new request** or there is **no approval** from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the request site, please fill out the form below and return it to LDEQ with the EDMS form. LDEQ will submit the form to SHPO. Once approved SHPO will return the approved form to the applicant.

Requirements for Debris Activities Involving Ground Disturbance**Requesting Registration as a** (check all that apply):☐ Staging Site ☐ Chipping & Grinding Site ☐ Composting Site ☐ Burn Site ☐ Disposal Site

If the creation or use of this **emergency** staging, chipping & grinding, composting, burning, and/or disposal site will include ground disturbance, including the creation of temporary access roads, burying of debris or burn residual, or will impact structures over 45 years old, the applicant must coordinate with, and receive comments from, the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), prior to the start of any ground disturbance.

Individual certifications are required for each burning, burial, disposal, and/or staging or stockpiling site. Attach a map, in addition to this form, preferably a copy of a USGS 7.5 minute series quadrangle map with the project site location clearly identified.

Applicant	Name:		Address:	
	City:		Zip:	Parish:
	Telephone Number:		Fax Number:	Email Address:
Location of Emergency Site (complete one row)	Township:	Range:	Section:	Quarter-section(s):
	Latitude (decimal degree):		Longitude (decimal degree):	
	UTM Northing:		UTM Easting:	
Site Owner	Name:		Address:	
	Telephone Number:		Email Address:	

Is a **NEW** road is needed to access the requested site? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, show road on map and provide the following information:

Road length and width: _____
and Latitude: _____ and Longitude: _____ **or** UTM Northing: _____ and Easting: _____

Discovery Clause: In the event that archaeological deposits (soils, features, artifacts, other remnants of human activity) are uncovered in urban or rural areas, or if archaeological deposits are found in tree root balls during removal, the project shall be halted and the applicant shall stop all work immediately in the vicinity of the discovery and take reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the finds. The applicant will inform the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) immediately at 225-925-7500 and SHPO at 225-342-8170, will secure all archaeological findings and restrict access to the area. GOHSEP and SHPO will be responsible for notifying the appropriate Native American Tribes if the site is determined to be Native American. Work may not resume until the Applicant is notified by the Division of Archaeology.

In the event that human remains or an unmarked burial site are encountered, under the terms of the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R.S. Statute 8:671), the applicant will immediately stop all work, secure all artifacts and remains, restrict access to the area, and notify GOHSEP, SHPO, and local law enforcement. GOHSEP and SHPO will consult with the appropriate Native American Tribes if the remains are determined to be Native American. No artifacts or human remains will be removed from the site until all parties have consulted to determine the proper course of action. Work may not resume until the Applicant is notified by the Division of Archaeology.

I certify that (Applicant) _____ is an authorized representative for the site and will comply with all the above conditions.

SIGNATURE	PRINT	DATE

Contact Information:

Louisiana Office of Cultural Development
State Historic Preservation Office

ATTN: Rachel Watson

P.O. Box 44247

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4242

Telephone: (225) 342-8170

Fax: (225) 342-4480

section106@crt.la.gov

Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office Use ONLY

I certify that the above referenced site:

- ☐ Is not located on any known archeological site or historical property.
☐ Is located on an archeological site and an alternate area needs to be considered.

SHPO Official	DATE

APPENDIX J

WEEKLY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT REPORT (WDMR)

Instructions for completing the Weekly Debris Management Report (WDMR)*

The State of Louisiana Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean Up and Debris Management mandates that vegetative debris intended for final disposal in a landfill shall be reduced fifty percent by volume and fifty percent by weight prior to transport to the landfill (See La. R.S. 30:2413.1).

In an effort to encourage recycling, the beneficial use of vegetative debris, and the efficient management of debris, the Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) will require all debris management sites to submit a Weekly Debris Management Report (WDMR). These weekly reports will indicate the volume and weight of debris received, processed, recycled, and finally disposed in a landfill.

Volumes and weights can be determined using the following methods:

1. **Debris Volume** (cubic yards) is the most common measure for the reporting of vegetative debris. If a scale is used to determine the debris weight, the following conversion factor can be used to convert tons to cubic yards:

$$\text{Tons of debris} \times 6 = \text{cubic yards of debris}$$

Please use the same method to determine the weight of received, processed, and disposed debris.

2. **Truck Capacity** = length × width × height of the truck bed.

3. **Net Truck Volume** = Truck Capacity × % full (for a full truck load assume 1).

Other approved FEMA methods may be used. Please document on the form which method is used.

4. **Volume of Vegetative Debris Received** = Sum of all Net Truck Volumes.

5. **Volume of Vegetative Debris Processed (e.g. chipped, burned)** is the quantity of the vegetative debris **received** that was sent for processing.

6. **Volume of Vegetative Debris Recycled (e.g. used as fuel)** is the quantity of the vegetative debris **received** that was sent for beneficial use.

7. **Volume of Vegetative Debris sent to a Landfill for Final Disposal** is the quantity of the vegetative debris **received** that was sent to the landfill for final disposal.

Fate of Material indicates the end result of the initial material (e.g. ash was tilled into the soil, chips were sent to a landfill to be used as daily cover, and mulch was sold).

*Please note that the Weekly Debris Management Report (WDMR) shall be submitted to the Department each week during operations until the emergency debris site is completely closed or de-activated and the final report has been submitted. The report must be true, accurate, and complete and must be signed and certified by a person duly authorized by the local governmental or state agency responsible for the emergency debris site. Failure to properly complete the report or submit an accurate report timely could result in the possible issuance of compliance orders and/or assessment of civil penalties.

WEEKLY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT REPORT (WDMR)

The State of Louisiana Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean Up and Debris Management mandates that vegetative debris intended for final disposal in a landfill shall be reduced fifty percent by volume and fifty percent by weight prior to transport to the landfill. (See La. R.S. 30:2413.1)

Please submit completed weekly debris management report (WDMR) form to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality each week, no later than Sunday, during operations until the debris site is completely closed and the final report has been submitted.

PARISH: _____ SITE NAME: _____ SITE LOCATION: _____

AGENCY INTEREST #: _____ CONTACT PERSON: _____ PHONE NUMBER: _____

PLEASE CHECK ONE:

☐ **Initial Report** ☐ **Weekly Report** ☐ Weekly Report **no activity** this week ☐ **Revised** Report for monitoring period listed below ☐ **Final Report** site has closed operations

MONITORING PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

VOLUME OF VEGETATIVE DEBRIS	VOLUME IN CYs	
Received THIS WEEK		
Received TO-DATE		
Processed THIS WEEK via <i>chipping</i>		
Processed THIS WEEK via <i>burning</i>		
Processed THIS WEEK via <i>other</i> _____		
Processed TO-DATE via <i>chipping</i>		
Processed TO-DATE via <i>burning</i>		
Processed TO-DATE via <i>other</i> _____		
Recycle THIS WEEK		
Recycle TO-DATE		
Sent to landfill for final disposal THIS WEEK		Name of Landfill
Sent to landfill for final disposal TO-DATE		

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name/Title of Responsible Party Typed or Printed

Signature

Date

Submit completed Weekly Debris Management Reports (WDMRs) via fax to 225.325.8210 or via email to degdebrisreduction@la.gov.

Send questions via email to degdebrisinquiry@la.gov or call 225-219-3070.

APPENDIX K

LDEQ Regional Office Contact Information

Acadiana Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Ray Clement 111 New Center Drive Lafayette, La. 70508 phone: (337) 262-5584 fax: (337) 262-5593 email: aroadmin@la.gov	Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion
Capital Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Bobby Mayweather PO. Box 4312 Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312 phone: (225) 219-3600 fax: (225) 219-3695 email: croadmin@la.gov	Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. James, Tangipahoa, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana
Northeast & Northwest Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Larry Baldwin 1823 Hwy 546 West Monroe, La. 71292-0442 Northeast contact information: phone: (318) 362-5439 fax: (318) 362-5448 email: neroadmin@la.gov Northwest contact information: phone: (318) 676-7476 fax: (318) 676-7573 email: nwroadmin@la.gov	Northeast: Avoyelles, Caldwell, Catahoula, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, La Salle, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Rapides, Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll, Winn Northwest: Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster
Southeast Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Mike Algero 201 Evans Road, Building 4, Suite 420 New Orleans, LA 70123-5230 phone: (504) 736-7701 fax: (504) 736-7702 email: seroadmin@la.gov	Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, Washington
Southwest Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Billy Eakin 1301 Gadwall Street Lake Charles, LA 70615 phone: (337) 491-2667 fax: (337) 491-2682 email: swroadmin@la.gov	Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis, Vernon

**STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

**IN THE MATTER OF
TROPICAL STORM ISAAC
AND ITS AFTERMATH**

AGENCY INTEREST NO. 183605

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

Pursuant to the authority granted to me by Louisiana Revised Statutes 30:2001 *et seq.*, and particularly La. R.S. 30:2033 and 2011(D)(6), I hereby make the following findings, declaration and order:

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION

1. On August 28, 2012, Tropical Storm Isaac (hereinafter "the Storm") is expected to make landfall on the coast of Louisiana, and has the potential to cause widespread damage within the State of Louisiana.
2. By State of Louisiana Proclamation No. 92-BJ-2012, Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal declared on August 26, 2012, that a state of emergency exists in the state of Louisiana, as the Storm is expected to impact the coastal parishes of Louisiana with hurricane strength winds, wave surges, high tides, torrential rain and tornado activity, threatening the lives and property of the citizens of the State of Louisiana.
3. The parishes in which local government and/or the Governor has declared or declares an emergency shall constitute the specific areas covered by this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order (hereinafter "Order"). These areas shall herein be referred to as the "Emergency Areas."
4. I find that the Storm has created or will create conditions that require immediate action to prevent irreparable damage to the environment and serious threats to life or safety throughout the Emergency Areas.

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WHEREFORE, I hereby declare that an emergency exists, and that the following measures are necessary to prevent irreparable damage to the environment and serious threats to life or safety throughout the Emergency Areas.

ORDER

Within the Emergency Areas:

§ 1. **Wastewater Treatment Systems**

a. Upset Provisions

Permittees with Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permits should consider activating the upset provisions in their permits. LAC 33:IX.2701.N.1 defines upset as the following:

An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2701.N.3 are met. This Order extends upset provisions to include water quality based effluent limitations. For upsets caused by this Storm, the 24-hour oral notification is waived unless the non-compliance may endanger human health.

b. Authorization is hereby granted to discharge water placed in storage tanks or other containers or vessels for the purpose of stabilization, provided that the tanks, containers or vessels had been emptied of their previous contents prior to filling with the water. To the extent practicable, discharges should not contain free oil, hydrocarbons or other pollutants in other than trace amounts. No free oil shall mean that the discharge shall not create a visible sheen. Water that accumulates in storage tanks, containers or

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vessels as a result of rainfall, flooding or tidal surge may be discharged under the same conditions.

c. Appendix A sets forth guidance to operators of sanitary wastewater treatment systems to aid in the return to compliant operations to prevent further damage to the environment and serious threats to life or safety throughout the Emergency Areas.

d. Unpermitted Emergency Discharges

The discharge of pollutants from all point sources is subject to the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES). Under ordinary circumstances, LDEQ requires the submission of a complete Notice of Intent to Discharge, prior to commencement of discharge.

However, upon the Declaration of Emergency, authorization under LPDES General Permit LAG420000 for Short-Term and Emergency Discharges is hereby granted for new discharges of wastewaters associated with emergency situations within the Emergency Areas, when such discharges are necessary for protecting human health and property or to facilitate rescue and recovery efforts. A Notice of Intent to Discharge shall be submitted not later than 48 hours subsequent to initiation of discharge. The application form, STED-G, can be found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1837>, or by calling the Office of Environmental Services at (225) 219-9371.

Any such discharges must comply with all applicable schedules in the LPDES Permit LAG420000, Short-Term and Emergency Discharges General Permit. The General Permit effluent limitations and requirements can be viewed at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/pdf/LAG420000.pdf>. A copy of the General Permit can be obtained by calling the Office of Environmental Services at (225) 219-9371.

Authorization to discharge pursuant to this Order shall terminate on the date identified by the LAG42000 permit or on expiration of this Order if the LAG420000 permit is not issued.

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Emergency discharges include but are not limited to: treated sanitary wastewater and/or dewatering of oxidation ponds discharges; gray water; stormwater discharges; hydrostatic test wastewater; utility wash waters, including but not limited to pavement and building washdown waters with or without soaps and detergents; equipment and vehicle wash water; potable water treatment plant filter backwash, clarifier blowdown, water softening, iron and manganese removal, and disinfection of source water; discharges of landfill wastewater from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up; non-contact stormwater discharges from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up; and emergency discharges related to the preparation for natural disasters or the clean-up of natural disasters or in emergency situations, such as hurricanes, fires, or explosions.

i. For each discharge, the owner/operator shall record the location of the discharge, the date and time the discharge commenced and ceased, the approximate volume of the discharge, any known or suspected pollutants present in the discharge and the receiving water body. The specific type of discharge and a reference to the specific section(s) of this Order authorizing the discharge shall be included. These records shall be kept on-site and available for inspection by the Office of Environmental Compliance, Inspection Division and reported to the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division no later than 30 days after the discharge commences.

ii. The owner/operator shall take all practicable measures to minimize the volume and duration of the discharge.

iii. The owner/operator shall take all practicable measures to prevent or minimize erosion due to the discharge and any other potential impacts on the receiving water body.

e. The Department hereby authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to discharge storm water runoff from construction activities related to Storm response activities in the Emergency Areas. Best Management Practices to avoid erosion and

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offsite transport of sediments are to be implemented to the greatest extent practicable. The Storm Water General Permit For Construction Activities Five (5) Acres Or More (LAR100000) can be accessed at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/LAR100000.pdf>, and contains applicable Best Management Practices for erosion and sediment controls in Part IV. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans.

f. Biosolids Land Application Projects/Sites Management:

i. If flooding should occur as a result of a Storm, land application of Class B Biosolids shall not take place at permitted land application sites.

ii. Land application of a Class B Biosolids at permitted sites shall not resume until flooding has subsided and the water table is below 2 feet.

iii. Facilities which prepare Exceptional Quality (EQ) Biosolids shall re-prepare/retreat EQ Biosolids or dispose of the EQ Biosolids if stored “on-site” and subjected to Storm flooding.

iv. Facilities utilized to prepare sewage sludge to EQ Biosolids shall halt operation during the Storm and shall not resume operation until the flooding has subsided and the facility has been properly cleaned.

For additional information contact Eura DeHart, LDEQ, Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division, 225-219-3213.

§ 2. Solid Waste Management

a. Owners and operators of solid waste management facilities and local governments should consult and adhere to the State of Louisiana “Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management,” revised August 2, 2012 (Debris Management Plan), except where the Debris Management Plan may be in conflict with the provisions of this Order. A copy of the Debris Management Plan can be obtained via LDEQ’s website at the following link,

<http://cms/portal/Portals/0/permits/sw/Debris%20Management%20Plan%208.2.12.docx>, or by contacting the Waste Permits Division at 225-219-3070. In the event of conflict, the provisions of this Order shall prevail.

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i. Ash residue from the combustion of yard trash or clean wood waste shall be disposed of in accordance with the Debris Management Plan.

ii. Vegetative debris shall be managed in accordance with the Debris Management Plan and site specific Authorization for Emergency Debris Site. The Department may authorize disposal of vegetative debris containing incidental, *de minimus*, or trace amounts of contamination in a Type II or III landfill on a case-by-case basis.

iii. Putrescible waste (e.g., rotting food that has been removed from unsalvageable refrigerators and freezers) shall be disposed of in a permitted Type II landfill in accordance with the Debris Management Plan.

iv. The disposal of excessive accumulations of small animal carcasses shall be in accordance with the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals sanitary code and the Debris Management Plan. The disposal of large animal carcasses (e.g. horses, cows) shall be in accordance with the instructions from the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and the Debris Management Plan.

b. Owners and operators of solid waste management facilities permitted by the Department before the Storm are authorized to make all necessary repairs to restore essential services and the functionality of stormwater management and leachate collection systems damaged by the Storm, without prior notice to the Department. Within thirty (30) days of commencing the work of such repair or replacement, however, the permittee shall notify the Department in writing, describing the nature of the work, giving its location, and providing the name, address, and telephone number of the representative of the permittee to contact concerning the work.

c. Uncontaminated construction and demolition debris may be managed at a temporary staging area authorized by the Department. Uncontaminated construction and demolition debris that is mixed with other uncontaminated Storm-generated debris, such as white goods or household hazardous waste, should be segregated from other solid waste prior to disposal in a permitted landfill or authorized disposal site, except in

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cases where segregation is not practicable. If segregation is not possible, the waste shall be disposed of in a permitted Type II landfill.

d. White goods (i.e., unsalvageable air conditioners, stoves and range tops, as well as refrigerators and freezers from which food has been removed) shall be stored in an area separate from other solid wastes and shall be stored in a manner that prevents vector and odor problems. No white goods may be stored at a site without a permit or other written authorization from the Department specifically allowing storage in that area. All white goods shall be removed from the storage facility or staging area and sent offsite for recycling, or recycled onsite, within ninety (90) days of initial receipt at the site.

e. Permitted landfills or transfer stations within or outside of the Emergency Area, which accept Storm-generated debris in accordance with the terms of this Order, may accept Storm-generated debris for disposal or storage without the need to first modify existing permits, as follows:

i. Prior notification is submitted to the Department describing any proposed deviations from permit conditions;

ii. Any proposed deviations from permit limits must be within the bounds of engineering assumptions used in the design of the facility, and conducted in accordance with the Debris Management Plan and

iii. Written approval by the administrative authority (including electronic mail) of the proposed deviations is received.

Operators of landfills or transfer stations approved for permit deviations under this Order may be required to submit application for modifications of their existing permits to address any long-term impacts of accepting Storm-generated debris on operations and closure that are not addressed in existing permits if it is determined long term impacts will result from these activities. Long-term impacts are those that will extend past the expiration date of this Order. The requests for modification shall be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after expiration of this Order, unless otherwise extended by the Department. No permit fee will be required for any modifications

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necessitated solely by the Storm clean-up activities. The Department may, for good cause shown, issue a temporary authorization pursuant to LAC 33:VII.509.B.1.a for activities that are addressed in a permit modification request as provided for in this subsection, to authorize operations after expiration of this Order, pending a decision on the modification request.

f. New temporary emergency debris sites will be considered in accordance with procedures contained in the Debris Management Plan. Authorizations may be requested by providing a notice to the Department on approved forms (Emergency Debris Site Request Form) contained in Appendix I. The request forms can also be obtained via LDEQ's website at the following link, http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/sw/Form%207266%20r03_.docx.

New temporary emergency debris sites can be requested as follows:

i. Emailing a completed request form to degdebrisrequest@la.gov;

ii. Faxing a completed request form to (225) 325-8236. A copy of the form is contained in Appendix I or can be obtained via LDEQ's website at the following link:

http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/sw/Form%207266%20r03_.docx;

or

iii. If a request form is not immediately available, the local government can call headquarters at (225) 219-3070, and provide the information over the phone to receive verbal approval to stage. The verbal request shall be followed up with a written request as soon as possible after mail delivery is available but no later than 21 days after verbal approval is given.

g. Pre-approved emergency debris sites shall contact LDEQ verbally for activation once the Secretary of the LDEQ declares an emergency by either calling the nearest regional office, see Appendix K, or LDEQ headquarters at (225) 219-3070, (225) 219-3043, or (225) 219-3045;

i. Written notification (Written Notification of the Activation of Pre Approved Emergency Site) shall be sent to the Regional Manager and the LDEQ

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headquarters within five (5) days of verbally activating the site, or as soon as mail delivery is possible. A copy of the form is contained in Appendix H or can be obtained via LDEQ's website at the following link: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/sw/Written%20Notification%20Form.docx>. LDEQ Headquarters address is as follows: Waste Permits Division, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Post Office Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313 or fax (225) 219-3309. The regional office contact information can be found in Appendix K.

h. All temporary and activated pre-approved emergency debris sites accepting vegetative debris shall submit completed weekly debris management report (WDMR) forms to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality each week, no later than Sunday, during operations until the debris site is completely closed or deactivated and the final report has been submitted in accordance with the Debris Management Plan. A copy of the WDMR form is contained in Appendix J or can be obtained via LDEQ's website at the following link, <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/sw/Appendix%20A2%20a.%20REVIEWED%20WEEKLY%20DEBRIS%20MANAGEMENT%20REPORT.doc>.

i. Construction and demolition debris generated from residential structures of four units or less that are subject to a government-ordered demolition shall be disposed of in accordance with the Debris Management Plan except Regulated Asbestos Containing Material (RACM) shall be disposed of in a Type I/II landfill. A request by a landfill owner or operator for authorization to accept such RACM must include a certification that the owner or operator will manage the RACM in accordance with the landfill's QA/QC plan and LDEQ requirements. See Section 6.a, *Asbestos Clean-up*, of this Order, for additional information on receiving RACM in Type I and II landfills. The Department will provide a written response to the request for authorization to accept solid waste and asbestos containing waste material in a Type I or II landfill.

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j. Waste Tires

The Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality finds that the conditions resulting from the Storm may cause or contribute to an extraordinary drain on State of Louisiana resources and in particular on the Waste Tire Management Fund (WTMF) provided for in La. R.S. 30:2418. Those conditions include the damaging and/or abandonment of automobiles in the affected areas. It is anticipated that most of these vehicles will be salvaged or scrapped, with the four to five tires on each vehicle being sent for either disposal, resale, and or recycling. This sudden influx of waste tires and used tires into the system may result in an inordinate immediate drain on the WTMF and an inability to properly account for the diversion of tires to recycling projects and for resale. As a result, the Secretary does hereby order the following:

i. All tires removed from vehicles within the affected areas that are salvaged and/or scrapped because of damage resulting from the Storm shall be tracked and are ineligible for payment from the WTMF.

ii. All tires that are collected in the affected areas through Storm debris collection activities and deposited at parish collection centers, if established, will be ineligible for payment of the WTMF subsidy, but are to be treated as debris under existing debris removal programs. Tires must be classified for either recycling under existing approved beneficial uses, or for resale. Any person who claims for resale any tires from salvaged or scrapped vehicles in the affected area shall report to the Department the number of such tires classified for resale, and their destination, within fifteen (15) days.

iii. All tires that are removed from automobiles in the affected area that are destined for salvage because of damage resulting from the Storm must be collected, transported, and either recycled or disposed of with an accompanying manifest that lists the tires as being ineligible for the WTMF. If the tires are deemed “used tires” for resale, such a declaration must be reported to the Department by the person responsible for removal of the tires from the vehicle being scrapped and or salvaged. The report must contain the VIN number of the vehicle being scrapped and

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or salvaged, the number of tires being removed, the number being classified for resale, and the number classified for recycling and/or disposal.

iv. Eligibility of tires for the WTMF subsidy shall be governed by the most current version of this document.

§ 3. Hazardous Waste

a. In accordance with the Debris Management Plan, hazardous waste generated as a result of the Storm event must be separated from other Storm-generated waste and disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility. Household wastes collected during this event, which are exempt from the regulatory requirements applicable to hazardous wastes, must be managed not only in an environmentally sound manner but also in accordance with the appropriate LDEQ rules and regulations governing the storage and processing of this type of waste.

b. A blanket approval of time extensions under Louisiana Administrative Code 33:V.1109.E.2 is necessary within the Emergency Areas for hazardous waste generators and small quantity generators for the storage of their hazardous wastes on site, pending the cleanup of the Storm damage and restoration of essential services. The rules authorize a thirty (30) day extension because of unforeseen and uncontrollable circumstances. The specific effects of the Storm were unforeseen and uncontrollable. Therefore, to avoid having to issue a potentially large number of individual approvals on a case-by-case basis and waste limited agency resources during the time of emergency, the Department authorizes a general extension of time of thirty (30) days from the expiration of the ninety-day accumulation period for the storage of hazardous wastes on site by all hazardous waste generators in the parishes within the Emergency Areas, for whom the ninety (90) day accumulation period expires within the term of this Order.

§ 4. Open Burning

a. The Department authorizes local governments or their agents to conduct the open burning of Storm-generated trees, leaves, vines, twigs, branches, grass, and other

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vegetative debris within or outside of the Emergency Area, without prior notice to the Department and provided that the provisions of LAC 33:III.1109.D.6. are met, and it is consistent with the Debris Management Plan. This Order does not authorize any other outdoor burning of non-listed debris streams. Within seven (7) days of commencing any such burning, the local government or its agent shall notify the Department in writing, describing the general nature of the materials burned, stating the location and method of burning, and providing the name, address, and telephone number of the representative of the local government to contact concerning the work and the anticipated duration of the burning event. This Order does not relieve the local government or the agent from any requirement to obtain an open burning authorization from any other governmental entity empowered to grant such authorizations. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the burning of asbestos-containing materials, construction and demolition debris, solid waste (other than vegetative debris) or hazardous waste is prohibited.

b. The Department will consider, on an individual basis, requests for approval for open burning, by persons other than local governments or their agents, of Storm-generated trees, leaves, vines, twigs, branches, grass, and other vegetative debris. Any such burning approved by the Department must be conducted in compliance with the requirements of LAC 33:III.1109.D.6.

§ 5. Air Pollution Sources Other than Open Burning

a. The Department authorizes the minor repair of any previously permitted stationary source of air pollution that was damaged by the Storm to restore it to its previously permitted condition without prior notice to the Department. Within thirty (30) days of commencing such repairs, however, the permittee shall notify the Department in writing, stating the location and nature of the work and providing the name, address, and telephone number of the representative of the permittee to contact concerning the work. Minor repairs are repairs that would not constitute reconstruction under any definition of 40 CFR Part 60 or 63 and that could not affect potential to emit any pollutant, and that would not constitute a violation of any other provision of the NSPS, MACT, or NESHAP

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standards. Repairs that would constitute reconstruction under any definition of 40 CFR Part 60 or 63, or repairs that could affect potential to emit any pollutant are not authorized by this Order.

b. The Department will consider, on an individual basis, requests for approval for, but not limited to, the following sources of air pollution:

i. temporary air pollution control devices, such as portable flares, used for vessel and pipeline segment purging and the limited operation of facilities with damaged vapor control equipment;

ii. portable storage tanks, used for interim storage while damaged equipment is being repaired; and

iii. repairs, other than the minor repairs addressed in Section 5.a above, of permitted stationary sources that have been damaged by the Storm, provided that the sources are restored or replaced with equipment that is identical or the functional equivalent, to meet permit conditions.

Requests should be directed to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division.

c. The Department authorizes temporary gasoline and diesel fueling stations at regulated industrial facilities for the express purpose of refueling onsite vehicles essential for plant operations and vehicles of employees.

d. The throughput of any temporary gasoline storage vessels used exclusively for providing gasoline to employees of the tank operator will not be counted toward the annual or thirty (30) day average throughput for purposes of determining the applicability of control requirements under LAC 33:III.2131. This subparagraph applies only to gasoline provided to employees at or below the operator's cost. This subparagraph does not exempt the operator from any other applicable regulatory requirements, specifically including, but not limited to, the spill prevention and control requirements of the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations (LAC 33: Part IX).

e. LAC 33:III.507.J.2 provides that an upset condition constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based emissions limitations. LAC 33:III.507.J.2.d requires the permittee to notify the

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Department in accordance with LAC 33:I.Chapter 39 when emissions limitations are exceeded due to an upset. Because of the circumstances caused by the Storm and the need to apply facility resources to quickly repair and correct conditions caused by the upset, the Department extends the prompt notification deadline to seven (7) days, provided the exceedance does not cause an “emergency condition” as defined in LAC 33:I.3905.

f. In accordance with LAC 33:III.501.B.1.e, owners or operators may bring on site and utilize nonroad engines, including, but not limited to, temporary portable electrical power generators, firewater pumps, and air compressors, as necessary. “Nonroad engine” is defined in LAC 33:III.502.A. Note that an internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine if it remains or will remain at a location for more than 12 consecutive months. A location is any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation. Any engine that replaces an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced shall be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

g. For permitted internal combustion engines operated in direct response to the Storm, including, but not limited to, electrical power generators, firewater pumps, and air compressors, the Department suspends any limitations on operating time imposed by the applicable permit until such time as normal operations are restored or until the expiration of this Order, whichever is earlier. Emissions from the operation of such engines operated pursuant to this Order shall not count toward applicable ton per year limitations. All other provisions applicable to the engines shall continue to apply.

i. The owner/operator shall notify the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, in writing, by no later than thirty days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, that operation of permitted internal combustion engines in excess of permitted limits has occurred or is anticipated. Relevant emission point and permit numbers should be included in this correspondence.

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ii. A report summarizing the operating time of permitted internal combustion engines in direct response to the Storm and the resultant criteria and toxic air pollutant emissions shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, by no later than ninety days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, and quarterly thereafter until the expiration of this Order, or any extensions or revisions thereof.

h. The Department suspends applicable limitations on throughput and emissions imposed on fuel loading racks by air quality permits for fourteen (14) calendar days following the effective date of this Order in order to maximize fuel availability in response to the Storm. Emissions from loading operations during this period shall not count toward applicable ton per year limitations.

i. The owner/operator shall notify the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division by no later than thirty days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, that throughput in excess of permitted limits has occurred or is anticipated. Relevant emission point and permit numbers should be included in this correspondence.

ii. A report summarizing the throughput in excess of permitted limits and the resultant criteria and toxic air pollutant emissions shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, by no later than ninety days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, and quarterly thereafter until the expiration of this Order, or any extensions or revisions thereof.

i. To accommodate the distribution of liquid materials, the department suspends throughput and emissions limitations imposed on transfer operations, including tank truck and railcar loading racks and marine tank vessel loading operations, through the expiration of this Order provided that compliance with all applicable federal and state regulations pertaining to the transfer of the materials loaded (e.g., LAC 33:III.2107, LAC 33:III.2108, 40 CFR 63 Subpart H, 40 CFR 63 Subpart Y) is maintained.

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i. The owner/operator shall notify the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division by no later than thirty days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, that throughput in excess of permitted limits has occurred or is anticipated. Relevant emission point and permit numbers should be included in this correspondence.

ii. A report summarizing the throughput in excess of permitted limits and the resultant criteria and toxic air pollutant emissions shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, by no later than ninety days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, and quarterly thereafter until the expiration of this Order, or any extensions or revisions thereof.

j. To accommodate the storage and/or distribution of liquid materials, owners or operators may change the service of permitted storage vessels without prior approval of the department provided compliance with all applicable federal and state regulations pertaining to the storage of the material in question (e.g., LAC 33:III.2103, 40 CFR 60 Subpart Kb) is maintained. All changes of tank service effected pursuant to this paragraph shall be documented and reported to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, by no later than thirty days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, and quarterly thereafter until the expiration of this Order, or any extensions or revisions thereof.

k. In the event of a natural gas shortage, the Department approves the use of plant fuel gas in combustion sources. Emissions from the operation of such combustion sources operated pursuant to this Order shall not count toward applicable ton per year limitations. Nothing in this provision overrides a provision imposed directly on the source by the EPA. All other provisions applicable to the combustion sources shall continue to apply.

i. The owner/operator shall notify the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, in writing, by no later than thirty days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, that the use of plant fuel gas and

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the operation of permitted combustion sources in excess of permitted limits has occurred or is anticipated. Relevant emission point and permit numbers should be included in this correspondence. The owner/operator shall also include the cause of the natural gas shortage.

ii. A report summarizing the operating time of permitted combustion sources and the resultant criteria and toxic air pollutant emissions shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division, by no later than ninety days after the effective date of this Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order, and quarterly thereafter until the expiration of this Order, or any extensions or revisions thereof.

§ 6. Asbestos Clean-up

a. Asbestos clean-up shall be conducted in accordance with the Debris Management Plan. The Department waives the requirement for prior notification for emergency demolition or emergency cleanup of asbestos-containing material that is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse resulting from the Storm. Within one (1) business day of commencing such demolition or cleanup, however, the person responsible for such work being undertaken by order of state or local government shall notify the Department in writing. The notification shall be submitted on the Asbestos Notification of Demolition or Renovation Form AAC-2, which may be found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/PublicParticipationandPermitSupport/Asbestos/AsbestosAccreditationandNotificationForms.aspx>. The procedures in LAC 33:III.5151 (demolition/renovation) and LAC 33:III.Chapter 27 (accreditation and training requirements) for handling asbestos-containing material shall be complied with during demolition, cleanup, transportation, and disposal, except as otherwise provided herein. Construction and demolition debris generated from residential structures of four units or less that are subject to a government ordered demolition (if ordered) and that are assumed to contain regulated asbestos-containing material shall be disposed of in a permitted Type I or II landfill. The Department will provide a written response to any

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request for authorization for a Type I or II landfill to dispose of asbestos containing waste material. Burning and grinding of asbestos-containing material is prohibited.

b. The Department waives the requirement pursuant to LAC 33:III.2799.E.2.b.ii, that applicants receiving training from providers not recognized by the State of Louisiana also submit proof of training in current Louisiana asbestos regulations (see LAC 33:III.2799.F.5.g).

c. The Department waives the requirement pursuant to LAC 33:III.2799.F.5.c.i that recognized asbestos Training Providers give the Department notice at least five (5) days prior to class commencement. (Notification must be made at least three (3) days prior to a course when only the state regulations are to be taught.) Notice shall be provided to the Department within twenty-four (24) hours of class commencement.

d. Local education agencies and state government may make emergency use of a building as a school or state building. The agency making use of the building may request an extension of the deadline to inspect the building within four (4) months of the decision to use the building pursuant to LAC 33:III.2707.A.2.

e. The Department waives the requirement pursuant to LAC 33:III.2723.A.2 that the local education agency or state government must submit a management plan prior to any building's use as a school or state building. A management plan shall be submitted within six (6) months of the initial use of the building.

f. In addition to the qualifications established by LAC 33:III.2799.D.3, the Department may accredit as an "abatement project designer" any individual who:

i. has a Bachelor of Science in a related scientific field with five (5) years experience as a Contractor/Supervisor working under the direction of a Louisiana Accredited Project Designer, planning and implementing asbestos abatement projects;

ii. has at least ten (10) years experience as a Contractor/Supervisor working under the direction of a Louisiana Accredited project Designer, planning and implementing asbestos abatement projects; and

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iii. has completed an application developed by the Department, and received signatures from two (2) Louisiana accredited Project Designers indicating that the applicant has the knowledge and skills to perform this type of work.

g. The fee charged for the Emergency Processing of Worker Accreditation for Asbestos (i.e., LAC 33:III.223, Fee #2070) shall be reduced to \$66.00 (i.e., the same fee as for normal processing, Fee #2060).

h. The duration of worker, contractor/supervisor, and inspector initial and refresher training courses is specified in numbers of days. A day of training may equal nine or ten consecutive hours, including breaks and lunch. For example, a 32-hour worker class may be taught in 9-hour days, reducing the class time on the fourth day by six (6) hours, a 40-hour contractor/supervisor class may be taught in 10-hour days, reducing the class time to four (4) days, and a 24-hour inspector class may be taught in 10-hour days, reducing the class time to 2.5 days.

i. The fee charged for the Emergency processing of Asbestos Notification of Demolition and Renovation Form AAC-2 (i.e. LAC 33:III.223, Fee code # 2030) shall be reduced to \$66 (sixty-six dollars) for Storm related demolition of residential structures of four (4) units or less, subject to a government ordered demolition.

The Department shall generate a single Asbestos Disposal Verification Form (“ADVF”) per day, per landfill, per contractor for use with multiple loads of C&D debris that contains asbestos containing waste material, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in LAC 33:III.5151.F.2.g. The Department will also generate a blank “Addendum to ADVF for Transportation and Disposal of AWCM,” which will accompany the ADVF and which is to be completed and signed by the contractor and landfill operator. Detailed instructions and a sample Addendum are available on the Department’s Website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2885/Default.aspx> under **Special Interest - Hurricane Related: Please Take Note** or by contacting the Public Participation and Permit Support Division, Notifications and Accreditations Section, at 225-219-0789.

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§ 7. Underground Storage Tanks

Before placing any Storm impacted Underground Storage Tank (UST) system back in operation, and no later than ninety (90) days after Storm related conditions permit, the owner and/or operator shall perform an emergency evaluation of the UST system. The evaluation shall consist of, at a minimum, a general inspection of the UST system, followed by performing the start up protocol contained in Appendix E, “Plan For Evaluating Underground Storage Tank Sites Impacted by Hurricane Gustav.” Before placing fuel into any UST system that has been damaged or has sustained a release, the owner/operator must repair or replace the UST system, perform precision tank and line tightness tests and leak detection system tests, and provide a fully functional corrosion control system.

During the time that the UST system is not accessible due to conditions resulting from the Storm, the owner/operator of the UST system is relieved of the requirements for release detection, corrosion protection, and inventory control. Each owner/operator shall report any suspected UST releases to the Department within seven (7) days of gaining knowledge of the suspected release, unless an emergency condition makes it impossible for the owner/operator to do so, in which case the owner/operator shall report the suspected release to the Department as soon as he/she is able. All recordkeeping requirements for inoperable systems are suspended during the time of this Order. During the time of this Order, in the areas affected by the Storm, non-compliance with release detection, corrosion protection, and inventory control for UST owners and operators will not constitute non-compliance for purposes of the deductibles enumerated in La. R.S. 30:2195.10.

§ 8. Special Waste (Reuse and Recycle)

Every effort should be made to minimize the disposal of reusable and recyclable material in landfills as noted in the Debris Management Plan. Appendix F lists special waste from specific sources (households, businesses, schools, public buildings, automobiles and boats) and references the FEMA Debris Plan, which provides

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information intended to assist operators of solid waste facilities, recycling centers, scrap metal dealers, local governments, and contractors in handling of certain debris from the Emergency Areas.

§ 9. Records Management

Hard copy or electronic copies of files associated with environmental issues for your facility may be available at the Department. Files destroyed by the Storm can be obtained by the Responsible Persons for your system from the Department free of charge. Please contact Records Management at (225) 219-3172 or online at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/pubRecords/>.

§ 10. General Conditions

a. This Order does not convey any property rights or any rights or privileges other than those specified in this Order.

b. This Order only serves as relief for the duration of this Order from the regulatory and proprietary requirements of the Department, and does not provide relief from the requirements of other federal, state, and local agencies. This Order therefore does not negate the need for the property owner or facility operator to obtain any other required permits or authorizations, nor from the need to comply with all the requirements of those agencies.

§ 11. General Limitations

The Department issues this Order solely to address the emergency created by the Storm. This Order shall not be construed to authorize any activity within the jurisdiction of the Department except in accordance with the express terms of this Order. Under no circumstances shall anything contained in this Order be construed to authorize the repair, replacement, or reconstruction of any type of unauthorized or illegal structure, habitable or otherwise.

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§ 12. Other Authorizations Required

Nothing in this Order shall eliminate the necessity for obtaining any other federal, state, or local permits or other authorizations that may be required.

§ 13. Extension of Time to Comply with Specified Deadlines

For facilities regulated by the Department in the Emergency Area, this Order extends the time for a period of thirty (30) days to comply with the following specified deadlines that occur between August 27, 2012 and the expiration of this Order:

a. The time deadlines to conduct or report periodic monitoring required by permits, other authorizations, enforcement actions, or settlement agreements, except for monitoring required by air permits issued under Title IV or V of the Clean Air Act or under the PSD program;

b. The time deadlines to file an application for renewal of an existing permit, except for air permits issued under Title V of the Clean Air Act.

§ 15. Completion of Authorized Activities

All activities authorized under this Order must be commenced before the expiration of this Order unless otherwise provided in an authorization or permit. The deadline for commencement under any authorization or permit issued under this Order may be extended on a showing that contractors or supplies are not available to commence the work, or if additional time is needed to obtain any required authorization from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or other local, state, or federal agencies.

§ 16. Amendments

This Order may be amended as required to abate the emergency.

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§ 17. Expiration Date

This Declaration of Emergency and Administrative Order shall take effect immediately upon execution by the Secretary of the Department, and shall expire at midnight on the sixtieth day after the date of execution set forth below, unless modified or extended by further order.

DONE AND ORDERED on this 27th day of August, 2012, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.



Peggy M. Hatch, Secretary

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APPENDIX A

GUIDANCE PROTOCOL FOR SANITARY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

The following protocol is intended to assist operators of sanitary wastewater treatment systems in the Emergency Area in start up and operation.

1. Access

Entrance to the treatment plant should be considered only after flood waters have receded enough to allow safe operation of the treatment plant including the safe conditions for staff. Accessibility to treatment plants in restricted areas may need to be cleared with the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Contact the local sheriff if assistance in gaining access to the treatment plant is required. The use of sound personal protective equipment for safety in unsanitary or unsafe conditions is required. Early return to compliant operation minimizes long-term problems within the entire wastewater system.

2. Power Supply

For use of generator power, arrange for a reliable and continual fuel source. Contact the Department of Agriculture if assistance in obtaining fuel for power generation at your treatment plant is needed. If no generation is available and you must wait for electrical providers; consider notification to residents of the effect on collection lines. If removal of clean out plugs is needed to prevent back up into homes, notify affected customers warning them to remain clear of these areas. If pump trucks are used, LDEQ can advise of locations to dispose of the pumped sewage.

3. Start Up

Once it is safe, re-power the treatment system, aerators and pumps. The primary goal is to remove sanitary wastewater from contact with humans, while making every effort to do so in a manner that is practical and least impacting on the environment. Activate disinfection units and maintain them. Initial effluent will likely be poorly treated and of a very poor quality. Adequate disinfection will be important to protect human health downstream of the discharge. If the system has been down and/or without power for an extended period of time, resident bacteria used in the treatment process may need to be re-established. Consider reseeded the system with activated sludge from operating aerated treatment plants. Several treatment plants are available for use in reseeded. Contact the Department's Water Permits Division, Melvin "Mitch" Mitchell, 225-219-3197 (email) mitch.mitchell@la.gov for information regarding system seed sources.

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4. Monitoring

Watch plant operations carefully to confirm it is functioning properly. Ensure that lift stations within the collection system are functional. Without functioning lift stations, sewage is not being removed from residences and sent for treatment. Visually observe effluent to maximize treatment effectiveness in the short term. If simple tools and/or tests are available to diagnose the plant's operational status ("sludge judge," settle-o-meter, dissolved oxygen meters, BOD analyses) use them frequently. If your plant is discharging poorly treated sewage, consider the impacts to persons, fish and wildlife downstream, including the possibility that drinking water intakes may be located downstream of your effluent. Notification to downstream users may be necessary to protect human health. Sample and analyze your effluent per LPDES requirements as soon as you are able.

5. Notifications and Documentation

Discharges that result in emergency conditions (threat to human health and the environment) must be reported immediately (1-877-925-6595). Discharges that result in emergency conditions (threat to human health and the environment) may require notification to affected persons. Report to the Department any discharges that interfere with downstream uses, such as swimming or drinking water sources or if fish kills occur. Discharge Monitoring Reports (per permit requirements) should be used to notify the Department of non-emergency conditions. Notification to sewage users may be necessary if problem with the system prevents removal of sewage from residences (or other human contact) on an on-going basis. Notification to downstream users may be necessary to protect human health. Notify the Local Office of Emergency Preparedness when hurricane damage repairs are known – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may be able to help with costs associated with hurricane damage.

A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must document the cause of the upset, that the facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset, that notice of the upset that exceeded effluent limitations was submitted to the DEQ and that the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

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APPENDIX B

TEMPORARY HOUSING SITE SELECTION

Initial Screening

Sanitary Wastewater

- Attempts must be made to route sanitary wastewater to an existing wastewater collection system or wastewater treatment system whenever feasible. This option requires no permitting action or approval from the Department. However, the primary FEMA contractor shall notify the Department, in writing, of any such discharge to an existing wastewater collection system.
- If a point source discharge is to be made into waters of the state, identify the effluent route to the first named waterbody (a waterbody that is readily recognizable).
- Avoid discharge into a drainage system that goes through or next to a sensitive area. Sensitive areas include, but are not limited to: drainage behind a subdivision, school, or park; drainage that routes the effluent through a private pond or private property; or discharge into a designated outstanding natural resource waterbody.
- If feasible, route effluent to the Mississippi River, or through local drainage to the Mississippi River. If not possible, route effluent directly into the largest waterbody in the vicinity, or into the waterbody's drainage system as close as possible to the waterbody.
- Mobile homes will be rated at 250 gallons per day per mobile home. Travel trailers will be rated at 125 gallons per day per trailer. If washing machines will be made available outside of the mobile home or travel trailer (in a washateria) 800 gallons per day per washing machine will be factored into the allowable capacity. Any combination of the above should be utilized to determine overall gallons per day per site.
- All single point source discharge into waters of the state should be limited to 100,000 gallons per day in order to qualify for rapid coverage under the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Sanitary Permit. Discharges in exceedence of 100,000 gallons per day will be evaluated by the Department on a case-by-case basis in compliance with water quality standards of the receiving waterbody.

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- If feasible, select site that is an existing development, such as, an existing mobile home park, or a site that has existing infrastructure that can be utilized.
- Research existing databases and make on-site physical observations for former municipal waste sites, abandoned hazardous waste sites, former underground storage tank remediation sites, etc. These areas should be avoided as locations for staging or locating temporary housing.

Notification after Initial Screening

- After the initial screening, notify the Department and provide the following information:
 - Location – site name, physical location (911 address if available) and coordinates (i.e. latitude and longitude) shall be provided.
 - Identify the method of wastewater treatment or management. Notification must be made of connection to an existing wastewater collection system or treatment system (provide name of system); collection for off-site disposal (provide disposal name/location); or treatment and discharge to surface waters of the state.
 - If proposal is to discharge to surface waters from a treatment system that did not previously discharge at the proposed location, provide an estimated design flow (based on numbers above) and the effluent discharge route to first named waterbody. (Ex. unnamed ditch, to LA Hwy 19 ditch, to unnamed creek, to White's Bayou, to the Comite River.)
- Notification must be made to the Department at P. O. Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313 or by fax at (225)219-3309 to the attention of the Administrator of the Water Permits Division.
- Following notification as provided in this section, the Department will provide comments on the proposed site.

Storm Water Permit Prior to Construction

- If dirt work is going to be required at the site, a stormwater general permit for construction may be required.
- If the area to be developed is less than one (1) acre, coverage under a stormwater general permit is not required.

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- If the area to be developed is at least one (1) acre but less than five (5) acres, coverage under Construction General Permit LAR200000 will be required. A Notice of Intent (NOI) is not required to obtain coverage under this permit. However, a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) must be prepared and implemented at the time construction begins. A copy of the permit is available at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/LAR200000.pdf>. A Notice of Termination (NOT) is required when construction is complete.
- If the area to be developed is five (5) acres or greater, coverage under the Construction General Permit, LAR100000, will be required. Submittal of a NOI (CSW-S) is required prior to commencement of construction. The NOI can be found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1837>. A copy of the general permit can be found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/LAR100000.pdf>. Submission of an NOT is required when construction is complete.
- Close attention must be given to the Historic Preservation sections of each of the construction general permits for any construction at previously undeveloped sites.
- Coverage under the construction general permits is necessary prior to construction. However, authorization to discharge as described is not required before construction, but is required before the discharge begins.

Registration for Authorization for Direct Discharges

- See Section 1.d above.
- For FEMA temporary housing sites, the primary FEMA contractor shall apply for and be the responsible entity for the permit, operation, maintenance and reporting requirements to LDEQ.

Additional Recommendations/Requirements for the Housing Sites

Water

- Wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) must be operated by a certified operator.
- WWTP's must be properly operated and maintained at all times.
- Disinfection of effluent must be provided.
- Permittee should implement a program to inform residents of things that might be harmful to the WWTP such as the introduction of grease or large amounts of household chemicals to the treatment plant.

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Waste

- Provide for collection and disposal of solid waste.
- Provisions should be made for proper disposal of household hazardous waste during the operation of the facility and as residents leave the facility.
- It is recommended that the residents be informed on the benefits and requirements of proper disposal of solid waste and household hazardous waste.

Recycling

- Whenever feasible, provide for recycling, such as, providing a recycling center on site with appropriate recycle containers.
- Inform residents on the proper procedures for recycling household materials.
- Recycling incentives for residents can prove beneficial.

Open Burning

- Open burning at these sites should be prohibited. This does not include charcoal or gas grills.

Site Closure

- Once all the residents have left, the site must be closed.
- All solid and household hazardous waste shall be removed and properly disposed.
- If a WWTP was used for treatment of sanitary wastewater, it shall be removed.
- Notification of closure must be made to the Department through SPOC (225-219-3640 or Toll Free 1-888-763-5424). The Department will approve the site for closure.

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APPENDIX C

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF DISCHARGES OF GRAY WATER TO SURFACE WATERS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

For purposes of these requirements, gray water shall be defined as wastewaters from all fixtures except toilets, including but not limited to wash waters from kitchen, bathroom, and laundry sinks, tubs, and washers.

Unless the Department gives written notice to the contrary, gray water discharges to surface waters of the State, within the Emergency Areas, are hereby authorized under the Short-Term and Emergency Discharge General Permit.

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APPENDIX D

LDEQ Inspection Protocol to comply with the term “thorough inspection”

An LDEQ accredited asbestos inspector performs an inspection where all suspected Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) is sampled and samples are analyzed by an LDEQ accredited laboratory, utilizing Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM). This includes but is not limited to:

1. Friable material such as walls, ceilings, insulating materials, floor coverings, fire proofing, window caulking, etc;
2. Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable;
3. Category I nonfriable ACM, including resilient floor covering and the mastic that binds it to the floor surface that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, scraping, cutting, or abrading;; and
4. Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations.

Note: the types of materials to inspect and sample as stated above is based on LRS.33.III.M.5151.B. Definitions, and F. Emission Standards for Demolitions, Renovations and Asbestos Contaminated Debris Activities.

Category II material such as cement asbestos containing roofing shingles and siding (i.e. transite) are to be assumed ACM.

The number of samples taken shall be in accordance with the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) (see LRS.33:III.2709). Where feasible, the sampling regime will be employed with the exception of a partial inspection.

Partial Inspection

Where a “thorough inspection” can be conducted on the majority of the structure, including sampling of suspect ACM if any is present, that procedure will be completed to the extent possible. If suspect ACM is present and verified by sampling to be RACM, the structure will be demolished and disposed as RACM. In the case where the partial inspection reveals either no suspect ACM or sampling demonstrates that no RACM is present, that part of the structure will be demolished as C&D debris.

After the unstable/inaccessible portions of the structure are made safe and accessible, the accredited asbestos inspector will verify that the materials in that part of the

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structure are homogeneous with the materials that were inspected during the partial inspection. If determined to be homogeneous and no other RACM is identified, the remainder of the structure will be determined to be C&D debris. However, if the inspector determines that the materials in the unstable/inaccessible portion of the structure are not homogeneous or that RACM is present, the unstable/inaccessible portion of the structure will be demolished and disposed as RACM.

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APPENDIX E

PLAN FOR EVALUATING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK SITES IMPACTED BY TROPICAL STORM ISAAC

PROBLEM DEFINITION

On August 28, 2012 Tropical Storm Isaac was expected to strike Louisiana causing widespread damage. The specific effects of the Storm were unforeseen and uncontrollable; and emergency conditions (threats to human health and the environment) persist. Underground Storage Tank (UST) sites may be affected by flood waters, which will require actions be taken to place these sites back into operation. Steps necessary to place the site into operation are being outlined to ensure that new releases do not occur and if releases are identified in this process that they are properly addressed. The focus of this effort will be to place these sites into operation while ensuring protection of human health and the environment.

BACKGROUND

Flooding and damage related to the Storm has raised many issues regarding Underground Storage Tank site status. Damage to UST systems as well as remediation systems is expected. The impact of this damage must be evaluated to determine what steps are necessary to place these sites back into service.

Damage that occurs to UST systems generally results from: the buoying up of tanks which are partially full or empty, water entering the tanks and displacing product, failure of underground piping as a result of stresses induced by groundwater pressures or debris, and damage to electrical systems from extended contact with water. Additionally, another route of infiltration exists if the level of floodwaters exceeds the top of the vent lines. Regulated UST's which are weighted down with fuel or anchored by other means (deadmen or attached to an underlying pad) and have properly installed and tightened filler caps and vapor recovery port caps should sustain little impact, even after being submerged for days.

Tanks in which fill caps are not tightened will fill with water and then spill product, some of which may percolate into shallow soil. Empty or near-empty tanks will float up, destroying overlying concrete/asphalt and distribution lines, also spilling product. In these situations, it is expected that the entire UST system would require replacement. Presently, the extent and magnitude of damage to UST systems themselves and to the shallow subsurface environment as a result of the Hurricane is unknown. At this time the primary objective is to put these systems back into proper service to meet the fuel

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supply need of initial and subsequent response efforts. Later, as time and resources permit, assessment and remediation of any environmental impacts will take place.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK EVALUATION

Underground Storage Tank sites flooded by the Storm must be evaluated to determine response actions necessary to place these UST facilities back into service and protect human health and the environment. New product should not be placed in the tanks if there are indications that the integrity of the tank has been comprised when performing the activities outlined below.

General Information:

UST Owners/Operators will be responsible for evaluating underground storage tank systems to determine if they are suitable for receiving product. Flooded systems that are **determined to be suitable for receiving product** may be put back into service and should have an integrity test performed as soon as contractors and services become available to perform the testing and no later than six (6) months after product was first placed into the tank after flooding. If the tank inspection outlined below (or subsequent monitoring of the tank), indicates that the system has been comprised; **the system should be taken out of service** and repaired or replaced as necessary and an integrity test performed prior to again putting the system into operation.

The Department has established a contact telephone number to be used by contractors and citizens for reporting exigent conditions and for questions concerning problems with UST systems. This UST “hotline” will be manned by agency staff to assist the regulated community. The UST hotline number is (225) 219-3640. These procedures for contractors are being provided to tank owners, tank removal and installation contractors, response action contractors and trade groups that represent the industry such as Louisiana Oil Marketers Association and Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. This information will also be posted on the Department’s Web Site.

General Evaluation Protocol for Contractors:

No equipment should be turned on prior to examination. Check all electrical panels and make sure they are clean and dry. All equipment related to electric power service should be inspected and any necessary repairs should be made prior to power restoration. This includes all fueling systems, leak-detection devices and corrosion prevention (impressed current) equipment. The electrical system should be checked for continuity and shorts (pumps, turbines, dispensers, ATG consoles, emergency shutoff, panel box, etc.)

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Specifically, all electrical junction boxes and dispenser heads should be opened, inspected and dried if necessary. Conduits should be inspected for the presence of water, insulation damage, shorts or opens. Conduits exhibiting water should be dried or vacuumed as appropriate and all defective wiring should be replaced. To apply electrical power to a UST system before conducting basic examination could be extremely dangerous.

Submerged pumps and dispensers should not be operated if there is the possibility of water entering into the system as pumping water may damage hydraulic components.

Technical Protocol for Contractors:

These protocols should be followed to place tanks back into service:

1. Stick tanks using water finding paste or read automatic tank gauge system, if operable, to determine whether water has entered the UST.
2. Flooded or water impacted tanks and all lines may need to be drained of water and dirt/mud or perhaps pumped dry and cleaned as conditions warrant. Liquids removed must be properly handled and disposed.
3. Interstitial spaces of tanks and lines of double walled systems, if flood-impacted, will need to be drained and flushed where possible. Blockage of interstitial spaces will render leak detection useless. Depending on the level of residual contamination at the facility, certain leak detection methods may no longer be viable. Tanks with brine or vacuum interstitial sensors may be returned to service if brine or vacuum levels are normal. Be prepared to update damaged leak detection equipment after emergency conditions are abated.
4. All facility sumps, pans, and spill buckets need to be pumped dry and cleaned. Replace sump lid gaskets if applicable. If sump lids are missing, replace with new water tight lids. Replace sumps and spill buckets that fail to prevent water intrusion after initial cleaning and drying.
5. Check tank bottoms for water and debris. Remove and dispose as appropriate (see item #2 above).
6. Check deflection of fiberglass tanks. If deflection is greater than manufacturer's specification (general guideline is 2%) call the manufacturer for instruction.
7. If tanks shifted and problems are found, **repair or replace them** according to manufacturer's instructions and appropriate industry standards and

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regulations. Obviously, these **systems should be shut down and not receive fuel** until they are deemed safe for reuse (tightness tested).

8. Check vents for movement, cracking, blockage and proper operation.
9. Check dispenser filters and submersible check-valve screens for plugging with dirt or mud.
10. Flush dispensers and UST system if necessary. Collect fluids for proper disposal.
11. Check critical safety devices (e.g., emergency power off controls, line leak detectors, air compressor pressure limiters, shear valves, stop switches, isolation relays on dispensers, etc.). Shear valves may be salvaged if they can be cleaned and lubricated with corrosion preventative. Some will still have to be replaced.
12. Sump sensors may need to be replaced after emergency conditions cease.
13. In-tank pumps, Automatic Tank Gauge (ATG) probes, overfill devices, automatic line leak detectors, fill and vapor dust caps, etc. should be assessed. Assess their condition after cleaning and replace as necessary.
14. ATG consoles and any associated electronics that are not submerged, should have a programming and operability check performed by a certified technician after emergency conditions cease.
15. After emergency conditions are abated, submerged Corrosion Protection (CP) rectifiers and associated aboveground equipment protecting tanks and/or lines may have to be replaced. If not submerged have a National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) certified professional perform an operability check of the equipment. Inspect CP lines in saw cuts for damage and replace as necessary. If CP systems are out of service for an extended period of time perform integrity assessment of affected component before placing CP system back into service. A NACE certified professional will be helpful assessing the CP system.
16. Check accessible fittings, valves and miscellaneous piping for damage and corrosion. Clean and replace as necessary.

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17. Document all inspection, assessment and repair activities at each UST system site. Provide this information to the Department in stand-alone report format within ninety (90) days of initiation of operations of that UST facility.
18. Submerged dispensers will have to be replaced or repaired as necessary. This includes the hanging hardware. Any suction system dispensers will probably have flood impacted motors and pumps and may need complete replacement.

General Protocol Upon Resumption of Service:

Depending on the level of residual contamination at the facility, certain leak detection methods may no longer be viable. Daily inventory control (with strict record keeping) may be the short-term leak detection method by necessity. Daily checks for water with water-finding paste should be done for several days until it has been determined that the system is tight. If these daily water checks indicate excessive water or the daily inventory control shows loss of product, **the tanks should be emptied of product and use of the tanks should cease**. Notification of these conditions should be made to the Department's UST hotline ((225) 219-3640) as soon as practical.

Post Start-Up Protocol for Contractors:

This protocol should be followed once flood-impacted tanks have been placed back into service and emergency response and restoration have been completed or as otherwise directed by the Department:

Precision tightness test tanks, lines and interstitial spaces (after emergency conditions abate). Assess interstitial spaces for blockages, especially if used for leak detection. Decisions regarding replacement of tanks and lines should be made based on outcome of these tests. Department field staff should be consulted on these decisions whenever possible. Cathodic protection systems should be checked to make sure they are connected and operational.

These actions are being delayed in an effort to expedite fuel delivery capabilities and due to unavailability of sufficient contractors to perform the otherwise required work in a timely manner. All leak detection equipment must be put back into operation as soon as practically possible or as directed by the Department after the emergency has abated.

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Other General Provisions for Owner/Operators and Contractors:

At flood-impacted sites, facilities will be allowed to salvage useable fuel in USTs by checking fuel for water and allow salvage of useable fuel. If flood water covered vent lines, displacement of fuel would have occurred and large volumes of water may exist in the affected USTs and require proper storage/disposal. This water should not be discharged to areas such as streets, storm drains, sumps and ditches that are not permitted to receive these liquids.

Requirements for remediation of contaminated groundwater via approved corrective action plans in place prior to the Hurricane are suspended at UST sites in the parishes of the emergency areas unless otherwise directed by the Department. However, the Department may require systems remediating free phased product to continue pumping operations.

Sites which have not experienced impacts from the Hurricane shall continue with routine remedial efforts and reporting (Unless RAC/consulting firm handling the remediation has been affected and displaced by the storm).

All facilities in which remedial efforts are temporarily suspended or delayed must provide notice to the Department UST hotline (225) 219-3640 and provide written documentation as directed.

EVALUATION SCHEDULE

The evaluation of UST status should be initiated as soon as conditions allow flood area re-entry. Further testing will be performed once emergency conditions and major restoration efforts are complete and when sufficient contractors are available to perform the work. This further testing should be performed no later than six (6) months after product was first placed into the tank after flooding.

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APPENDIX F

GUIDANCE FOR SPECIAL WASTE HANDLING, REUSE AND RECYCLING

The following information is intended to assist operators of solid waste facilities, recycling centers, scrap metal dealers, local governments, and contractors in handling debris from the Emergency Areas. The Debris Management Plan should be consulted for greater detail.

1. Intent

Every effort should be made to minimize debris disposed in landfills. Diversion, composting and recycling debris are priorities. Debris handlers should make every effort to properly handle and recover debris materials that have reuse value, are recyclable or the release of which into the environment would be detrimental or is prohibited, e.g. used motor oil.

2. Scope

Sources of debris requiring special handling include: households, businesses, schools, public buildings, automobiles and boats.

3. Types of materials by source

The types of debris to which this guidance is directed and the sources from which the subject debris emanates are as follows:

- a. From automobiles: gasoline and diesel fuel, refrigerants, lubricating oils, mercury ABS switches, mercury convenience switches, lead acid batteries, brake and transmission fluid, antifreeze and tires. Propane tanks and large appliances in recreational vehicles should be removed.
- b. From boats: gasoline and diesel fuel, refrigerants, lubricating oils, mercury bilge switches, propane tanks, large appliances, lead acid batteries, transmission fluid and electronics, such as, radar sets, radios, GPS units, and depth finders.
- c. From households and businesses: paints and varnishes, solvents, acids, pesticides, cleaning fluids, pool chemicals, used motor oil, propane tanks, mercury thermostats, liquid mercury, mercury-containing devices, and refrigerants. Large appliances also known as “white goods” may not be landfilled. Refrigerants must be removed. Food should not be left in appliances. Every reasonable effort should be made to recover large electronic devices, such as, television sets, computers and computer monitors.
- d. From schools and public buildings: paints and varnishes, solvents, acids, pesticides, cleaning fluids, pool chemicals, used motor oil, propane tanks,

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mercury thermostats, liquid mercury, mercury-containing devices, and refrigerants. Large appliances also known as “white goods” may not be landfilled. Refrigerants must be removed. Food should not be left in appliances. Every reasonable effort should be made to recover large electronic devices, such as, television sets, computers and computer monitors. Special attention should be given to school chemistry laboratories.

3. Monitoring

Demolition teams, debris collectors, local governments and landfill operators should be vigilant for proper handling the above listed items.

4. Recordkeeping

Processors should keep a record of the amount of materials recovered and transported for recycling. Some products already require recordkeeping, e.g. used oil, and duplicate recordkeeping is not required.

August 27, 2012

APPENDIX G

**PUBLIC NOTICE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCEDURES
REGARDING PROPOSED PERMIT ACTIONS IN HURRICANE IMPACTED AREAS**

(Reserved)

August 27, 2012

APPENDIX H

**WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF
THE ACTIVATION OF PRE-APPROVED EMERGENCY SITE**

Required within fifteen (15) days of site activation for vegetative debris; five (5) for non-vegetative debris.

_____, 20____
(DATE)

To: _____, LDEQ Regional Manager
(JURISDICTIONAL REGIONAL MANAGER)

From: _____
(LOCAL GOVERNMENT, STATE AGENCY, OR PERMITTED FACILITY)

Emergency Debris Site Name:

(AS LISTED ON PRE-APPROVAL)

Agency Interest Number: AI _____
(AS LISTED ON PRE-APPROVAL)

This written notification is a follow-up to the verbal notification made to you on _____,
20____. (DATE OF VERBAL NOTIFICATION)

For the record, the above mentioned pre-approved emergency debris site was activated on

_____, 20____ **for the purpose of debris clean-up for the recently declared**
(DATE OF SITE ACTIVATION)

Emergency/disaster for _____.
(NAME OF EMERGENCY/DISASTER)

(NAME, TITLE, and TELEPHONE NUMBER~ PLEASE PRINT)

(SIGNATURE)

August 27, 2012

APPENDIX I

EMERGENCY DEBRIS SITE REQUEST FORM

Instructions for Completing the Emergency Debris Site Request Form

Complete the attached Emergency Debris Site (EDS) Request Form. **To prevent any delay in receiving your written approval, please make sure all of the requested information on the EDS Request Form is supplied and as accurate as possible.** Refer to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management for more information on debris management sites: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2853/Default.aspx>.

Please note, FEMA generally only pays to transport debris once, so it is recommended that staging sites also be approved for a reduction method, as vegetative debris must be reduced 50% before disposal in a landfill.

Once LDEQ receives this request, the site suitability will be determined based on the information provided and inspection of the proposed site by LDEQ personnel. The governing authority will be notified when the site is approved. **Email the completed form to degdebrisrequest@la.gov or fax to 225-325-8236. Email debris questions to degdebrisinquiry@la.gov or call 225-219-3070.**

Applicant Name – Indicate the government type and list the name of the governmental entity applying for the debris site. List only **one**. If more than one governmental entity wishes to use the site, then a separate request should be filled out and sent in for each. This application is for governmental entities only. Private individuals or companies cannot apply.

Applicant Official – List the head of the applicant's government. For example, cities would list the mayor; parishes would list the parish president. This may or may not be the same person as the government site contact.

Site Address/Location – List the site address. If there is no address describe, with as much detail as possible, directions for getting to the site from the nearest town or city. Please include a site map.

Government Site Contact – List the contact information for the governmental person who should be contacted with any questions for the site. This is not the contractor and may or may not be the applicant official.

Site entrance GPS – List the latitude and longitude of the site entrance in decimal degrees.

Hours of Operation – Indicate the hours and days the site will be open to process emergency debris.

Previously Approved Sites – Answer questions as applicable. If the site was approved for a previous disaster, indicate this and list the approved emergencies (e.g., Katrina, Gustav, etc.).

Requested Activities & Site Action Requested – Definitions of the requested activities follow on the next page. Check the activities desired. Pre-approvals are only approved for the listed activities. If, after a disaster occurs, more activities are needed, a new request must be filled out and submitted for approval.

Note: Vegetative sites will be **required to implement reductions** of the vegetative debris stream utilizing chipping, grinding, recycling or other methodologies as directed in LA R.S. 30:2413.1. For more information on vegetative reductions and the Weekly Debris Management Reports (WDMRs) you can email degdebrisreduction@la.gov.

Note: Staging/Segregation of white goods only allows for the placement and segregation of white goods on a debris site. Preparation of white goods allows for removal of putrescible waste, refrigerants, mercury switches, etc. before white goods are sent off for recycling. If the debris site is intended to serve both purposes, please select both.

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Parish burn approval – For any site that is requesting burning, a letter from the parish where the site exists must be obtained stating that the parish gives approval to the applicant to burn. The only exceptions to this are for requests for sites from the parish itself (that are located within the boundaries of the requesting parish), for cities where the requested site is within the city limits, and for state agencies. If there is trouble obtaining a burn approval from the parish, please notify us.

SHPO – ALL sites are required to have approval from the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office (LSHPO). If this approval has been received for a previous disaster, please include this approval. If no SHPO approval exists, please fill out the form on the last page of this request. Once LDEQ receives the request, we will forward this request to SHPO and ask that they send the approval to the applicant and copy LDEQ on this approval. If you have questions on the information needed for this form, please contact SHPO directly. Contact information is provided at the bottom of the SHPO form.

Site criteria – Provide answers to questions. If site criteria are not met, consider finding another location, as this site will likely be denied. The distance between the proposed site and:

- property boundaries and on-site structures should be at least 100 feet.
- proposed burn sites should be at least 1000 feet from residences, businesses, schools, hospitals, clinics, private wells, septic tank systems, and/or roads
- chipping & grinding sites should be at least 300 feet from residences, businesses, schools, hospitals, clinics, private wells, septic tank systems, and/or roads.
- surface waters should be at least 100 feet.
- potable wells should be at least 250 feet.
- airports should be at least 10,000 feet.

Note: LDEQ may approve sites that are below these distances under certain circumstances.

Site Operator – List the person/company who will be operating the site, if this is known.

Site Owner – List the owner of the site. The applicant is responsible for making arrangements with the site owner if the applicant is not the owner.

Official Completing Request – List the contact information for the person filling out the form.

Signature Box – List the applicant provided in the first box on the first page. This box should be signed by the applicant official (listed in the second box on the first page).

Definitions of debris types — Notwithstanding the definitions of debris types as set forth in the solid waste and hazardous waste regulations, the following definitions are applicable to emergency debris types as contained in the DEQ Emergency Debris Site (EDS) Request Form. Thus, when the applicant selects the requested activities for which approval is sought, it should refer to, and be guided by, the following definitions.

- **Emergency C & D debris** is nonhazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble, including but not limited to, metal, concrete, brick, asphalt, roofing materials (shingles, sheet rock, plaster), or lumber from a construction, remodeling, repair, renovation, or demolition project that is authorized by the government to be necessary for a disaster. C & D debris does not include asbestos-containing material RACM as defined in LAC 33:III.5151.B, white goods, creosote-treated lumber, and any other item(s) not an integral part of the structure.
- **Electronic wastes** are devices or components thereof that contain one or more circuit boards and are used primarily for data transfer or storage, communication, or entertainment purposes, including but not limited to, desktop and laptop computers, computer peripherals, monitors, copying machines, scanners, printers, radios, televisions, camcorders, video cassette recorders (VCRs), compact disc players, digital video disc players, MP3 players, telephones, including cellular and portable telephones, and stereos.
- **Household hazardous waste (HHW)** is waste that can catch fire, react, explode, is corrosive or toxic that is generated by individuals on the premises of a residence for individuals (a household) and composed primarily of materials found in the

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wastes generated from homes. Wastes generated by commercial or industrial establishments that appear to be the same as household waste are not considered household hazardous waste and must follow state and federal hazardous waste regulations.

- **Metals** (or scrap metals) are bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars), which when worn or superfluous can be recycled. Materials not covered by the definition of scrap metal include “residues generated from smelting and refining operations (e.g., drosses, slags, and sludges), liquid wastes containing metals (e.g., spent acids, caustics, or other liquid wastes with metals in solution), liquid metals wastes (e.g., liquid mercury), or metal-containing wastes with a significant liquid component, such as spent batteries.
- **Orphan drums (and tanks)** are abandoned or lost containers that may contain hazardous substances, such as propane, industrial chemicals, and unknown substances.
- **Tires** are whole tires that are no longer suitable for their original purpose because of wear, damage, or defect. These do not include any tire weighing over 500 pounds and/or a solid tire.
- **Vegetative debris** consists of vegetative matter resulting from landscaping, maintenance, right-of-way or land-clearing operations, including trees and shrubbery, leaves and limbs, stumps, grass clippings, and flowers.
- **Vessels/vehicles** Vehicles include an automobile; motorcycle; truck; trailer; semitrailer; truck, tractor and semitrailer combination; or any other vehicle used to transport persons or property and propelled by power. Vessels include any type of watercraft used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on the water.
- **White goods** approved for receipt at approved emergency non-vegetative debris sites consist of discarded domestic appliances including, but not limited to, refrigerators, ranges, washers, freezers, dryers, air conditioning and heating units, freestanding ice makers, built-in stove surface units and oven units, and water heaters. White goods do not include small household appliances, such as, stand mixers, toasters, blenders, etc.
- **Woodwaste** approved for receipt at approved emergency non-vegetative debris sites consists of wood residue, cutoffs, wood chips, sawdust, wood shaving, bark, wood refuse, wood-fired boiler ash, wood ash, and plywood or other bonded materials that contain only polyurethane, phenolic-based glues, or other glues that are approved specifically by the administrative authority. Uncontaminated, un-treated, or un-painted lumber or wooden pallets are considered woodwaste under this definition.

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (LDEQ)

Page 1 of 3

Emergency Debris Site (EDS) Request Form

Your request **cannot** be approved unless **all** of the requested information on this form is **supplied** and **accurate**.Email form to degdebrisrequest@la.gov or fax to 225-325-8236. Email questions to degdebrisinquiry@la.gov or call 225-219-3070

Date:	Agency Interest (AI) Number:	Parish:																																							
Applicant Name (City, Parish, Agency, etc.)	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width:35%;">Government Type</th> <th style="width:65%;">Official Government Name</th> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Parish</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Municipal</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> State</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Federal</td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other</td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>		Government Type	Official Government Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Parish		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal		<input type="checkbox"/> State		<input type="checkbox"/> Federal		<input type="checkbox"/> Other																												
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Note: Requests for post disaster activities will not be approved <i>before</i> the disaster occurs.																																									

LDEQ Emergency Debris Site Request Form

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NOTE: Both the burn approval and Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) approval are **required** for FEMA reimbursement.

Parish Burn Approval Requirement	Parish governmental entities and municipalities in which the proposed site is located outside of its jurisdictional city limits must submit a parish burn approval with this form to prevent a delay in processing. The parish burn approval should be for the full time burning is expected (e.g., disaster, pre-approval) and should specifically state each EDS requested by the non-parish governmental entity before a request for burning will be approved by the LDEQ. <input type="checkbox"/> A copy of the parish burn approval is attached. <input type="checkbox"/> This request is for a parish requested EDS.		
For Municipalities ONLY	Municipalities in which the proposed site is located within its jurisdictional city limits are exempt . <input type="checkbox"/> A parish burn approval is NOT required for this request because the site is located within the municipality city limits.		
SHPO Requirement	Please fill out the SHPO request on page 3 of this form; no request will be processed without the SHPO. <input type="checkbox"/> A previous SHPO approval is attached. <input type="checkbox"/> A new SHPO request is filled out on page 3.		
Site Criteria <i>(Please see instructions for acceptable distances regarding site criteria. Add additional page if needed to answer questions.)</i>	Site Criteria		Answer
	List the distance from the proposed site to property boundaries and on-site structures, if less than 100 feet.		[]
	For chipping & grinding and burn sites, list the distance from the proposed site to residences, businesses, schools, hospitals, clinics, private wells, septic tank systems, and roads, if less than 300 feet for chipping & grinding and 1,000 feet for burning.		[]
	List the distance from the proposed site to nearby surface waters, if less than 100 feet. Please name surface water, if it is named. []		[]
	List the distance from the proposed site to potable wells, if less than 250 feet.		[]
	List the distance to the nearest airport, if less than 10,000 feet. Please list the airport. []		[]
	Is there a potential impact to nearby businesses and/or residences? If yes, explain. []		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Is the proposed site located above the 100-year floodplain and outside of wetlands? If not, explain. (The floodplain map used shall be an original Flood Insurance Rate Map prepared by FEMA, the flood Prone Area Map prepared by the US Geological Survey or a National Wetlands Inventory map that depicts the limits and elevations of any 100 year floodplain or wetland on or adjacent to the proposed site.) []		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Are there any erosion or rainwater runoff control measures needed before approval is made? If yes, explain. []		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Are there any site safety issues? (power lines, pipelines, traffic) If yes, explain. []		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the site accessible to emergency personnel?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Site Operator	Company Name: []		Site Contact Person: []
	Telephone Number: []		Email Address: []
Site Owner	Name: []		Address: []
	Telephone Number: []		Email Address: []
Official Completing Request	Name: []		Title: []
	Telephone Number: []		Email Address: []
I certify that (Applicant*) _____ has complied with all the above conditions and will comply with the conditions of the Management Plan and effective Declarations of Emergency and Administrative Order .			Office Use Only <input type="checkbox"/> Interim approval <input type="checkbox"/> Copy filed <hr/> Regional Office Contact <hr/> HQ Processor Comments:
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%; height: 40px;"></div> <div style="width: 30%; height: 40px;"></div> <div style="width: 30%; height: 40px;"></div> </div>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;">SIGNATURE</div> <div style="width: 30%;">PRINT</div> <div style="width: 30%;">DATE</div> </div>			
* Applicant is responsible for notifying First Responders (911 Center, Fire & Rescue, Law Enforcement and EMS) of the site entrance location and activities at this site.			

LDEQ Emergency Debris Site Request Form

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If this is a **new request** or there is **no approval** from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the request site, please fill out the form below and return it to LDEQ with the EDMS form. LDEQ will submit the form to SHPO. Once approved SHPO will return the approved form to the applicant.

Requirements for Debris Activities Involving Ground Disturbance

Requesting Registration as a (check all that apply):

☐ Staging Site ☐ Chipping & Grinding Site ☐ Composting Site ☐ Burn Site ☐ Disposal Site

If the creation or use of this **emergency** staging, chipping & grinding, composting, burning, and/or disposal site will include ground disturbance, including the creation of temporary access roads, burying of debris or burn residual, or will impact structures over 45 years old, the applicant must coordinate with, and receive comments from, the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), prior to the start of any ground disturbance.

Individual certifications are required for each burning, burial, disposal, and/or staging or stockpiling site. Attach a map, in addition to this form, preferably a copy of a USGS 7.5 minute series quadrangle map with the project site location clearly identified.

Applicant	Name:		Address:	
	City:		Zip:	Parish:
	Telephone Number:		Fax Number:	Email Address:

Location of Emergency Site (complete one row)	Township:	Range:	Section:	Quarter-section(s):
	Latitude (decimal degree):		Longitude (decimal degree):	
	UTM Northing:		UTM Easting:	

Site Owner	Name:	Address:
	Telephone Number:	Email Address:

Is a **NEW** road is needed to access the requested site? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, show road on map and provide the following information:

Road length and width: _____
and Latitude: _____ and Longitude: _____ **or** UTM Northing: _____ and Easting: _____

Discovery Clause: In the event that archaeological deposits (soils, features, artifacts, other remnants of human activity) are uncovered in urban or rural areas, or if archaeological deposits are found in tree root balls during removal, the project shall be halted and the applicant shall stop all work immediately in the vicinity of the discovery and take reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the finds. The applicant will inform the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) immediately at 225-925-7500 and SHPO at 225-342-8170, will secure all archaeological findings and restrict access to the area. GOHSEP and SHPO will be responsible for notifying the appropriate Native American Tribes if the site is determined to be Native American. Work may not resume until the Applicant is notified by the Division of Archaeology.

In the event that human remains or an unmarked burial site are encountered, under the terms of the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (R.S. Statute 8:671), the applicant will immediately stop all work, secure all artifacts and remains, restrict access to the area, and notify GOHSEP, SHPO, and local law enforcement. GOHSEP and SHPO will consult with the appropriate Native American Tribes if the remains are determined to be Native American. No artifacts or human remains will be removed from the site until all parties have consulted to determine the proper course of action. Work may not resume until the Applicant is notified by the Division of Archaeology.

I certify that (Applicant) _____ is an authorized representative for the site and will comply with all the above conditions.

SIGNATURE	PRINT	DATE

Contact Information:

Louisiana Office of Cultural Development
 State Historic Preservation Office

ATTN: Rachel Watson
 P.O. Box 44247
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4242
 Telephone: (225) 342-8170
 Fax: (225) 342-4480
section106@crt.la.gov

Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office Use ONLY

I certify that the above referenced site:

- ☐ Is not located on any known archeological site or historical property.
☐ Is located on an archeological site and an alternate area needs to be considered.

SHPO Official	DATE

August 27, 2012

APPENDIX J

WEEKLY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT REPORT (WDMR)

Instructions for completing the Weekly Debris Management Report (WDMR)*

The State of Louisiana Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean Up and Debris Management mandates that vegetative debris intended for final disposal in a landfill shall be reduced fifty percent by volume and fifty percent by weight prior to transport to the landfill (See La. R.S. 30:2413.1).

In an effort to encourage recycling, the beneficial use of vegetative debris, and the efficient management of debris, the Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) will require all debris management sites to submit a Weekly Debris Management Report (WDMR). These weekly reports will indicate the volume and weight of debris received, processed, recycled, and finally disposed in a landfill.

Volumes and weights can be determined using the following methods:

1. **Debris Volume** (cubic yards) is the most common measure for the reporting of vegetative debris. If a scale is used to determine the debris weight, the following conversion factor can be used to convert tons to cubic yards:

$$\text{Tons of debris} \times 6 = \text{cubic yards of debris}$$

Please use the same method to determine the weight of received, processed, and disposed debris.

2. **Truck Capacity** = length × width × height of the truck bed.

3. **Net Truck Volume** = Truck Capacity × % full (for a full truck load assume 1).

Other approved FEMA methods may be used. Please document on the form which method is used.

4. **Volume of Vegetative Debris Received** = Sum of all Net Truck Volumes.

5. **Volume of Vegetative Debris Processed (e.g. chipped, burned)** is the quantity of the vegetative debris **received** that was sent for processing.

6. **Volume of Vegetative Debris Recycled (e.g. used as fuel)** is the quantity of the vegetative debris **received** that was sent for beneficial use.

7. **Volume of Vegetative Debris sent to a Landfill for Final Disposal** is the quantity of the vegetative debris **received** that was sent to the landfill for final disposal.

Fate of Material indicates the end result of the initial material (e.g. ash was tilled into the soil, chips were sent to a landfill to be used as daily cover, and mulch was sold).

*Please note that the Weekly Debris Management Report (WDMR) shall be submitted to the Department each week during operations until the emergency debris site is completely closed or de-activated and the final report has been submitted. The report must be true, accurate, and complete and must be signed and certified by a person duly authorized by the local governmental or state agency responsible for the emergency debris site. Failure to properly complete the report or submit an accurate report timely could result in the possible issuance of compliance orders and/or assessment of civil penalties.

WEEKLY DEBRIS MANAGEMENT REPORT (WDMR)

The State of Louisiana Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean Up and Debris Management mandates that vegetative debris intended for final disposal in a landfill shall be reduced fifty percent by volume and fifty percent by weight prior to transport to the landfill. (See La. R.S. 30:2413.1)

Please submit completed weekly debris management report (WDMR) form to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality each week, no later than Sunday, during operations until the debris site is completely closed and the final report has been submitted.

PARISH: _____ SITE NAME: _____ SITE LOCATION: _____

AGENCY INTEREST #: _____ CONTACT PERSON: _____ PHONE NUMBER: _____

PLEASE CHECK ONE:

☐ **Initial Report** ☐ **Weekly Report** ☐ Weekly Report **no activity** this week ☐ **Revised** Report for monitoring period listed below ☐ **Final Report** site has closed operations

MONITORING PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

VOLUME OF VEGETATIVE DEBRIS	VOLUME IN CYs	
Received THIS WEEK		
Received TO-DATE		
Processed THIS WEEK via <i>chipping</i>		
Processed THIS WEEK via <i>burning</i>		
Processed THIS WEEK via <i>other</i> _____		
Processed TO-DATE via <i>chipping</i>		
Processed TO-DATE via <i>burning</i>		
Processed TO-DATE via <i>other</i> _____		
Recycle THIS WEEK		
Recycle TO-DATE		
Sent to landfill for final disposal THIS WEEK		Name of Landfill
Sent to landfill for final disposal TO-DATE		

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name/Title of Responsible Party Typed or Printed

Signature

Date

Submit completed Weekly Debris Management Reports (WDMRs) via fax to 225.325.8210 or via email to degdebrisreduction@la.gov.

Send questions via email to degdebrisinquiry@la.gov or call 225-219-3070.

APPENDIX K

LDEQ Regional Office Contact Information

Acadiana Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Ray Clement 111 New Center Drive Lafayette, La. 70508 phone: (337) 262-5584 fax: (337) 262-5593 email: aroadmin@la.gov	Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion
Capital Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Bobby Mayweather PO. Box 4312 Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312 phone: (225) 219-3600 fax: (225) 219-3695 email: croadmin@la.gov	Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. James, Tangipahoa, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana
Northeast & Northwest Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Larry Baldwin 1823 Hwy 546 West Monroe, La. 71292-0442 Northeast contact information: phone: (318) 362-5439 fax: (318) 362-5448 email: neroadmin@la.gov Northwest contact information: phone: (318) 676-7476 fax: (318) 676-7573 email: nwroadmin@la.gov	Northeast: Avoyelles, Caldwell, Catahoula, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, La Salle, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Rapides, Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll, Winn Northwest: Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster
Southeast Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Mike Algero 201 Evans Road, Building 4, Suite 420 New Orleans, LA 70123-5230 phone: (504) 736-7701 fax: (504) 736-7702 email: seroadmin@la.gov	Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, Washington
Southwest Regional Office	Parishes Served
Regional Manager: Billy Eakin 1301 Gadwall Street Lake Charles, LA 70615 phone: (337) 491-2667 fax: (337) 491-2682 email: swroadmin@la.gov	Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis, Vernon

The Water Permits Division is responsible for the issuance of Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination (LPDES) permits, Sewage Sludge and Biosolids permits, Sewage Sludge Transporter Registrations, water quality standards development, water quality assessments, water quality modeling and total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), and Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certifications.

For questions related to **construction/demolition debris landfills and emergency debris sites discharges**, contact Kim Corts at (225) 219-3208 or kimberly.corts@la.gov or Jenniffer Sheppard at (225) 219-3197 or jenniffer.sheppard@la.gov. The LPDES General Permit LAG780000 for Discharges from Construction and Demolition Debris and Woodwaste Landfills is located at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/pdf/LAG780000%209-25-12.pdf>.

For questions related to **sanitary wastewater discharges**, contact Todd Franklin at (225) 219-3209 or jeremy.franklin@la.gov or Amanda Vincent at (225) 219-3188 or amanda.vincent@la.gov.

For questions related to **overflows and bypasses**, contact Bruce Fielding at (225) 219-3231 or bruce.fielding@la.gov.

For questions related to discharges from **construction activities**, contact Debbie Bissett at (225) 219-3603 or debbie.bissett@la.gov or Kim Corts at (225) 219-3208 or kimberly.corts@la.gov. The LPDES General Permit LAR100000 for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities 5 Acres or More is located at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/lpdes/General%20Permits%20Word/2014%20FINAL%20LAR100000.pdf>.

For questions related to **sewage sludge or transportation of sewage sludge**, contact Ronda Burtch at (225) 219-3213 or ronda.burtch@la.gov. The Sewage Sludge website is located at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WaterPermits/SewageSludgeandBiosolids.aspx>.

For questions related to **industrial discharges**, contact Jenniffer Sheppard at (225) 219-3197 or Jenniffer.sheppard@la.gov or Bruce Fielding at (225) 219-3231 or bruce.fielding@la.gov.

For **short-term and emergency discharges**, please refer to LPDES General Permit LAG420000. Questions may be directed to Kim Corts at (225) 219-3208 or kimberly.corts@la.gov or Michelle Bickham at (225) 219-3193 or michelle.bickham@la.gov. The LPDES General Permit LAG420000 can be located at

For questions related to **water quality certifications**, contact Elizabeth Hill at (225) 219-3225 or elizabeth.johnson@la.gov.

See <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WaterPermits/WaterQualityCertifications.aspx>.

For questions related to **ambient water quality analytical data**, contact Jamie Phillippe at (225) 219-0944 or jamie.phillippe@la.gov.

See

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WaterPermits/WaterQualityStandardsAssessment/AmbientWaterQualityMonitoringData.aspx>

For questions related to **water quality standards and assessments**, contact Amanda Vincent at (225) 219-3188 or amanda.vincent@la.gov or Al Hindrichs at (225) 219-3189 or al.hindrichs@la.gov.

See <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WaterPermits/WaterQualityStandardsAssessment.aspx>.

For questions related to **water quality modeling or Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)**, contact Chuck Berger at (225) 219-3366 or chuck.berger@la.gov.

See <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WaterPermits/TotalMaximumDailyLoadTMDLProgram.aspx>.

For all other questions related to water discharges or water quality, please contact Scott Guilliams, Water Permits Division at (225) 219-9371.

The Water Permits Division Webpage, which contains more information, is located at:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WaterPermits.aspx>

SHORT-TERM AND EMERGENCY DISCHARGES GENERAL PERMIT FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (LAG420000)

1. In what types of situations does the general permit apply?

Types of situations in which this general permit may be utilized include, but are not limited to: abnormal (e.g., irregular or atypical) discharges associated with natural disasters; discharges associated with or resulting from fires, explosions, or similar emergency events; and discharges that will occur one-time or for a limited duration (e.g. a few weeks or a couple of months).

2. What are short term discharges?

Short term discharges are discharges that will occur one-time or for a limited duration.

Types of short term discharges include: treated sanitary wastewater and/or dewatering of oxidation ponds discharges; stormwater discharges; hydrostatic test wastewater; utility wash waters, including but not limited to pavement and building washdown waters with or without soaps and detergents; chlorinated water from swimming pool and fountain dewatering; gray water; bridge washing activities; exterior vehicle and equipment wash water; pressure washing activities of parking lots or building exteriors; water from flushing of water well and water distribution systems; hydroblasting; and other short term wastewater discharges which can be controlled by the limitations in this permit.

3. What are emergency discharges?

Emergency discharges are abnormal discharges associated with natural disasters; discharges associated with or resulting from fires, explosions, or similar emergency events.

Types of emergency discharges include: treated sanitary wastewater and/or dewatering of oxidation ponds discharges; stormwater discharges; hydrostatic test wastewater; utility wash waters, including but not limited to pavement and building washdown waters with or without soaps and detergents; equipment and vehicle wash water; potable water treatment plant filter backwash, clarifier blowdown, water softening, iron and manganese removal, and disinfection of source water; discharges of landfill wastewater from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up; non-contact stormwater discharges from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up; emergency discharges related to preparation for natural disasters or the clean-up of natural disasters or in emergency situations, such as hurricanes, fires, or explosions; and other emergency wastewater discharges which can be controlled by the limitations in this permit.

4. Who is covered under the general permit?

The general permit is not intended to cover facilities with existing LPDES permits. All LPDES permits have upset and bypass provisions in the Standard Conditions of the permit. Therefore, facilities with existing LPDES permits should not need to be covered under this general permit.

The general permit does not cover routine discharges.

5. How long is each general permit authorization effective?

The general permit authorization expires 180 days after authorization.

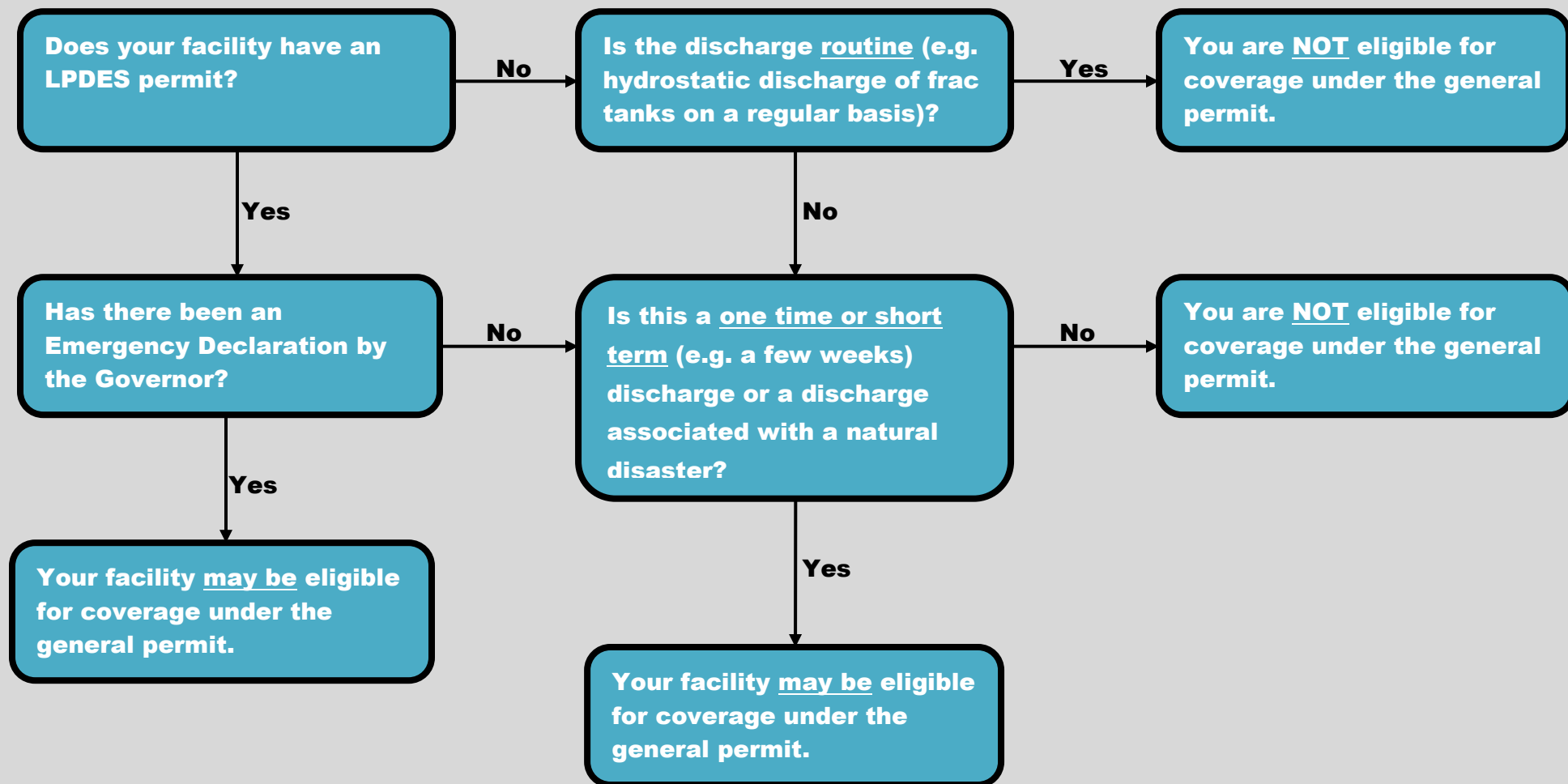
Emergency discharges authorized under the general permit may be granted one 180-day extension. The permittee must submit a new notice of intent to discharge under this permit before the completion of the previous 180 days of coverage 72 hours prior to the expiration date of the general permit authorization.

Short term discharges authorized under the general permit may have authorizations with durations less than 180 days (e.g. 1 or 2 months).

6. The facility does hydrostatic testing around the state. These discharges are typically a one time discharge. Does the facility qualify for the Short-Term and Emergency General Permit?

No, because the facility routine does hydrostatic testing in the state. The facility should obtain statewide coverage under the Hydrostatic Test General Permit.

Applicability of the LAG420000 Permit





To: Prospective Applicants for Short-Term and Emergency Discharge General Permit

Attached is a Short-Term and Emergency Discharge General Permit Notice of Intent (NOI) STED-G, for a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit, authorized under EPA's delegated NPDES program under the Clean Water Act. To be considered complete, every item on the form must be addressed and the last page signed by an authorized company agent. If an item does not apply, please enter "NA" (for not applicable) to show that the question was considered.

Two copies (one original and one copy) of your completed NOI, each with an attached marked U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map or equivalent, and the site/flow diagrams listed in Section V of the NOI, should be submitted to:

Mailing Address:
Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
Post Office Box 4313
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313
Attention: Water Permits Division

Physical Address (if NOI is hand delivered):
Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
602 N Fifth Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Attention: Water Permits Division

If the permit applicability requirements are met, and unless notified otherwise by the Secretary or his designee, owners/operators are authorized to discharge wastewater and/or stormwater under the terms and conditions of the permit upon the receipt of a hand-delivered, properly completed NOI to the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division or 72 hours after the postmarked date stamped on the envelope that contains the properly completed NOI. The permittee is required to keep a copy of the NOI submitted to the Water Permits Division at the permitted facility. The copy of the NOI should be kept with other records related to the permit and permit compliance.

Please be advised that completion of this NOI may not fulfill all state, federal, or local requirements for facilities of this size and type.

According to La. R. S. 48:385, any discharge to a state highway ditch, cross ditch, or right-of-way shall require approval from:

Louisiana DOTD
Office of Highways
Post Office Box 94245
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9245
(225) 379-1927

AND

Louisiana DHH
Office of Public Health
Center for Environmental Services
Post Office Box 4489
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4489
(225) 342-7395

In addition, the plans and specifications for sanitary treatment plants must be approved by the Louisiana DHH, Office of Public Health at the address above.

A copy of the LPDES regulations may be obtained from the LDEQ web site at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/1674/Default.aspx#Title33>.

For questions regarding this NOI please contact the Water Permits Division at (225) 219-9371. For help regarding completion of this NOI please contact DEQ, Small Business/Small Community Assistance at 1-800-259-2890.

Date _____
Agency Interest No. AI _____

Please check: ☐ Initial Permit
☐ Modified Coverage

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division
Post Office Box 4313
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313
PHONE#: (225) 219-9371

LPDES NOTICE OF INTENT TO DISCHARGE
WASTEWATER FROM SHORT-TERM and EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES
(Attach additional pages if needed.)

SECTION I - FACILITY INFORMATION

A. Permit is to be issued to the following: (must have operational control over the facility operations - see LAC 33:IX.2501.B and LAC 33:IX.2503.A and B).

1. Legal Name of Applicant/Owner (Company, Partnership, Corporation, etc.) _____

Facility Name _____

Mailing Address _____

Zip Code: _____

If applicant named above is not also the owner, state owner name, phone # and address.

Please check status: ☐ Federal ☐ Parish ☐ Municipal
☐ State ☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Other: _____

Is this facility regulated by the Louisiana Public Service Commission? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, under what name is this facility regulated? _____

2. Location of facility. Please provide a specific street, road, highway, interstate, and/or River Mile/Bank location of the facility for which the NOI is being submitted.

City _____ Zip Code: _____ Parish _____

Front Gate Coordinates:

Latitude- ____ deg. ____ min. ____ sec. Longitude- ____ deg. ____ min. ____ sec.

Method of Coordinate Determination: _____

(Quad Map, Previous Permit, website, GPS)

Is the facility located on Indian Lands? ☐ Yes ☐ No

SECTION I - FACILITY INFORMATION (cont.)

3. Name & Title of Contact Person at Facility _____
Phone _____ Fax _____ e-mail _____

B. Name and address of responsible representative who completed the NOI:

Name & Title _____
Company _____
Phone _____ Fax _____ e-mail _____
Address _____

C. Will the discharge(s) adversely affect properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places? Contact the *Section 106 Review Coordinator in the Office of Cultural Development, Archaeology Division (P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804 or telephone (225) 342-8170)* to make a determination.

☐ Yes ☐ No

D. Facility Information.

1. Facility Type _____ (cannery, oil refinery, dairy, etc.)
2. SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) Code(s): _____
SIC codes can be obtained from the U. S. Department of Labor internet site at <http://www.osha.gov/oshstats/sicser.html>
3. Other Permits. List all existing or pending LDEQ and other environmental permits and permit numbers for the facility (NPDES, PSD, UIC, RCRA, other).

4. Source of water supply in gallons per day. List each source giving quality such as fresh, brackish, salt, hard, or soft; and give breakdown as to how each source is used.

SECTION I - FACILITY INFORMATION (cont.)

E. Facility Operations (applicable to the discharges covered under the general permit)

1. Describe the processes used which produce industrial wastes discharged into waters of the State. Please explain the operations in your facility in a comprehensive fashion. Include a description of the composition of any cooling water additives. If you are a producer of a product, what steps are taken to produce that product, especially those that generate a waste stream? If you are provider of a service, be specific (give quantitative values where possible, i.e. a physical measure of the amount of business you do in an average day, week, or month) about what the service is, how it is provided, and how it generates wastewater. Attach extra sheets if space below is insufficient. If appropriate, make processes coincide with sources identified in Section II.

2. Products/Services:

3. Raw Materials:

4. Disposal. List any solid or liquid waste disposal methods and facilities. Include a description of the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes that are disposed of other than by discharge.

F. Facility History

1. Date operations began at this site: _____
2. If a proposed facility, provide the anticipated date of startup. _____
3. If this is a short term discharge, how long does the facility plan to discharge (e.g., 2 weeks, 2 months, etc.)

4. Is the current operator the original operator? ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. If this is new construction, describe the site property prior to construction. For example, was it undisturbed or was there a previous structure on the site? What was the size of the site?

6. Is this facility located in a designated industrial area? ☐ Yes ☐ No

SECTION II – DISCHARGE INFORMATION

A. Stormwater. Complete the following for each existing stormwater discharge. (Make additional copies as necessary.)

1. Are existing stormwater discharges covered by a stormwater General Permit? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. If yes, please list the stormwater discharge authorization number(s): _____

B. Miscellaneous Discharges intended to be covered by the general permit.

1. Are there any bridge washing activities at the facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Are there any hydroblasting activities at the facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No

3. Are there any bridge maintenance or hydrocleaning activities at the facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Are there any deicing / anti-icing activities at the facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Is gray water being discharged? ☐ Yes ☐ No

6. Is chlorinated dewatering wastewater being discharged? ☐ Yes ☐ No

7. Does the facility wash equipment and/or vehicles? ☐ Yes ☐ No

8. Are equipment repair areas, shop floors or docks being washed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

9. Are there any pressure washing activities at the facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Is water well flushing water being discharged at the facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No

SECTION II - DISCHARGE INFORMATION (cont.)

C. Outfall Identification.

Complete this section for each discharge outfall. Outfalls are discharge points. An external outfall is a discrete discharge point beyond which the waste stream receives no further mixing with other waste streams prior to discharging into a receiving waterbody. An internal outfall is an outfall for a waste stream that combines with other waste stream(s) before discharging into an "external" outfall. Please provide your after-treatment test results in the units asked for on the application. You should read Section B – Effluent Limitations of the permit before completing this section of the NOI. You should place an "X" in the column next to any of the types of discharges that occur at your facility. The schedules listed below correspond to the schedules listed in the permit, which are the only types of discharges that are permissible under the general permit.

Facility Discharges	Outfall No.	Operation Contributing Flow	Treatment Method	Average Flow (gpd)
		Schedule A - Treated Sanitary Wastewater and / or Dewatering of Oxidation Ponds less than 5000 GPD		
		Schedule B – Uncontaminated Stormwater Discharges and Utility Wash Water without soaps and / or detergents		
		Schedule C – Utility Wash Waters with soaps and / or detergents		
		Schedule D – Hydrostatic Testing and Vessel Testing Wastewaters		
		Schedule E – Potable Water Treatment Plant Filter Backwash, Clarifier Blowdown, Water Softening, Iron and Manganese Removal, and Disinfection of Source Water		
		Schedule F – Landfill Wastewater from a Construction / Demolition Debris and Woodwaste Landfill		
		Schedule G – Non-Contact Stormwater Discharges from a Construction / Demolition Debris Woodwaste Landfill		
		Schedule H – Other Wastewater Discharges		

SECTION II - DISCHARGE INFORMATION (cont.)

Outfall Location. Provide a description of the physical location for each outfall. **Make additional copies for each outfall.**

1.

2. Latitude/Longitude of Discharge:

Latitude- ____ deg. ____ min. ____ sec. Longitude- ____ deg. ____ min. ____ sec.

Method of Coordinate Determination:

(Quad Map, Previous Permit, website, GPS)

3. If a new discharge, when do you expect to begin discharging? _____

4. Indicate how the wastewater reaches state waters (named water bodies). This will usually be either *directly*, by *open ditch* (if it is a highway ditch, indicate the highway), or by *pipe*. Please specifically name all of the minor water bodies that your wastewater will travel through on the way to a major water body. This information can be obtained from U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Maps. Include river mile of discharge point if available.

By _____ (effluent pipe, ditch, etc.);

thence into _____ (parish drainage ditch, canal, etc.);

thence into _____ (named bayou, creek, stream, etc.);

thence into _____ (lake, river, etc.).

5. Treatment Method applied to wastewaters. Please be specific.

6. Disposal. List any solid or liquid waste disposal methods and facilities. Include a description of the ultimate disposition of any solid or fluid wastes that are disposed of other than by discharge.

SECTION II – DISCHARGE INFORMATION (cont.)

- D. Schedule H – Other Wastewater Discharges. Place an X by any of the following pollutants that you believe will be present in the discharge

Complete this section for each outfall to be covered by Schedule H.

The permittee shall notify the appropriate Regional Office 24 hours prior to the commencement of discharge for wastewater covered by Schedule H. Current regional office address and telephone numbers are available on the LDEQ website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/62/Default.aspx>. The permittee that will discharge into sensitive hydrological subsegments shall notify the USFWS at 337-291-3100 24 hours prior to the commencement of discharge for wastewater covered by Schedule H. The current Memorandum between LDEQ and USFWS are available on the LDEQ website at: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=ITZz1mphHoU%3d&tabid=243>.

1. Outfall Number: _____ Discharge Description: _____

ID	POLLUTANT	BELIEVED TO BE PRESENT
1	Flow (GPD)	
2	BOD ₅	
3	COD	
4	TSS ³	
5	Oil & Grease	
6	Fecal Coliform Colonies/100 mL ⁵	
7	TOC	
8	Total BTEX ⁶	
9	Total Dissolved Solids	
10	Chlorides	
11	Sulfates	
12	Total Nitrogen	
13	Total Phosphorous	
14	Total Residual Chlorine	
15	Temperature (Freshwater)	
16	pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	
17	Total Antimony	
18	Total Arsenic	
19	Total Beryllium	
20	Total Cadmium	
21	Total Chromium	
22	Total Copper	
23	Total Lead	
24	Total Mercury	

ID	POLLUTANT	BELIEVED TO BE PRESENT
25	Total Nickel (Fresh water)	
26	Total Selenium	
27	Total Silver	
28	Total Thallium	
29	Total Zinc	
30	Total Cyanide	
31	Acrolein	
32	Acrylonitrile	
33	Benzene	
34	Bromoform	
35	Carbon Tetrachloride	
36	Chlorobenzene	
37	Chlorodibromomethane	
38	Chloroethane	
39	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	
40	Chloroform	
41	Dibromochloromethane	
42	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	
43	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	
44	1,4-Dichlorobenzene { <i>p</i> -Dichlorobenzene}	
45	1,1-Dichloroethane	
46	1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	
47	1,1-Dichloroethylene {1,1-dichloroethene}	
48	1,2- <i>trans</i> -Dichloroethylene {1,2-dichloroethene}	
49	1,2-Dichloropropane	
50	1,3-Dichloropropene {1,3-Dichloropropylene}	
51	Ethylbenzene	
52	Methyl Bromide {Bromomethane}	
53	Methyl Chloride {Chloromethane}	
54	Methylene Chloride	
55	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
56	Tetrachloroethylene	
57	Toluene	
58	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	

ID	POLLUTANT	BELIEVED TO BE PRESENT
59	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
60	Trichloroethylene {Trichloroethene}	
61	Vinyl Chloride	
62	2-Chlorophenol {o-Chlorophenol}	
63	2,4-Dichlorophenol	
64	2,4-Dimethylphenol	
65	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol {4,6-Dinitro-o-phenol} {4,6-Dinitro-2-methyl phenol}	
66	2,4-Dinitrophenol	
67	2-Nitrophenol	
68	4-Nitrophenol	
69	p-Chloro-m-cresol {Parachlorometacresol}	
70	Pentachlorophenol	
71	Phenol	
72	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	
73	Acenaphthene	
74	Acenaphthylene	
75	Anthracene	
76	Benzidine	
77	Benzo(a)anthracene	
78	Benzo(a)pyrene	
79	3,4-Benzofluoranthene {Benzo(b)fluoranthene}	
80	Benzo(ghi)perylene	
81	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	
82	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	
83	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	
84	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	
85	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	
86	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	
87	Benzyl butyl phthalate {Butyl benzyl phthalate}	
88	2-Chloronaphthalene	
89	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	
90	Chrysene	
91	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	
92	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	

ID	POLLUTANT	BELIEVED TO BE PRESENT
93	Diethyl phthalate	
94	Dimethyl phthalate	
95	Di-n-butyl phthalate	
96	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	
97	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	
98	Di-n-octyl phthalate	
99	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	
100	Fluoranthene	
101	Fluorene	
102	Hexachlorobenzene	
103	Hexachlorobutadiene	
104	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	
105	Hexachloroethane	
106	Ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	
107	Isophorone	
108	Naphthalene	
109	Nitrobenzene	
110	N-nitrosodimethylamine	
111	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	
112	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	
113	Phenanthrene	
114	Pyrene	
115	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
116	Aldrin	
117	Alpha-BHC	
118	Beta-BHC	
119	Delta-BHC	
120	Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	
121	Chlordane	
122	4,4'-DDT	
123	4,4'-DDE	
124	4,4'-DDD	
125	Dieldrin	
126	Endosulfan- α	
127	Endosulfan- β	
128	Endosulfansulfate	

ID	POLLUTANT	BELIEVED TO BE PRESENT
129	Endrin	
130	Endrin aldehyde	
131	Heptachlor	
132	Heptachlor Epoxide	
133	Total PCBs	
134	PCB-1016	
135	PCB-1221	
136	PCB-1232	
137	PCB-1242	
138	PCB-1248	
139	PCB-1254	
140	PCB-1260	
141	Toxaphene	
142	2,3,7,8-Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)	

F. Additional Information

1. List any toxic materials that the applicant currently uses or manufactures as an intermediate, feedstock, final product, or by-product.

2. If any toxic or hazardous materials are present onsite, do you have an SPC plan? If "no", explain

3. List pertinent physical and chemical properties (e.g., toxic components, taste and odor compounds, heavy metals, etc.) that may be associated with the discharge.

4. Toxicity Data. List any bioassay tests conducted on the effluent from the facility. Provide a summary of the test results.

SECTION III – COMPLIANCE HISTORY

Report the history of all violations and enforcement actions for the facility, a summary of all permit excursions including effluent violations reported on the facility's Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) and bypasses for the last three years. Using a brief summary, report on the current status of all administrative orders, compliance orders, notices of violation, cease and desist orders, and any other enforcement actions either already resolved within the past 3 years or currently pending. The state administrative authority may choose, at its discretion, to require a more in-depth report of violations and

compliance actions for the applicant covering any law, permit, or order concerning pollution at this or any other facility owned or operated by the applicant.

SECTION IV – LAC 33:I.1701 REQUIREMENTS

- A. Does the company or owner have federal or state environmental permits in other states that are either identical to or similar in nature to, the permit for which you are applying? (This requirement applies to all individuals, partnerships, corporations, or other entities who own a controlling interest of 50% or more in your company, or who participate in the environmental management of the facility for an entity applying for the permit or an ownership interest in the permit.)

☐ Permits in Louisiana. List Permit Numbers: _____

☐ Permits in other states (list states): _____

☐ No other environmental permits.

- B. Do you owe any outstanding fees or final penalties to the Department? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please explain. _____

- C. Is your company a corporation or limited liability company? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, is the corporation or LLC registered with the Secretary of State? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, attach a copy of your company's Certificate of Registration and/or Certificate of Good Standing from the Secretary of State.

SECTION V – MAPS/DIAGRAMS

- A. Site Diagram. Attach to this NOI a complete site diagram of your facility showing the boundaries of your facility, the location of all buildings and/or storage areas, the location of treatment units (such as settling basins, wash racks, sewage treatment plants), and demonstrate how the wastewater flows through your facility into each clearly labeled discharge point. Indicate stormwater flow pattern with arrows on this diagram or provide additional diagrams if needed. Please indicate the location of the front gate or entrance to the facility on the site diagram. The diagram need not be to scale.
- B. Topographic Map. Applicants for portable pressure washing operations are not required to provide a topographic map with this NOI. For site specific coverage, attach to this NOI a map or a copy of a section of the map which has been highlighted to show the path of your wastewater from your facility to the first named water body. The highlighted map must be attached to BOTH NOIs that are submitted to LDEQ (i.e., the original NOI and the copy of the NOI). Include on the map the area extending at least one mile beyond your property boundaries. Indicate the outline of the facility, the location of each of its existing and proposed discharge structures, and any existing hazardous waste treatment storage or disposal facilities. Waterways and streets/highways must be clearly identified by name on the map.

A U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 scale map (7.5' Quadrangle) would be appropriate for this item. Appropriate maps can be obtained from local government agencies such as DOTD or the Office of Public Works. Maps can also be obtained online at <http://map.deq.louisiana.gov/index2.htm>. Private map companies can also supply you with these maps. If you cannot locate a map through these sources you can contact the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development at:

1201 Capitol Access Road
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
(225) 379-1107
maps@dotd.louisiana.gov

- C. Flow Diagram for the applicable discharges covered under the general permit. Attach a line drawing of the water flow through the facility with a water balance showing operations contributing wastewater to the effluent and treatment units. The water balance must show average and maximum flows at intake and discharge points and between units, including treatment units. If a water balance cannot be determined, the applicant may provide instead a pictorial description of the nature and amount of any sources of water and any collection and treatment measures. Hand drawn maps are acceptable.

According to the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations, LAC 33:IX.2503, the following requirements shall apply to the signatory page in this application:

Chapter 25. Permit Application and Special LPDES Program Requirements

2503. Signatories to permit applications and reports

- A. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
1. For a corporation - by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Section responsible corporate officer means:
 - (a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or
 - (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken together complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and the authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporation procedures.
 2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 3. For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency – by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this section a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:
 - (a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
 - (b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).
- B. All reports required by permits and other information requested by the state administrative authority shall be signed by a person described in Permit Standard Conditions, Section D.10.a., or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Permit Standard Conditions, Section D.10.a.
 1. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent, position of equivalent

responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and

3. The written authorization is submitted to the state administrative authority.

C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Permit Standard Conditions, Section D.10.b is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section D.10.b must be submitted to the state administrative authority prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

D. Any person signing any document under Permit Standard Conditions, Section D.10.a. or b shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

SIGNATORY AND AUTHORIZATION

Pursuant to the Water Quality Regulations (specifically LAC 33:IX.2503) promulgated September 1995, the state NOI must be signed by a responsible individual as described in LAC 33:IX.2503 and that person shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the Section A "Applicability" requirements for coverage under the general permit for short-term and emergency discharges. To the best of my knowledge, my facility is eligible for coverage under this general permit and its operation will not result in a discharge of pollutants from sources not covered by the general permit, or otherwise authorized by another individual or general permit."

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signature _____

Printed Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

Date _____

Telephone _____

CHECKLIST

To prevent any unnecessary delay in the processing of your notice of intent to be covered under the general permit, please take a moment and check to be certain that the following items have been addressed and enclosed:

1. ALL questions and requested information have been answered (N/A if the question or information was not applicable).
2. ALL required maps, drawings, lab analysis, and other reports are enclosed.
3. The appropriate person has signed the signatory page.
4. Please forward the original and one copy of this NOI and all attachments.

ANY NOI THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALL OF THE REQUESTED INFORMATION WILL BE CONSIDERED INCOMPLETE. NOI PROCESSING WILL NOT PROCEED UNTIL ALL REQUESTED INFORMATION HAS BEEN SUBMITTED.

NOTE: UPON RECEIPT AND SUBSEQUENT REVIEW OF THE NOI BY THE WATER PERMITS DIVISION, YOU MAY BE REQUESTED TO FURNISH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN ORDER TO COMPLETE THE PROCESSING OF THE PERMIT.



OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES Water Discharge Permit

MASTER GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER LAG420000
SHORT-TERM AND EMERGENCY DISCHARGES
AI NUMBER: 173392

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, as amended (La. R. S. 30:2001 et seq.), rules and regulations effective or promulgated under the authority of said Acts, this Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) General Permit is issued. This permit authorizes persons who meet the requirements of Part I.A and have been approved by the Office to discharge to waters of the State wastewaters from short-term and emergency discharges in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on April 1, 2012

This permit shall expire five (5) years from the effective date of the permit.

Issued on February 14, 2012

Sam L. Phillips
Assistant Secretary

SECTION A. APPLICABILITY

Coverage under this general permit is available for discharges from emergency or abnormal situations and/or short-term discharges. Types of situations in which this general permit may be utilized include, but are not limited to: abnormal discharges associated with natural disasters; discharges associated with or resulting from fires, explosions, etc; and discharges that will occur one-time or for a limited duration (e.g. a few weeks or a couple of months).

Emergency discharges include but are not limited to: treated sanitary wastewater and/or dewatering of oxidation ponds discharges; stormwater discharges; hydrostatic test wastewater; utility wash waters, including but not limited to pavement and building washdown waters with or without soaps and detergents; equipment and vehicle wash water; potable water treatment plant filter backwash, clarifier blowdown, water softening, iron and manganese removal, and disinfection of source water; discharges of landfill wastewater from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up; non-contact stormwater discharges from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up; emergency discharges related the preparation for natural disasters or the clean-up of natural disasters or in emergency situations, such as hurricanes, fires, or explosions; and other emergency wastewater discharges which can be controlled by the limitations in this permit.

Short-term discharges include but are not limited to: treated sanitary wastewater and/or dewatering of oxidation ponds discharges; stormwater discharges; hydrostatic test wastewater; utility wash waters, including but not limited to pavement and building washdown waters with or without soaps and detergents; chlorinated water from swimming pool and fountain dewatering; gray water; bridge washing activities; exterior vehicle and equipment wash water; pressure washing activities of parking lots or building exteriors; water from flushing of water well and water distribution systems; hydroblasting; and other short term wastewater discharges which can be controlled by the limitations in this permit.

This general permit shall cover facilities that intend to discharge wastewater for periods of no greater than one hundred eighty (180) days. The permittee is covered under the terms and conditions of this general permit for 180 days after authorization, after which time the authorization to discharge under this permit will expire. Permittees authorized to discharge in abnormal or emergency situations under this permit who wish to discharge for periods greater than 180 days must submit a new notice of intent to discharge under this permit before the completion of the previous 180 days of coverage 72 hours prior to the expiration date of the general permit authorization. Permittees with coverage for short term discharges may have authorizations with durations less than one hundred eighty (180) days (e.g. 1 or 2 months).

Permittees issued this general permit within 180 days of the expiration date, may continue to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit for 180 days after authorization to discharge under this permit. **If a short-term discharge is going to exceed 180 days, then the discharge is no longer short-term and the permittee should apply for the appropriate LPDES permit.**

All persons operating a source or conducting an activity that results in a discharge as described above and who meet all eligibility conditions may be covered under this general permit and will become permittees authorized to discharge upon the receipt of a hand-delivered, correctly completed Notice of Intent (NOI) by the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division or 72 hours after the postmark date on the envelope that contains the correctly completed NOI.

Each NOI received to request authorization under this LPDES general permit will be evaluated by the DEQ to assess the reasonable potential for the discharge of pollutants from the facility to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards for any known impairments. Coverage under the general permit may be denied and regulation under an individual permit required if more stringent limitations than the limitations contained in the general permit are required for protection of a receiving stream.

Submission of an NOI is an acknowledgement that the conditions of this general permit are applicable to the proposed discharge, and that the applicant agrees to comply with the conditions of this general permit. The applicant's signature on the NOI certifies that the applicant qualifies for coverage under the permit and agrees to comply with all terms and conditions of the authorization to discharge to waters of the State of Louisiana. Unless notified otherwise by the Secretary or his designee, eligible owners/operators are authorized to discharge wastewaters under the terms and conditions of this permit. Permittees authorized to discharge under Schedule H – Other Wastewater Discharges of this general permit shall contact the appropriate Regional Office 24 hours prior to discharge in accordance with Part I, Section B, Schedule H of the permit. Permittees authorized to discharge under Schedule H – Other Wastewater Discharges of this general permit and that will discharge into sensitive hydrological subsegments listed in the joint Memorandum between LDEQ and USFWS shall contact the USFWS 24 hours prior to discharge in accordance with Part I, Section B, Schedule H of the permit.

Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under this general permit shall be made using form STED-G or an approved equivalent. The STED-G form and other approved NOI forms may be obtained from the LDEQ Internet website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/>. Go through the following links to find the NOI form: INFO ABOUT Water – Permits – LPDES Permits, Information, and Applications – LPDES Forms – LPDES Permit Application Forms – General Permit Notices of Intent – STED-G form (or other approved form). This notice of intent shall be signed in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503 and shall be sent to this Office.

If circumstances change in the future at a permitted facility that result in the addition or elimination of permitted outfalls, or a change in the composition of effluent from a permitted outfall, the permittee is required to notify the Water Permits Division of the elimination/change of any outfalls that were identified in the NOI or the addition of outfalls that were not identified in the NOI that was submitted for general permit coverage. Notification of the addition or elimination/change of permitted outfalls, or a change in the composition of effluent from a permitted outfall, must be made in writing and must be accompanied by a site diagram that clearly illustrates and identifies current outfall locations at the site applicable to the general permit.

A printed hard copy of this permit may be obtained by contacting LDEQ's Water Permits Division at (225) 219-9371, or a copy can be downloaded from the LDEQ Internet website at www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/. Go through the following links to find the permit: INFO ABOUT Water – Permits – LPDES Permits, Information, and Applications – LPDES General Permits – LAG420000.

Authorization to discharge under this permit does not relieve the permittee of any liability for damages to public or private property nor relieve the permittee of any liability for violating Water Quality Standards. DEQ reserves the right to take enforcement action as the situations warrant. For example, DEQ may take enforcement action if it is determined that the permittee had not taken appropriate action to prevent the emergency or abnormal situation or if it is determined that the permittee could have done more to minimize or prevent the discharge. The permittee must take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize the discharge, to mitigate or minimize the impact of the discharge, and to monitor the discharge and receiving water body to assess the impact of the discharge.

When flow limits are stipulated for a wastewater type, the stated flow limits are the maximum daily discharge of that type of wastewater from the entire facility that will be permitted under this general permit. Facilities that are expected to discharge more wastewater than the maximum daily discharge that is allowed under this general permit must apply for permit coverage under an individual facility-specific or a general LPDES permit.

Short-term or emergency discharges of the following wastewaters are covered by this general permit:

1. treated sanitary wastewater and/or dewatering of oxidation ponds discharges;
2. stormwater discharges;
3. hydrostatic test wastewater;
4. utility wash waters, including but not limited to pavement and building washdown waters with or without soaps and detergents;

5. potable water treatment plant filter backwash, clarifier blowdown, water softening, iron and manganese removal, and disinfection of source water;
6. discharges of landfill wastewater from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up;
7. non-contact stormwater discharges from a construction/demolition debris and woodwaste landfill related to post-emergency clean up;
8. emergency discharges related the preparation for natural disasters or the clean-up of natural disasters or in emergency situations, such as hurricanes, fires, or explosions; and
9. other short-term or emergency wastewater discharges which can be controlled by the limitations in this permit including, but not limited to, chlorinated water from swimming pools and fountain dewatering, gray water, bridge washing activities, exterior vehicle and equipment wash water, pressure washing activities of parking lots or building exteriors, water from flushing of water wells, and hydroblasting.

Coverage under the Short-Term and Emergency Discharge General Permit is not intended to replace LPDES permits for reoccurring or on-going discharges nor is the general permit intended to cover facilities with existing LPDES permits.

This general permit **shall not** apply to:

1. discharges which are likely to have unauthorized adverse effects upon threatened or endangered species, or on the critical habitat for these species as determined in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS);
2. discharges which adversely affect properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, unless they are in compliance with requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and any necessary activities to avoid, or minimize impacts have been coordinated with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer (*for questions, the operator should contact the Section 106 Review Coordinator, Office of Cultural Development, P. O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804, or telephone (225) 342-8170*);
3. discharges of wastewater determined by this Office to present an environmental risk, or potential risk of discharging pollutants other than those intended to be regulated by this permit;
4. facilities that intend to have long – term discharges (i.e. reoccurring or on-going activities);
5. discharges that are mixed with other, non-covered discharge types unless those other discharges are in compliance with another LPDES permit;

6. facilities which discharge substances that are not addressed by pollution prevention plan requirements or would not be adequately regulated by the effluent limitations in this permit; and
7. discharges which have limits assigned to them in the Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan or by an approved Waste Load Allocation which are different from the limits contained in this permit.

This general permit **may not** apply to:

1. discharges from facilities not in compliance with a previously issued individual or general wastewater discharge permit;
2. discharges from facilities which have previously been in violation of state water quality regulations;
3. discharges from facilities which are located in an environmentally sensitive area;
4. discharges which cause or contribute to the violation of a state water quality standard;
5. discharges into water bodies designated by the State pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act; and
6. discharges from surface impoundments at refineries, organic and inorganic chemical manufacturing facilities, and hazardous waste landfills.

The Department may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual or other general LPDES permit based on a review of the NOI or other information. This Office reserves the right to issue such facilities an individual or other general LPDES permit with more appropriate limitations and conditions.

SECTION B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

During the period beginning with coverage under this permit or authorization to discharge under this general permit (no greater than 180 days or unless extended), all permittees covered under this general permit are authorized to discharge wastewater as specified in Appendix A attached to this permit. Specific other conditions applicable to the wastewater discharge will be identified in Appendix A attached to this permit.

Schedule A: Treated Sanitary Wastewater and / or Dewatering of Oxidation Ponds less than 5000 GPD

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY ¹	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow - GPD	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
BOD ₅	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
TSS ²	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Oil & Grease ³	---	15 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Fecal Coliform Colonies/100 mL ^{4, 5}	200	400	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
pH, s.u.	6.0 (min)	9.0 (max)	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

¹ If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

² For an oxidation pond treatment unit, the Monthly Average is 90 mg/L and the Daily Maximum is 135 mg/L.

³ Required only for discharges which include food service waste.

⁴ Future water quality studies may indicate potential toxicity from the presence of residual chlorine in the treatment facility's effluent. Therefore, the permittee is hereby advised that a future Total Residual Chlorine Limit may be required if chlorine is used as a method of disinfection. In many cases, this becomes a NO MEASURABLE Total Residual Chlorine Limit. If such a limit were imposed, the permittee would be required to provide for dechlorination of the effluent prior to discharge.

⁵ If this discharge is located in an oyster propagation area, the Fecal Coliform limitation will be 43 colonies/100 ml Daily Maximum. Instructions will be given in the cover letter of this permit if this more stringent Fecal Coliform limitation is required.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible

sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

Schedule B: Uncontaminated Stormwater Discharges and Utility Wash Water without soaps and/or detergents¹

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY ²	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
TOC	----	50 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Oil and Grease	----	15 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

¹ See Part II, Section W Best Management Practices (BMP) - Washdown Wastewaters.

² If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

Schedule C: Utility Wash Waters with Soaps and/or Detergents²

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location. **The permittee must contact the appropriate MS4 or municipality to determine any pretreatment requirements prior to discharge.**

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY ¹	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
TSS	----	45 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
COD ³	200 mg/L	300 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Oil and Grease	----	15 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Soaps and/or Detergents ⁴	N/A	N/A	Record	Inventory Calculation

¹ If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

² See Part II, Section W Best Management Practices (BMP) - Washdown Wastewaters.

³ If process wastewater is combined with storm water, the COD limitation shall be 125 mg/L Daily Maximum (no Monthly Average limitation is set).

⁴ You must document in a monthly inventory record the quantity and type of any Soap and/or Detergent that you use during each calendar month. Your inventory records should contain this information for each month beginning one month after the effective date of your permit coverage. Do not submit your inventory records to LDEQ when you submit your DMRs and do not report on your DMRs the quantity of Soap and/or Detergent used during the reporting period. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each material used shall be available upon the initial use of a product. The permittee must keep the inventory records, the MSDS for each Soap and/or Detergent used, and copies of the facility's DMR records on file at the permitted facility.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than

trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

Schedule D: Hydrostatic Testing and Vessel Testing Wastewaters¹

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY ^{2,3}	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD) ⁵	Report	Report	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Estimate
TSS ^{4,5}	----	90 mg/L	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Grab
Oil and Grease ⁵	----	15 mg/L	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Grab
TOC ⁵	----	50 mg/L	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Grab
Benzene ⁵	----	50 µg/L	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Grab
Total BTEX ^{5,6}	----	250 µg/L	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units) ⁵	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	Once prior to discharge or weekly	Grab

¹ All "heels" or free liquids must be removed from a container **before** washing, rinsing or conducting a hydrostatic test on the storage tank, vessel, or similar container.

² If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends!

³ For discharge of wastewater from the hydrostatic testing of new pipes, vessels, and/or tanks, approval may be requested from the appropriate regional office to sample and run analysis for the required parameters at the time of discharge (i.e., not prior to discharge). Current regional office address and telephone numbers are available on the LDEQ website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/62/Default.aspx>.

⁴ The background concentration of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) will be allowed in the discharge if the effluent is being returned to the same water source from which the intake water was obtained. In these cases, the permit limitations will be 90 mg/L plus the concentration of TSS in the intake water. The TSS concentration of the

intake water shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) along with the concentration of TSS in the effluent.

- 5 Flow, TSS, Oil and Grease, and pH shall be measured on discharges from all new and existing pipelines, flowlines, vessels, or tanks. In addition, Total Organic Carbon (TOC) shall be measured on discharges from existing pipelines, flowlines, vessels, or tanks which have previously been in service; (i.e., those which are not new). Benzene and Total BTEX shall be measured on discharges from existing pipelines, flowlines, vessels, or tanks which have been used for the storage or transportation of liquid or gaseous petroleum hydrocarbons.
- 6 BTEX shall be measured as the sum of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene, and para-xylene, as quantified using the methods prescribed by the latest approved 40 CFR 136.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

No discharge shall generate a flow condition within any drainage conveyance or water body which, either alone or in concert with storm water runoff, represents a threat to public safety by virtue of discharge velocity.

Additives such as corrosion inhibitors, bactericides, and dyes may not be added to the test water to be discharged without prior written approval from this Office. Written requests for approval must include toxicity data for each additive proposed for use, as well as a clear description of the proposed discharge including projected volumes of wastewaters and additive levels in the wastewaters.

There shall be no discharge of PCBs. **Proof that PCBs are not present in the pipe is required for all pipelines which have been in use for transmission of *natural gas*.** Such proof shall consist of a statement, signed by a responsible company official, certifying that *either* the pipeline has been tested for, and found to be free of PCBs, *or* that compressors or other equipment that contained PCBs were never used on the pipeline. If the permittee cannot furnish such certification, then the discharge water must be tested for PCBs prior to any discharge, in accordance with the methods prescribed by the latest approved 40 CFR 136, and the results submitted to the Water Permits Division. For certification purposes, analytical concentrations less than 0.2 µg/L are considered non-detects.

Schedule E: Potable Water Treatment Plant Filter Backwash, Clarifier Blowdown, Water Softening, Iron and Manganese Removal, and Disinfection of Source Water

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids ^{2,3}	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Clarifying Agents Used ⁴	Report	Report	Record	Inventory Calculations
Chlorides ^{2,5}	----	250 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Total Recoverable Iron ^{2,6}	---	Report mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

- ¹ If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.
- ² Limitations and monitoring requirements for TSS, Chlorides, and Total Recoverable Iron are not applicable to discharges comprised exclusively of water treatment clarifier sludge and/or clarifier blowdown (not combined with any other untreated waste source, including demineralizer and softener wastes), so long as the discharge is to the source stream.
- ³ Unless notified by this Office, TSS monitoring from filter backwash, clarifier sludge, or clarifier blowdown (higher water content than sludge) is only required when it is discharged to a receiving water body that is different from the intake water body (so long as it is not combined with demineralizer and softener wastes). If the permittee meets the conditions of this footnote, the permittee shall specify "N/R" (not required) for TSS in the Remarks section on the DMR.
- ⁴ Each type of Clarifying Agent used shall be listed separately on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) along with the total amount used and the monthly average during the monitoring period. Additionally, a Material Safety Data Sheet for each clarifying agent used shall be kept on file at the plant.
- ⁵ The chlorides limitation shall only be applicable at facilities that use a sodium

chloride solution to regenerate filters and discharge wastewater from the sodium chloride treatment process treated by a system designed to meet the 250 mg/l daily maximum end-of-pipe chlorides limitation. Facilities that do not utilize a sodium chloride solution during the source water treatment process shall specify "N/R" (not required) for chlorides in the Remarks section on the DMR. Facilities that do utilize a sodium chloride solution during the source water treatment process but do not discharge wastewater from the sodium chloride treatment process shall specify "N/R" (not required) for chlorides in the Remarks section on the DMR.

- ⁶ Wastewater discharged as a result of iron and manganese removal from source water shall be monitored for Total Recoverable Iron if an iron removal treatment unit is used.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which have the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. For all parameters except Chlorides, the use of dilution (see Permit Part III, Section A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

Schedule F: Discharges of Landfill Wastewater² from a Construction/Demolition Debris and Woodwaste Landfill

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY ¹	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow – MGD	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
TSS	27 mg/l	88 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
BOD ₅ ³	37 mg/l	140 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Ammonia	4.9 mg/l	10 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Alpha Terpineol	0.016 mg/l	0.033 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Benzoic Acid	0.071 mg/l	0.12 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
p-Cresol	0.014 mg/l	0.025 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Phenol	0.015 mg/l	0.026 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Zinc (Total)	0.11 mg/l	0.20 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

- ¹ If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.
- ² Including, but not limited to, cell dewatering wastewater, contaminated storm water and vehicle wash water, see Storm Water Provisions, Part II, Section AF, and definition, Part II, Section A.26.
- ³ If this discharge is into a stream that is impaired for dissolved oxygen, a 10 mg/l monthly average and 15 mg/l daily maximum may be required. Instructions will be given in the cover letter if this more stringent BOD₅ applies.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

Schedule G: Non-Contact Stormwater² Discharges from a Construction/Demolition Debris and Woodwaste Landfill

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation page(s) that applies to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY ¹	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow - (MGD)	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
TOC	----	50 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Oil & Grease ³	----	15 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
TSS	----	100 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
Iron, Total Recoverable	----	1.0 mg/l	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

¹ If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

² Includes storm water runoff from the cap and intermediate, daily, and final covers; see Storm Water Provisions, Part II, Section AF, and definition, Part II, Section A.30.

³ Hexane extraction method 1664A or 5520B required.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.2469.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

Schedule H: Other Wastewater Discharges

The permittee shall notify the appropriate Regional Office 24 hours prior to the commencement of discharge for wastewater covered by Schedule H. Current regional office address and telephone numbers are available on the LDEQ website at: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/62/Default.aspx>. The permittee that will discharge into sensitive hydrological subsegments shall notify the USFWS 24 hours prior to the commencement of discharge for wastewater covered by Schedule H. The current Memorandum between LDEQ and USFWS are available on the LDEQ website at:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=ITZz1mphHoU%3d&tabid=24>

3

The permittee should refer to Appendix A to determine the outfall number assigned to each discharge. Appendix A also indicates the effluent limitation pages and effluent limitation parameters ID numbers that apply to each outfall. In accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements section of the permit, DMRs shall be submitted for each outfall location.

ID	EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT ¹ FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
1	Flow (GPD)	Report	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Estimate
2	BOD ₅ / CBOD ₅ ²	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
3	BOD ₅ / CBOD ₅ ²	10 mg/L	15 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
4	BOD ₅ / CBOD ₅ ²	5 mg/L	7.5 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
5	Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH ₃ -N)	4 mg/L	8 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
6	Ammonia-Nitrogen (NH ₃ -N)	2 mg/L	4 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
7	Dissolved Oxygen	5 mg/L (min)	---	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
8	COD	---	100 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
9	COD ³	---	300 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
10	TSS ⁴	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
11	TSS ⁵	---	90 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
12	TSS	15 mg/L	23 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
13	TSS	5 mg/L	7.5 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
14	Oil & Grease	---	15 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

ID	EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT ¹ FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
15	Fecal Coliform Colonies/100 mL ⁶	200	400	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
16	TOC	---	50 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
17	Total BTEX ⁷	---	250 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
18	Total Dissolved Solids	---	500 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
19	Chlorides	---	250 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
20	Sulfates	---	250 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
21	Total Nitrogen	---	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
22	Total Phosphorous	---	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
23	Total Residual Chlorine	---	0.2 mg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
24	Temperature (Freshwater)	---	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
25	Temperature (Estuarine & Coastal Waters)	---	Report	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
26	pH - Allowable Range (Standard Units)	6.0 (Minimum)	9.0 (Maximum)	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
27	Total Antimony	---	759 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
28	Total Arsenic	---	190 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
29	Total Beryllium	---	380 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
30	Total Cadmium	---	380 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
31	Total Chromium	---	475 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
32	Total Copper	---	1139 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
33	Total Lead	---	380 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
34	Total Mercury	---	129.1 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
35	Total Nickel (Fresh water)	---	759 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
36	Total Selenium	---	152 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
37	Total Silver	---	152 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
38	Total Thallium	---	759 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
39	Total Zinc	---	949 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
40	Total Cyanide	---	1,200 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
41	Acrolein	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
42	Acrylonitrile	---	242 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
43	Benzene	---	136 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

ID	EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT ¹ FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
44	Bromoform	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
45	Carbon Tetrachloride	---	38 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
46	Chlorobenzene	---	28 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
47	Chlorodibromomethane	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
48	Chloroethane	---	268 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
49	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
50	Chloroform	---	46 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
51	Dibromochloromethane	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
52	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	---	163 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
53	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	---	44 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
54	1,4-Dichlorobenzene { <i>p</i> -Dichlorobenzene}	---	28 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
55	1,1-Dichloroethane	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
56	1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	---	211 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
57	1,1-Dichloroethylene {1,1-dichloroethene}	---	25 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
58	1,2- <i>trans</i> -Dichloroethylene {1,2-dichloroethene}	---	54 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
59	1,2-Dichloropropane	---	230 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
60	1,3-Dichloropropene {1,3-Dichloropropylene}	---	44 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
61	Ethylbenzene	---	108 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
62	Methyl Bromide {Bromomethane}	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
63	Methyl Chloride {Chloromethane}	---	190 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
64	Methylene Chloride	---	89 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
65	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
66	Tetrachloroethylene	---	56 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
67	Toluene	---	80 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
68	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	---	54 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
69	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	---	54 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
70	Trichloroethylene {Trichloroethene}	---	54 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

ID	EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT ¹ FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
71	Vinyl Chloride	---	268 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
72	2-Chlorophenol {o-Chlorophenol}	---	98 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
73	2,4-Dichlorophenol	---	112 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
74	2,4-Dimethylphenol	---	36 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
75	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol {4,6-Dinitro-o-phenol} {4,6-Dinitro-2-methyl phenol}	---	277 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
76	2,4-Dinitrophenol	---	123 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
77	2-Nitrophenol	---	69 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
78	4-Nitrophenol	---	124 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
79	p-Chloro-m-cresol {Parachlorometacresol}	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
80	Pentachlorophenol	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
81	Phenol	---	26 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
82	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
83	Acenaphthene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
84	Acenaphthylene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
85	Anthracene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
86	Benzidine	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
87	Benzo(a)anthracene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
88	Benzo(a)pyrene	---	61 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
89	3,4-Benzofluoranthene {Benzo(b)fluoranthene}	---	61 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
90	Benzo(ghi)perylene	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
91	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
92	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
93	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
94	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
95	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	---	279 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
96	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

ID	EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
97	Benzyl butyl phthalate {Butyl benzyl phthalate}	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
98	2-Chloronaphthalene	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
99	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
100	Chrysene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
101	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
102	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
103	Diethyl phthalate	---	203 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
104	Dimethyl phthalate	---	47 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
105	Di-n-butyl phthalate	---	57 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
106	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	---	285 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
107	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	---	641 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
108	Di-n-octyl phthalate	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
109	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
110	Fluoranthene	---	68 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
111	Fluorene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
112	Hexachlorobenzene	---	28 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
113	Hexachlorobutadiene	---	49 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
114	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
115	Hexachloroethane	---	54 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
116	Ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
117	Isophorone	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
118	Naphthalene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
119	Nitrobenzene	---	68 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
120	N-nitrosodimethylamine	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
121	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
122	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	---	100 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
123	Phenanthrene	---	59 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
124	Pyrene	---	67 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
125	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	---	140 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
126	Aldrin	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

ID	EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT ¹ FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
127	Alpha-BHC	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
128	Beta-BHC	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
129	Delta-BHC	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
130	Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
131	Chlordane	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
132	4,4'-DDT	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
133	4,4'-DDE	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
134	4,4'-DDD	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
135	Dieldrin	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
136	Endosulfan-α	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
137	Endosulfan-β	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
138	Endosulfansulfate	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
139	Endrin	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
140	Endrin aldehyde	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
141	Heptachlor	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
142	Heptachlor Epoxide	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
143	Total PCBs	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
144	PCB-1016	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
145	PCB-1221	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
146	PCB-1232	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
147	PCB-1242	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
148	PCB-1248	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
149	PCB-1254	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
150	PCB-1260	---	5 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
151	Toxaphene	---	10 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab
152	2,3,7,8-Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)	---	0.00002 µg/L	1/discharge or weekly	Grab

¹ If any discharge extends beyond one week in duration, then sampling of the above parameters shall continue on a weekly basis until the discharge ends.

² CBOD₅ limitations are required when NH₃-N limits are placed in the permit. BOD₅ limitations are required when NH₃-N limits are not placed in the permit.

- 3 If process wastewater is combined with storm water, the COD limitation shall be 125 mg/L Daily Maximum (no Monthly Average limitation is set).
- 4 For discharges from ponds the monthly average is 90 mg/L and the daily maximum is 135 mg/L.
- 5 The background concentration of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) will be allowed in the discharge if the effluent is being returned to the same source from which the intake water was obtained. In these cases, the permit limitations will be 90 mg/L plus the concentration of TSS in the intake water. The TSS concentration of the intake water shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) along with the concentration of TSS in the effluent.
- 6 If this discharge is located in an oyster propagation area, the Fecal Coliform limitation will be 14 colonies/100 ml monthly average and 43 colonies/100 ml daily maximum. Instructions will be given in the cover letter of this permit if this more stringent Fecal Coliform limitation is required.
- 7 Total BTEX shall be measured as the sum of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene, and para-xylene, as quantified using the methods prescribed by the latest approved 40 CFR 136.

There shall be no discharge of floating or settleable solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, or of free oil or other oily materials, or of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. There shall be no accumulation of solids in the receiving stream which has the potential to negatively impact aquatic life or hinder natural drainage. The use of dilution (Permit Part III.A.13) or flow augmentation (LAC 33:IX.3705.F) to achieve effluent concentration limitations is prohibited.

SECTION C. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in Appendix A attached to the cover letter from LDEQ that authorizes coverage under the general permit. Unless specified otherwise in Appendix A, samples shall be taken before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other wastestream, body of water, or substance (immediately after exiting the treatment mechanism, if treatment is applied). A facility – specific Appendix A will be attached to each cover letter that authorizes facility – specific discharges under this general permit.
2. Provisions must be made during the installation of the treatment unit for obtaining a proper sample.
3. Proper sampling techniques shall be used to ensure that analytical results are representative of pollutants in the discharge.
4. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specified limits, the permittee will be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.
5. All monitoring records must be retained for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample measurements. The permittee shall make available to this Office, upon request, copies of all monitoring data required by this permit.

Records of monitoring information shall include the following:

- a. date, exact place, and time of sampling or measuring;
 - b. individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - c. date(s) and time(s) analyses were begun;
 - d. individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - e. analytical techniques or methods used;
 - f. results of such analyses; and
 - g. results of all Quality Control procedures.
6. Monitoring results for each discharge point (outfall number) listed in Appendix A attached to the permittee's cover letter must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1 or an approved substitute). If there is no discharge event at any outfall(s) during the sampling period, write "No Discharge" in the upper right corner of the DMR. Permittees shall submit a DMR for each outfall identified in Appendix A attached to the permittee's cover letter for every monitoring period even if there were no discharges during a monitoring period.

For daily maximum and monthly average discharge limitations, the permit stipulates that monitoring shall occur once prior to discharge, once per discharge (1/discharge) or weekly. For discharges that exceed one week, one sample per week must be collected. Laboratory results for each regulated parameter in the discharge shall be

averaged for each sample analyzed during the month and summarized on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. DMR General Instruction Number 5 defines "Average" as the arithmetic average (geometric average for bacterial parameters) of all sample measurements for each parameter obtained during the "Monitoring Period". **Note that Daily Maximum values cannot be averaged. If more than one sample is collected during a monitoring period, the Daily Maximum value that is reported on the DMR is the highest value recorded for a particular parameter during the monitoring events that occurred for that reporting period.** The permittee must complete one DMR form each month for each outfall even if there were no discharges from the outfall. Submit a DMR postmarked by the 28th day of the following month.

The "Monthly Average" concentration that is reported on the DMR form is calculated using one formula when flow is not measured as a continuous record and is calculated using a different formula when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer. Section F.17 of the *Standard Conditions* section of the permit explains which formula should be used and how to calculate "Monthly Average" concentrations when flow is not measured as a continuous record versus when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer.

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503.A and B, DMRs must be signed and certified by an authorized person. Be aware that LDEQ will accept laboratory results only from "LDEQ accredited" laboratories (see *Standard Conditions*, Section C.10).

Discharge Monitoring Reports shall be submitted to the Enforcement Division, Office of Environmental Compliance, Department of Environmental Quality, P. O. Box 4312, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312. **DMRs may be either hand delivered, postmarked, or electronically submitted in accordance with LAC 33:I.2101.A and B no later than the 28th day of the month following the reporting period.** For DMRs mailed to LDEQ, one set of original DMRs plus one set of copies should be mailed to the Enforcement Division. Mailing addresses for the different Department offices are posted on the LDEQ web page at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/>. Go through the following links to find the current mailing addresses: ABOUT – Contact Information – Scroll down to **Mailing Addresses**.

PART II DEFINITIONS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The permittee must comply with all applicable provisions of the Louisiana Water Quality Regulations including standard conditions found in LAC 33:IX.2701. This Office has established the following definitions and requirements in accordance with those regulations. The definition of other terms may be found in the Louisiana Water Pollution Control Regulations (LAC 33:IX.2313).

SECTION A. DEFINITIONS

For definitions of monitoring and sampling terminology see *Standard Conditions*, Section F.

Additional definitions:

1. Act: means Act 449 of the 1979 Louisiana Legislature which established Section 2001, et seq. of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 and any subsequent amendment to these Sections.
2. Activity: means any conduct, operation or process which causes or may cause the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state.
3. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅): means the amount of oxygen required by bacteria during the decay of organic and nitrogenous material.
4. Bypass: means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
5. Clarifier Blowdown: means water discharged from a clarifier for the purpose of reducing the suspended solids concentration.
6. Clarifier Sludge: sludge from the clarifier that has less water content than clarifier blowdown that is discharged for the purpose of removing solids from the bottom of the clarifier. Same as clarifier blowdown with less water content.
7. Chemical oxygen demand (COD): means the amount of oxygen organic matter can consume in wastewater. It is expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant in mg/L.
8. Commingled Discharges: means waste streams that are mixed prior to final discharge and can not be sampled separately as internal outfalls.
9. Construction/Demolition (C&D) Debris: nonhazardous waste generally considered not water-soluble that is produced in the process of construction, remodeling, repair, renovation, or demolition of structures, including buildings of all types (both residential and nonresidential). Solid waste that is not C&D debris (even if

resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair renovation, or demolition of structures) includes, but is not limited to, *regulated asbestos containing material (RACM)* as defined in LAC 33:III.5151.B, white goods, creosote, treated lumber, and any other item not an integral part of the structure.

10. Contaminated Storm Water: means storm water which comes in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined below in item number 11. Some specific areas of a landfill that may produce contaminated storm water include (but are not limited to): the open face of an active landfill with exposed waste (no cover added); the areas around wastewater treatment operations; trucks, equipment or machinery that has been in direct contact with the waste; and waste dumping areas.
11. Discharge: when used without qualification means the "discharge of a pollutant".
12. Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR): The form used (including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications) to report self-monitoring results of effluent discharges by NPDES permittees and permittees in delegated states. EPA Form 3320-1 is the DMR form that must be used by permittees in the state of Louisiana (LPDES permittees) to report self-monitoring results.
13. Effluent: means wastewater discharged to the waters of the state.
14. Effluent Limitations: means any applicable state or federal quality or quantity limitation which imposes any restriction or prohibition on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants which are discharged into the waters of the state.
15. Emergency Discharge: includes but is not limited to: abnormal discharges associated with natural disasters and discharges associated with or resulting from fires, explosions.
16. Facility: means a pollution source, or any public or private property or site and all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances and improvements, where any activity is conducted which discharges or may result in the discharge of pollutants into waters of the State.
17. Facility-specific: means any fixed location at which the activities covered by this permit occur. A fixed location may have several discharge points at that location.
18. Fecal coliform: means a gram negative, non-spore forming, rod-shaped bacteria found in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals.
19. Filter Backwash: means water from the reverse flow through a filter used to unclog or clean the filter media.

20. Friable Asbestos Containing Material: any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined by using the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR, Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. If the asbestos content is less than 10 percent as determined by a method other than point counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM), verify the asbestos content by point counting using PLM, or equivalent EPA approved estimation technique, or assume the amount to be greater than one percent and treat the material as asbestos-containing material.
21. General Permit: means an LPDES permit authorizing a category of similar discharges within a geographical area.
22. Gray Water: means galley, bath, and shower water, as well as wastewater from lavatory sinks, laundry, interior deck drains, water fountains, and shop sinks.
23. Hydrostatic Test: is a leakage determination test that is conducted on a hollow object or piece of equipment by filling the tested item with water and subjecting it to pressure.
24. Hydrostatic Test Wastewater: water that has been used to conduct a hydrostatic test.
25. Internal Outfalls: means sampling points already in existence in a combined effluent outfall that are positioned such as to allow the different wastewater streams to be sampled before they combine.
26. Iron and Manganese Removal Wastewater: means wastewater from the backwashing of filters after oxidizing chemicals have been added to the source water to precipitate iron and manganese. Also the water discharge from the dewatering of lime or lime and soda ash sludge used to remove iron and manganese.
27. Landfill: means a facility for the disposal of solid waste, other than landfarm(s) or surface impoundment(s), that disposes of solid waste by placing it on or into the land surface and usually also compacting and covering with suitable cover material to a depth and at a frequency sufficient to control disease vectors and odors and in a manner that protects human health and the environment.

28. Landfill Wastewater: means all wastewater associated with, or produced by, landfilling activities except for sanitary wastewater, non-contaminated storm water, contaminated ground water, and wastewater from recovery pumping wells. Landfill wastewater includes, but is not limited to leachate, gas collection condensate, drained free liquids, laboratory derived wastewater, contaminated storm water and contact wastewater from washing truck, equipment, and railcar exteriors and surface areas which have come in direct contact with solid waste at the landfill facility. (40 CFR 445.2)
29. Material Safety Data Sheet: means a compilation of information required under the OSHA Communication Standard on the identity of hazardous chemicals, health, and physical hazards, exposure limits, and precautions.
30. MSDS: see Material Safety Data Sheet.
31. Minor Facility: means any facility not classified as a major facility by the administrative authority.
32. Non-contaminated Storm Water: means storm water which does not come in direct contact with landfill wastes, the waste handling and treatment areas, or landfill wastewater as defined above in item number 26. Non-contaminated storm water includes storm water which flows off the cap, cover, intermediate cover, daily cover, and/or final cover of the landfill. (40 CFR 445.2)
33. Non-friable asbestos: any material containing more than one percent asbestos as determined by using the method specified in Appendix a, Subpart F, 40 CFR, Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.
34. Office: means the Office of Environmental Services within the Department of Environmental Quality.
35. Operator: means the person or legal entity responsible for the operation and/or maintenance of a facility with a discharge covered by the Title 33 regulations.
36. Outfall: means the point at which wastewater or storm water from a facility is monitored prior to mixing with other waters. An outfall can be identified either at the point that effluent or storm water discharges by pipe from a treatment plant or treatment system or the point at which effluent or storm water discharges into a drainage ditch on the property, into a roadside ditch, into a storm drain, or directly into a receiving water body such as a creek, coulee, stream, bayou, canal, or river.
37. Owner: means the person or legal entity holding legal title to a facility with a discharge covered by the Title 33 regulations.

38. Person: means an individual, municipality, public or private corporation, partnership, firms, the United States Government and any agent or subdivision thereof, or any other juridical person.
39. Petroleum: means crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, fuel oils, gasoline additives stored and used in conjunction with gasoline storage, petroleum lubricants, petroleum solvents and petroleum derived asphalts.
40. Pollutant: means any substance introduced into the waters of the state by any means that would tend to degrade the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of such environment.
41. Process Wastewater: means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. Process wastewater may include interior or exterior washing of plant trucks or product receptacles.
42. Reportable Quantity (RQ) Release: means for oil, as defined at 40 CFR Part 110, "the amount of oil that violates applicable water quality standards or causes a film or sheen upon or a discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines."
43. Sanitary wastewater: means treated or untreated wastewaters which contain human metabolic and domestic wastes.
44. Secretary: means the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality.
45. Short Term Discharge: discharges that will occur one-time or for a limited duration.
46. Standard Methods: means Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association, Washington, DC.
47. State Administrative Authority: means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee or the appropriate assistant secretary or his designee.
48. Total Organic Carbon (TOC): means the amount of various organic matter in a range of oxidation states. It is direct expression of total organic content. TOC measurement is independent of the oxidation state of the organic content and does not measure other organically bound elements or inorganics that can contribute to the oxygen demand measured by BOD and COD.

49. Total suspended solids (TSS): means the amount of solid material suspended in water commonly expressed as a concentration in terms of mg/L.
50. Unauthorized Discharge: means a continuous, intermittent or one-time discharge, whether intentional, anticipated, or unanticipated, from any source, permitted or unpermitted, which is in contravention of any provision of the Act or of any permit terms and conditions, or of any applicable regulation, compliance schedule, variance or exception of the administrative authority.
51. Utility Wash Water: means wash water, excluding internal and external vehicle wash water. This wastewater may include wash water from the washing of uncontaminated tanks or vessels, items at a rental store, warehouse floors, etc. with or without soaps and/or detergents.
52. Vessel Testing Wastewater: means, **after removing all "heels" or free liquids from a pipe, pipeline, flowline, storage tank, vessel or similar conduit or container**, wastewater generated by cleaning or rinsing either the interior or the exterior surface of a new conduit or container; wastewater generated by cleaning or rinsing either the interior or the exterior of a conduit or container that has been used to contain, transfer, transport, or store natural gas, crude oil, liquid or gaseous petroleum hydrocarbons, or materials of similar nature; or wastewater generated during the hydrostatic test of either a new or a petroleum contaminated conduit or container.
53. Water Softening Wastewater: means water discharged from the recharging of the zeolite media with a brine solution in an ion exchange column used to soften water. Also the water discharged from the dewatering of lime or lime and soda ash sludge used to soften water.
54. White Goods: means discarded domestic and commercial appliances, such as refrigerators, ranges, washers, and water heaters.
55. Woodwaste: yard trash and types of waste typically generated by land and right-of-way clearing operations, sawmills, plywood mills, and woodyards associated with the lumber and paper industry, such as wood residue, cutoffs, wood chips, sawdust, wood shavings, bark, wood refuse, wood-fired boiler ash, and plywood or other bonded material that contains only polyurethane, phenolic-based glues or other glues that are approved specifically by the administrative authority. Uncontaminated, un-treated or un-painted lumber or wooden pallets are considered woodwaste under this definition.
56. Yard Trash: means vegetative matter resulting from landscaping, maintenance, or land-clearing operations, including tree and shrubbery leaves and limbs, grass clippings, and flowers (LAC 33:VII.115).

SECTION B. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The permittee shall be in compliance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements specified herein on the date of authorization of coverage under this general permit. If a discharge is found to be in violation of specified limits, the permittee will be subject to enforcement action, including civil penalties, and may be required to obtain an individual permit.

SECTION C. OTHER DISCHARGES

This permit does not in any way authorize the permittee to discharge a pollutant not limited or monitored for in the permit, not normally associated with the activity represented in the notice of intent, or from a source not eligible for coverage under this general permit.

SECTION D. FACILITY CHANGES

The authorization to discharge in accordance with this general permit may be terminated at the discretion of this Office if a change or alteration of the permitted facility, or process(es), occurs that affects or has the potential to affect the discharge rate or composition of the effluent. Prior to any such change in the discharge rate or composition of effluent from an outfall covered by this general permit, the permittee must submit written notification to this Office and receive from this Office authorization to discharge at that altered rate or composition.

SECTION E. COVERAGE UNDER SUBSEQUENT PERMITS

This general permit expires five years after the effective date. Should this general permit expire before it is reissued, this Office will administratively extend the permit authorization to discharge for permittees that were covered prior to the expiration date and the permittee is within the one hundred eighty (180) day coverage period, until such time that a new general permit is issued or until the one hundred eighty (180) day coverage expires. Upon reissuance or replacement of this permit, the permittee must comply with the requirements for obtaining coverage under the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge.

SECTION F. TERMINATION OF AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

This Office reserves the right to revoke the authorization to discharge in accordance with this general permit as it applies to any person and/or require such person to apply for and obtain an individual permit if:

1. the covered source or activity is a significant contributor to pollution or creates other environmental problems;
2. the permittee is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit;
3. conditions or standards have changed so that the source or activity no longer qualifies for this general permit, or
4. the discharge limitations contained in this permit are not in accordance with the Water Quality Management Plan.

SECTION G. STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

LAC 33:IX.1113 describes numerical and general criteria that apply to all water bodies of the State. Criteria are elements of the water quality regulations which set limitations on the permissible amounts of a substance or other characteristics of state waters. The General Criteria, as described in the Louisiana Administrative Code, limit discharges to maintain aesthetics, color, turbidity, the biologic and aquatic community integrity, and many other elements in the receiving water body. Any noncompliance with the General or Numerical Criteria is not authorized under this permit.

Discharges from facilities permitted under LPDES general permits typically consist of low volume flows, and discharges that are intermittent in nature. This general permit is applicable to very specific types of facilities and allows very limited types of discharges that specifically occur at industrial facilities that are eligible for coverage under this permit. The effluent limitations and other conditions are determined to be sufficient to assure protection to state waters. Pursuant to LAC 33:IX.2317.A.9 new source discharges or new discharges of wastewater from a facility whose discharges are in compliance with the general permit requirements should not adversely impact water quality of 303(d) listed impaired water bodies nor should they cause or contribute to the violation of state water quality standards in receiving water bodies throughout the state, including 303(d) listed impaired water bodies. Discharges from industrial facilities which are authorized under this general permit will not negatively impact the water quality of receiving streams because permitted facilities are required to be in compliance with the general permit requirements immediately upon coverage by the permit. In accordance with Definitions and Other Requirements, Sections F and H, measures can be taken by the permitting authority to prohibit any discharge that is not protective of state water quality standards.

LDEQ will review and evaluate each NOI submitted in accordance with the State Antidegradation Policy to assess eligibility for coverage under the general permit. Through the analysis of each discharge, its effects upon the receiving water body, the characteristics of the receiving water body in combination with other water quality factors (including point source discharges in near proximity), LDEQ will determine if the discharge is eligible for coverage. If LDEQ determines the discharge will have reasonable potential to adversely impact water quality, coverage under the general permit will not be granted.

**SECTION H. REQUIRING AN INDIVIDUAL PERMIT OR AN ALTERNATIVE
GENERAL PERMIT**

1. Applicants who fail to meet all permit eligibility conditions are not authorized and will be provided written notice of ineligibility. These operators may pursue coverage under an individual permit or alternative general permit by submitting the appropriate application form.
2. The State Administrative Authority may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual LPDES permit or an alternative LPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the State Administrative Authority to take action under this paragraph. Where the State Administrative Authority requires a discharger authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual LPDES permit, the State Administrative Authority shall notify the discharger in writing that a permit application or alternative general permit application is required. This notification shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual LPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. The State Administrative Authority may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If a discharger fails to submit in a timely manner an application as required by the State Administrative Authority under this paragraph, then the applicability of this permit to the permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the State Administrative Authority for application submittal.
3. Any discharger authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. In such cases, the permittee shall submit an individual application in accordance with the requirements of LAC 33:IX.2515.B.3.c., with reasons supporting the request, to the State Administrative Authority at the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Services, P. O. Box 4313, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313, ATTN: Water Permits Division. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the permittee are adequate to support the request.

4. In order to appropriately cover all discharges that might occur at a facility, a permittee authorized to discharge under this LPDES permit might also need coverage under an individual LPDES permit or other LPDES general permits for discharges that occur at the facility/site that are not authorized by this general permit. The permittee shall maintain appropriate permit coverage for the permitted facility/site and shall maintain compliance with all effective LPDES permits issued to the facility/site.
5. When an individual LPDES permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this permit, or the discharger is authorized to discharge under an alternative LPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to that LPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. **When an individual LPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative LPDES general permit, that owner or operator then becomes ineligible for authorization to discharge under this general permit, unless the State Administrative Authority determines that specific discharges from the owner or operator's facility may be authorized by this permit.**

SECTION I. COMBINED OUTFALLS

If two or more different wastewater types are to be discharged from a single outfall point, then that outfall shall be subject to all the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements that apply to each separate wastewater type (effluent schedule). If an effluent characteristic (monitoring parameter) is listed in more than one outfall schedule that applies to the combined outfall, then the more stringent numerical effluent limitation and/or monitoring requirement for that parameter must be met.

Laboratory analysis shall be conducted for all of the limited parameters (effluent characteristics) contained in each of the applicable outfall schedules. If different outfall schedules contain different daily maximum values or different monitoring frequencies then the most stringent value or frequency is applicable to the discharges from the outfall.

SECTION J. PROPERTY RIGHTS

Authorization to discharge pursuant to the conditions of this permit does not relieve the permittee of any liability for damages to state waters or private property. For discharges to private land, this permit does not relieve the permittee from obtaining proper approval from the landowner for appropriate easements and rights of way.

SECTION K. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Solids, sludges, biosolids, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be properly disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering the waters of the state and in accordance with environmental regulations.

SECTION L. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of these rules and regulations, or the application thereof, is held invalid, the remaining provisions these rules and regulations shall not be affected, so long as they can be given effect without the invalid provision. To this end, the provisions of these rules and regulations are declared to be severable.

SECTION M. PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE

If there is evidence indicating that the discharges authorized by this permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of water quality standard, the discharge may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Definitions and Other Requirements, Sections G and H of this permit, or the permit may be modified to include different requirements and /or limitations.

SECTION N. 24-HOUR ORAL REPORTING: DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITATION VIOLATIONS

Under the provisions of Standard Conditions, Section D.6.b. of this permit, violations of daily maximum limitations for the following pollutants shall be reported to the Office of Emergency Response. Notification of all violations of daily maximum limitations for these parameters must be reported to the Office of Environmental Compliance Single Point of Contact (SPOC) within 24 hours upon discovering the unauthorized discharge or release. Notification can be made by email or orally utilizing any **one** of the following procedures: (1) use the Online Incident Reporting report and procedures found at www.deq.louisiana.gov/apps/forms/irf/forms/; (2) use a direct email addressed to spoc@la.gov; or (3) verbally notify LDEQ by calling the LDEQ Hotline at (225) 342-1234, which is manned 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, or by calling the LDEQ-SPOC at (225) 219-3640 which is manned during normal office hours (M-F, 8:00 am – 4:30 pm). The online notification procedure removes the need to make a verbal call to the LDEQ Hotline or the SPOC phone number and allows the notification to be submitted directly to the SPOC electronically. The Excursion Form found at www.deq.louisiana.gov/apps/forms/irf/forms/ may be completed and emailed to spoc@la.gov to satisfy the 24-hour reporting requirement. Under the provisions of Standard Conditions, Section D.6.d of this permit, the facility must also submit a Written Notification Report within seven (7) days after submitting the 24-hour electronic or verbal notification of any LPDES permit limit excursion. Written notification Reports may be either faxed or mailed to the LDEQ, Office of Environmental Compliance,

Inspection Division. Written Notification Reports should be **either** faxed to (225) 219-4044 or (225) 219-3695, **or** mailed to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, ATTN: Inspection Division SPOC, Unauthorized Discharge Notification Report, P. O. Box 4312, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312.

METALS, CYANIDE, TOTAL PHENOLS

Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Lead
Mercury
Nickel
Selenium
Silver
Thallium
Zinc
Total Cyanide
Total Phenols

DIOXIN

2,3,7,8-TCDD

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS

Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Bromoform
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chlorodibromomethane
Chloroethane
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether
Chloroform
Dichlorobromomethane
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropylene
Ethylbenzene

Methyl Bromide
Methyl Chloride
Methylene Chloride
1,1,2,2-Tetra-Chloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
1-2-Trans-Dichloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichlorethylene
Vinyl Chloride

ACID COMPOUNDS

Phenol
2-Nitrophenol
4-Nitrophenol
2,4-Dinitrophenol
4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol
P-Chloro-M-Cresol
Pentachlorophenol
2-Chlorophenol
2,4-Dichlorophenol
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol

BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS

1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
2-Chloronaphthalene
2,4-Dinitrotoluene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine
3,4-Benzofluoranthene
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether
Acenaphthene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
Benzidine
Benzo (a) Anthracene
Benzo (a) Pyrene

- Benzo, (g,h,i) Perylene
- Benzo (k) Fluoranthene
- Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane
- Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether
- Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether
- Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate
- Butyl Benzyl Phthalate
- Chrysene
- Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene
- Diethyl Phthalate
- Dimethyl Phthalate
- Di-N-Butyl Phthalate
- Di-N-Octyl Phthalate
- Fluoranthene
- Fluorene
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Hexachlorobutadiene
- Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
- Hexachloroethane
- Ideno (1,2,3-c,d) Pyrene
- Isophorone
- Naphthalene
- Nitrobenzene
- N-Nitrosodimethylamine
- N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine
- N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
- Phenanthrene
- Pyrene

PESTICIDES/HERBICIDES

- Alpha-Endosulfan
- Beta-Endosulfan
- Endosulfan Sulfate
- Aldrin
- Alpha-BHC
- Beta-BHC
- Gamma-BHC
- Delta-BHC
- Dieldrin
- 4,4'-DDE
- 4,4'-DDD
- 4,4'-DDT
- Heptachlor
- Endrin Aldehyde
- Heptachlor Epoxide

Chlordane
Toxaphene
PCB-1242
PCB-1254
PCB-1221
PCB-1232
PCB-1248
PCB-1260
PCB-1016
Endrin

SECTION O. MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVEL (MQL)

If any individual analytical test result is less than the minimum quantification level listed below, a value of zero (0) may be used for that individual result for the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting.

NONCONVENTIONAL

MQL (µg/L)

Phenolics, Total Recoverable (4AAP)

5

METALS AND CYANIDE

MQL (µg/L)

Antimony (Total)

60

Arsenic (Total)

5

Beryllium (Total)

0.5

Cadmium (Total)

1

Chromium (Total)

10

Chromium (3+)

10

Chromium (6+)

10

Copper (Total)

3

Lead (Total)

2

Mercury (Total)

0.005

Molybdenum (Total)

30

Nickel (Total) Freshwater

5

Nickel (Total) Marine

5

Selenium (Total)

5

Silver (Total)

0.5

Thallium (Total)

0.5

Zinc (Total)

20

Cyanide (Total)

10

DIOXIN

MQL (µg/L)

2,3,7,8-TCDD

0.00001

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS

ML (µg/L)

Acrolein	50
Acrylonitrile	20
Benzene	10
Bromoform	10
Carbon Tetrachloride	2
Chlorobenzene	10
Chlorodibromomethane	10
Chloroethane	50
2-Chloroethylvinylether	10
Chloroform	10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10
Dichlorobromomethane	10
1,1-Dichloroethane	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	10
1,1-Dichloroethylene	10
1,2-Dichloropropane	10
1,3-Dichloropropylene	10
Ethylbenzene	10
Methyl Bromide [Bromomethane]	50
Methyl Chloride [Chloromethane]	50
Methylene Chloride	20
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	10
Tetrachloroethylene	10
Toluene	10
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	10
Trichloroethylene	10
Vinyl Chloride	10

ACID COMPOUNDS

ML (µg/L)

2-Chlorophenol	10
2,4-Dichlorophenol	10
2,4-Dimethylphenol	10
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol [2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol]	50
2,4-Dinitrophenol	50
2-Nitrophenol	20
4-Nitrophenol	50
p-Chloro-m-Cresol [4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol]	10
Pentachlorophenol	5
Phenol	10
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	10

BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS

MQL (µg/L)

Acenaphthene	10
Acenaphthylene	10
Anthracene	10
Benzidine	50
Benzo(a)anthracene	5
Benzo(a)pyrene	5
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	10
Benzo(ghi)perylene	20
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	5
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) Methane	10
Bis(2-chloroethyl) Ether	10
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) Ether	10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	10
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	10
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	10
2-Chloronaphthalene	10
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	10
Chrysene	5
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	5
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	5
Diethyl Phthalate	10
Dimethyl Phthalate	10
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	10
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10
Di-n-octyl Phthalate	10
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	20
Fluoranthene	10
Fluorene	10
Hexachlorobenzene	5
Hexachlorobutadiene	10
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10
Hexachloroethane	20
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene [2,3-o-Phenylene Pyrene]	5
Isophorone	10
Naphthalene	10
Nitrobenzene	10
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	50
n-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	20
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	20
Phenanthrene	10
Pyrene	10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10

<u>PESTICIDES</u>	<u>MQL (µg/L)</u>
Aldrin	0.01
Alpha-BHC	0.05
Beta-BHC	0.05
Gamma-BHC [Lindane]	0.05
Delta-BHC	0.05
Chlordane	0.2
4,4'-DDT	0.02
4,4'-DDE [p,p-DDX]	0.1
4,4'-DDD [p,p-TDE]	0.1
Dieldrin	0.02
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.01
Beta-Endosulfan	0.02
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.1
Endrin	0.02
Endrin Aldehyde	0.1
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide [BHC-Hexachlorocyclohexane]	0.01
PCB-1242	0.2
PCB-1254	0.2
PCB-1221	0.2
PCB-1232	0.2
PCB-1248	0.2
PCB-1260	0.2
PCB-1016	0.2
Toxaphene	0.3

The permittee may develop an effluent specific method detection limit (MDL) in accordance with Appendix B to 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901). For any pollutant for which the permittee determines an effluent specific MDL, the permittee shall send to this Office a report containing QA/QC documentation, analytical results, and calculations necessary to demonstrate that the effluent specific MDL was correctly calculated. An effluent specific minimum quantification level (MQL) shall be determined in accordance with the following calculation:

$$\text{MQL} = 3.3 \times \text{MDL}$$

Upon written approval by this Office, the effluent specific MQL may be utilized by the permittee for all future Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements.

SECTION P. FORMULA USED TO CALCULATE MONTHLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION

The "Monthly Average" concentration that is reported on the DMR form is calculated using one formula when flow is not measured as a continuous record and is calculated using a different formula when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer. Standard Conditions, Section F.17 of the permit explains which formula should be used and how to calculate "Monthly Average" concentrations when flow is not measured as a continuous record versus when flow is measured as a continuous record or with a totalizer.

SECTION Q. OXIDATION PONDS

If the permittee is closing or under going closure of an oxidation pond under this permit, then all applicable rules and regulations relative to the proper closure of sanitary sewer oxidation ponds shall be followed. This permit only authorizes the permittee to dewater this facility.

SECTION R. FLOW CONDITION

The discharge shall not generate a flow condition within any drainage conveyance or waterbody which, either alone or in concert with storm water runoff, represents a threat to public safety, aquatic life, or channel integrity by virtue of discharge velocity.

SECTION S. PCBs

For hydrostatic tests, proof that PCBs are not present in the pipe is required for all pipelines which have been in use for the transmission of natural gas. Such proof shall be submitted to this Office with the notice of intent and shall consist of a statement, signed by a responsible company official, stating that the pipeline has been tested for, and found to be free of, PCBs, or that compressor or other equipment that contained PCBs were never used on the pipeline. If the permittee cannot furnish such certification, then the discharge water must be tested for PCBs using the methods prescribed by the latest approved 40 CFR 136, and the results shall be submitted to the regional office indicated on the cover letter accompanying this permit along with other parameters as required by Part II, Section N of this permit.

SECTION T. SITE RUNOFF

This permit does not in any way authorize the permittee to discharge a pollutant not listed or quantified in the notice of intent or as otherwise authorized in the permit. Any runoff leaving the permitted site, other than the permitted outfalls, exceeding 50 mg/l Total Organic Carbon (TOC), 15 mg/l Oil and Grease, or having a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units shall be a violation of this permit.

SECTION U. BRIDGE MAINTENANCE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) FOR HYDROCLEANING ACTIVITIES

1. Perform all hydrocleaning operations in a manner to minimize the discharge of hydrocleaning debris into the receiving water, which shall include the following:
 - a. Removing by hand all loose rust and debris from each section of the bridge components prior to hydrocleaning;
 - b. Scraping and removing all large accumulations of nesting material and pigeon waste prior to hydrocleaning; and
 - c. Installing mesh screening in drainage areas to protect marine traffic from any materials that may become loose during hydrocleaning activities; hydrocleaning per the specification of each section using 3,500 to 5,000 psi while monitoring screening covers to prevent pooling of water;
2. All debris collected as a result of the hydrocleaning activity shall be properly disposed of in accordance with the Solid Waste Regulations. Loose rust, debris, nesting material, and pigeon waste can be disposed of as ordinary household waste.
3. Any changes to the proposed work activities shall be approved by the Department prior to commencement of the hydrocleaning.

SECTION V. SURFACE DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA

If an unauthorized discharge from bridge maintenance, hydrocleaning, or hydroblasting activities is to a receiving stream with a designated use listed as "drinking water supply", the discharger shall notify the nearby drinking water treatment facility immediately, but in no case later than one (1) hour after learning of the discharge, after learning of the unauthorized discharge. The notification shall be by telephone or other means of rapid communication.

There shall be no discharge within one mile upstream of any drinking water intake. The permittee is responsible for determining the existence and the location of the nearest drinking water intake prior to each discharge.

SECTION W. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) - WASHDOWN WASTEWATERS

For facilities discharging wastewaters from equipment repair area washdown, shop floor washdown, and/or dock washdown (all with or without soaps and/or detergents), the following BMPs shall be implemented and shall be documented in a written plan which is maintained onsite at the facility (and provided to this Office upon request).

1. All washing shall be conducted either without soaps and detergents or with biodegradable soaps used in minimal amounts. The use of non-biodegradable or emulsifying soaps and detergents, cleaners containing potentially hazardous chemicals, and solvents is prohibited.
2. If the washing activity takes place on an impermeable surface (such as concrete or asphalt paving), any dirt and other dry substances in the area where the washing operation is to be conducted and the subsequent drainage path shall be picked up by dry means immediately prior to commencing the washing operation.
3. Any spills, drips of fluids, or other contamination to the washing area and the subsequent drainage area shall be picked up by dry means prior to the beginning of the washing operation. The use of detergents, emulsifiers, or dispersants to clean up spilled contaminants is prohibited except where necessary to comply with State and Federal safety regulations (e.g., requirement for non-slippery work surface). In all such cases, initial cleanup shall be done by physical removal and chemical usage shall be minimized.

SECTION X. DEICING/ANTI-ICING OPERATIONS

Perform all deicing/anti-icing operations in a manner to minimize the discharge of deicing/anti-icing chemicals into the receiving water. Facilities which conduct deicing/anti-icing operations shall maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and monthly quantities, either as measured or, in the absence of metering, as estimated to the best of your knowledge. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), salt, and/or sand because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters.

SECTION Y. SANITARY DISCHARGE

Future water quality studies may indicate potential toxicity from the presence of residual chlorine in the treatment facility's effluent. Therefore, the permittee is hereby advised that a future Total Residual Chlorine Limit may be required if chlorine is used as a method of disinfection. In many cases, this becomes a NO MEASURABLE Total Residual Chlorine limit. If such a limit were imposed, the permittee would be required to provide for dechlorination of the effluent prior to discharge. Please be aware, concentrations of Total Residual Chlorine above 0.01 mg/L can cause or contribute to

significant toxicity in receiving streams and biomonitoring testing. It is the permittee's responsibility to assure that no Total Residual Chlorine remains in the effluent after dechlorination in order to prevent toxicity in the receiving stream.

The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon water quality studies. These studies may indicate the need for more advanced wastewater treatment. Studies of similar discharges and receiving water bodies have resulted in monthly average effluent limitations of 5 mg/L CBOD₅ and 2 mg/L NH₃-N. Therefore, prior to upgrading or expanding this facility, the permittee should contact the Department to determine the status of the work being done to establish future effluent limitations and additional permit conditions.

SECTION Z. FLOW MEASUREMENT

The flow monitoring sample type for the effluent schedules contained in this general permit is specified as "estimate". Therefore, the permittee shall not be subject to the accuracy provisions for flow measurement established in the *Standard Conditions*, Section C.6 of this permit. When collecting samples for permit compliance purposes, the flow may be estimated using best engineering judgment. [LAC 33:IX.2701]

SECTION AA. STATE LAWS

1. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.
2. No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

SECTION AB. POLLUTION PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

The following pollution prevention activities shall be implemented at all facilities authorized to discharge under this general permit. The permittee is not required to have a written storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for the activities described below except as described in Sections AC and AF; however, the operator of the facility is required to implement any of the following pollution prevention activities that are applicable to operations that occur at the permitted facility. Facilities covered under this permit and which have industrial storm water permit coverage under the MSGP must have a written SWPPP that meets the requirements of the MSGP. In addition to the pollution prevention requirements described below, a facility that is authorized to discharge industrial storm water in accordance with the requirements of the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) must also have a written site-specific SWPPP that satisfies the appropriate industrial sector-specific requirements for that particular facility.

Chemical Storage:

- a. All storage tank installations (including double-walled tanks) with a capacity greater than 660 gallons for an individual container, or 1,320 gallons for two or more containers in aggregate within a common storage area shall be constructed so that a secondary means of containment is provided for the entire contents of the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation. Diked areas should be sufficiently impervious to contain spills (LAC 33:IX.907.F.1).
- b. All diked areas surrounding storage tanks or stormwater collection basins shall be free of residual oil or other contaminants so as to prevent the accidental discharge of these materials in the event of flooding, dike failure, or improper draining of the diked area. All drains from diked areas shall be equipped with valves which shall be kept in the closed position except during periods of supervised discharge.
- c. All check valves, tanks, drains, or other potential sources of pollutant releases shall be inspected and maintained on a regular basis to assure their proper operation and to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
- d. Where a Spill Prevention and Control (SPC) plan is required in accordance with LAC 33:IX. Chapter 9, the Pollution Prevention Plan shall include the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) procedures or refer to them by reference.

General Housekeeping:

- a. All equipment, parts, dumpsters, trash bins, petroleum products, chemical solvents, detergents, or other materials exposed to stormwater shall be maintained in a manner which prevents contamination of stormwater by pollutants.
- b. All spilled product or other spilled wastes shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of according to all applicable regulations (SPC or SPCC). Use of detergents, emulsifiers, or dispersants to clean up spilled product is prohibited except where necessary to comply with State or Federal safety regulations (i.e., requirement for non-slippery work surface). In all such cases, initial cleanup shall be done by physical removal and chemical usage shall be minimized.
- c. Any vehicle or equipment that is in a state of disrepair which increases the potential for contaminating the discharge water (such as vehicle leaking fluids) shall be stored in a designated area. Furthermore, efforts shall be made to prevent the contamination of surface and ground water from such

vehicles by means of drip pans, repairs, etc.

- d. Procedures shall be established for the handling of discarded batteries, waste automotive fluids and any other product that may be used and accrued at the facility (i.e., paints, solvents, etc.). Such procedures shall specifically describe the method(s) to prevent stormwater and wastewater contact with these materials.

Washing Activities:

- a. All washing activities resulting in discharges shall be conducted either without soaps and detergents or with biodegradable soaps used in minimal amounts. The use of non-biodegradable soaps and detergents, tire cleaners containing potentially hazardous chemicals, and solvents in discharges authorized by this permit is prohibited. Washing with soaps shall not be performed on the lot without adequate treatment for the wastewater stream. All washwaters using soaps and/or detergents are subject to the requirements and limitations in Schedule C.
- b. When washing at a location other than a washrack, any spills, drips of automotive fluids, or other contamination to the washing area and/or the subsequent drainage area shall be picked up by dry means prior to the beginning of the washing operation, and the washing must be done without the use of soaps and/or detergents. Cosmetic washing of the exterior of vehicles without the use of soaps and/or detergents is not subject to the requirements and limitations in Schedules B and C.

Prior to steam cleaning, parts must be drained of all fluids, oils and other fluids which must be disposed of properly. Steam cleaning of parts and vehicle shall be performed in an area so that the wastewater from this activity is directed into the wash rack or other appropriate treatment system.

SECTION AC. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

This section applies to facilities that discharge stormwater and may require a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). If a SWPPP is necessary, the requirement will be specified in Appendix A of the cover letter from LDEQ that authorizes coverage under the general permit.

1. This section applies to all stormwater discharges from the facility, either through permitted outfalls or through outfalls which are not listed in the permit or as sheet flow. The purpose of the pollution prevention plan is to identify potential sources of pollution that would reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater and identify the practices that will be used to prevent or reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges.

2. Any runoff leaving the developed areas of the facility, other than the permitted outfall(s), exceeding 50 mg/L TOC, 15 mg/L Oil and Grease, or having a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0 standard units shall be a violation of this permit. Any discharge in excess of these limitations, which is attributable to offsite contamination shall not be considered a violation of this permit. A visual inspection of the facility shall be conducted and a report made annually as described in Paragraph 4 below.
3. The permittee shall prepare, implement, and maintain a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) within fourteen (14) days of the within 14 days of the date permit authorization is granted. The terms and conditions of the SWPPP shall be an enforceable Part of the permit. EPA document 833-R-92-006 (Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities) may be used as a guidance and may be obtained by writing to the Water Resource Center (RC_4100), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington D.C. 20460 or by calling (202) 566-1729 or via the Wetlands Helpline (800) 832-7828.
4. The following conditions are applicable to all facilities and shall be included in the SWPPP for the facility.
 - a. The permittee shall conduct an inspection of the facility site at least one time during the time the permittee is authorized to discharge to identify areas contributing to the storm water discharge from developed areas of the facility and evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWPPP are adequate and have been properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional control measures are needed.
 - b. The permittee shall develop a site map which includes all areas where stormwater may contact potential pollutants or substances which can cause pollution. Any location where reportable quantities leaks or spills have previously occurred are to be documented in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall contain a description of the potential pollutant sources, including, the type and quantity of material present and what action has been taken to assure stormwater precipitation will not directly contact the substances and result in contaminated runoff.
 - c. Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (e.g. a tank overflow or leakage), natural condition of (e.g. precipitation), or other circumstances which result in significant amounts of pollutants reaching surface waters, the SWPPP should include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow and total quantity of pollutants which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each condition or circumstance.

- d. The permittee shall maintain for a period of three years a record summarizing the results of the inspection and a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP, and identifying any incidents of noncompliance. The summary report should contain, at a minimum, the date and time of inspection, name of inspector(s), conditions found, and changes to be made to the SWP3.
 - e. The summary report and the following certification shall be signed in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2503. The summary report is to be attached to the SWPPP and provided to the Department upon request.
 - f. "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."
 - g. Signatory requirements for the certification may be found in Part III, Section D.10 of this permit.
 - h. The permittee shall make available to the Department, upon request, a copy of the SWPPP and any supporting documentation.
5. The following shall be included in the SWPPP, if applicable.
- a. The permittee shall utilize all reasonable methods to minimize any adverse impact on the drainage system including but not limited to:
 - i. maintaining adequate roads and driveway surfaces;
 - ii. removing debris and accumulated solids from the drainage system; and
 - iii. cleaning up immediately any spill by sweeping, absorbent pads, or other appropriate methods.
 - b. All spilled product and other spilled wastes shall be immediately cleaned up and disposed of according to all applicable regulations, Spill Prevention and Control (SPC) plans or Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans. Use of detergents, emulsifiers, or dispersants to clean up spilled product is prohibited except where necessary to comply with State or Federal safety regulations (i.e., requirement for non-slippery work surface) except where the cleanup practice does not result in a discharge and does not leave residues exposed to future storm events. In all such cases, initial

cleanup shall be done by physical removal and chemical usage shall be minimized.

- c. All equipment, parts, dumpsters, trash bins, petroleum products, chemical solvents, detergents, or other materials exposed to stormwater shall be maintained in a manner which prevents contamination of stormwater by pollutants.
- d. All waste fuel, lubricants, coolants, solvents, or other fluids used in the repair or maintenance of vehicles or equipment shall be recycled or contained for proper disposal. Spills of these materials are to be cleaned up by dry means whenever possible.
- e. All storage tank installations (with a capacity greater than 660 gallons for an individual container, or 1,320 gallons for two or more containers in aggregate within a common storage area) shall be constructed so that a secondary means of containment is provided for the entire contents of the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation. Diked areas should be sufficiently impervious to contain spills.
- f. All diked areas surrounding storage tanks or stormwater collection basins shall be free of residual oil or other contaminants so as to prevent the accidental discharge of these materials in the event of flooding, dike failure, or improper draining of the diked area. All drains from diked areas shall be equipped with valves which shall be kept in the closed condition except during periods of supervised discharge.
- g. All check valves, tanks, drains, or other potential sources of pollutant releases shall be inspected and maintained on a regular basis to assure their proper operation and to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
- h. The permittee shall assure compliance with all applicable regulations promulgated under the Louisiana Solid Waste and Resource Recovery Law and the Hazardous Waste Management Law (L.R.S. 30:2151, etc.). Management practices required under above regulations shall be referenced in the SWP3.
- i. The permittee shall amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in the facility or change in the operation of the facility which materially increases the potential for the ancillary activities to result in a discharge of significant amounts of pollutants.
- j. If the SWPPP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of preventing the release of significant amounts of pollutants to water of the state, then the specific objectives and requirements of the SWPPP

shall be subject to modification to incorporate revised SWPPP requirements.

SECTION AD. REPORTING TO REGIONAL OFFICES FOR HYDROCLEANING AND HYDROBLASTING ACTIVITIES

The permittee shall notify the regional office where the discharge will occur before commencement of hydrocleaning and/or hydroblasting activities. Current regional office address and telephone numbers are available on the LDEQ website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/62/Default.aspx>. This notification must include the following information:

1. the location of the proposed site;
2. a list of outfalls at the site along with a U. S. G. S. Quadrangle Map and site diagram showing the discharge points and the effluent pathway into receiving waters; and
3. the approximate date of start up.

Notification of termination of hydrocleaning and/or hydroblasting activities must be made in writing to this Office and to the appropriate regional office where the discharge occurred. The permittee shall also submit to this Office a final report of all hydrocleaning and/or hydroblasting activities performed. The report shall include the start and end dates of the hydrocleaning activities, a listing of the areas that were hydrocleaned and/or hydroblasted, the estimated discharge to the receiving waters, and any solid waste accumulated and the method of disposal.

SECTION AE. CHEMICAL ADDITIVES

Chemical additives or soaps and/or detergents may not be added to the hydroblasting water without prior approval from this Office. Toxicity data for each additive must be submitted prior to approval. This approval may require a permit modification.

SECTION AF. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION / DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND WOODWASTE LANDFILLS

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for the facility must be prepared and implemented within 14 days of the date permit authorization is granted. If a SWPPP is necessary, the requirement will be specified in Appendix A of the cover letter from LDEQ that authorizes coverage under the general permit. Copies of the plan should **not** be submitted to this Office unless specifically requested by the Agency. Your SWPPP must be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. EPA has developed guidance entitled "Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices," EPA #832/R-92-006, September 1992, to assist permittees in developing and implementing pollution prevention measures. A printed hard copy may be obtained by contacting EPA's Water Resource Center at phone (202) 260-7786 or email center.water-resource@epa.gov.

Use of a registered professional engineer for SWPPP preparation is not required by the permit, but may be independently required under state law and/or local ordinance. Your SWPPP must: identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from your facility; identify the structural, non-structural and other controls which you will use to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility; and assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

1. Contents of Plan

a. Pollution Prevention Team

You must identify the staff individual(s) (by name or title) that comprise the facility's storm water Pollution Prevention Team. Your Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for assisting the facility/plant manager in developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the facility's SWPPP. Responsibilities of each staff individual on the team must be listed.

b. Site Description

Your storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) must include the following:

- i. *Activities at Facility.* Description of the nature of the industrial activity(ies) at your facility;
- ii. *General Location Map.* A general location map (e.g., U.S.G.S. quadrangle, or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility;
- iii. *A legible site map identifying the following:*
 - directions of storm water flow (e.g., use arrows to show which ways storm water will flow);
 - locations of all existing structural BMPs, see Section 1.f below;
 - locations of all surface water bodies;
 - locations of potential pollutant sources identified below under Section 1.d and where significant materials are exposed to precipitation;
 - locations where major spills or leaks identified below under Section 1.e have occurred;
 - locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, and liquid storage tanks;
 - locations of active and closed landfill cells or trenches;
 - locations of active and closed land application areas;
 - locations where open dumping is occurring or has occurred;

- locations of any known leachate springs or other areas where uncontrolled leachate may commingle with runoff;
- locations of storm water outfalls and an approximate outline of the area draining to each outfall;
- location and description of non-storm water discharges;
- locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: processing and storage areas; access roads, rail cars and tracks; the location of transfer of substance in bulk; and machinery;
- location and source of runoff from adjacent property containing significant quantities of pollutants of concern to the facility (an evaluation of how the quality of the runoff impacts your storm water discharges may be included); and
- flows with a significant potential to cause soil erosion must be identified.

iv. *Provide a narrative description of the potential pollutant(s) associated with any of the following:*

- fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application
- earth/soil moving activities
- waste hauling and loading/unloading activities
- outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas
- exposure of active and inactive landfill areas
- uncontrolled leachate flows

v. *Sediment and Erosion Control Plan:* You must provide details on temporary stabilization methods used to control erosion from:

- materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate and final cover;
- inactive areas of the landfill;
- any landfill area that has received a final cover until vegetation has established itself;
- Examples of temporary stabilization methods include temporary seeding, mulching, and placing geotextiles on stockpile areas and inactive landfill areas.

c. *Receiving Waters and Wetlands*

You must provide the name of the nearest receiving water(s), including ditches, intermittent streams, dry sloughs, arroyos and the areal extent and description of wetland or other special aquatic sites that may receive discharges from your facility.

d. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

You must provide a narrative description of the potential pollutants associated with any of the following: fertilizer, herbicide and pesticide application, earth/soil moving; waste hauling and loading/unloading; outdoor storage of significant materials including daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as temporary waste storage areas; exposure of active and inactive landfill and land application areas; uncontrolled leachate flows; and failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems. You must also identify each separate area at your facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product. For each separate area identified, the description must include:

- i. *Activities in Area.* A list of the activities (e.g., material storage, equipment fueling and cleaning, cutting steel beams); and
- ii. *Pollutants.* A list of the associated pollutant(s) or pollutant parameter(s) (e.g., crankcase oil, iron, biochemical oxygen demand, pH, etc.) for each activity. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water between the time of three (3) years before being covered under this permit and the present.
- iii. *Record Keeping and Internal Reporting:* You must implement and maintain a tracking system for all types of wastes disposed of in each cell and trench of the landfill.

e. Spills and Leaks

You must clearly identify areas where potential spills and leaks, which can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, can occur, and their accompanying drainage points. You must provide a list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred, within the three (3) years preceding the date of application for permit coverage, at areas at the facility that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance. Your list must include a description of the causes of each spill or leak, the actions taken to respond to each release, and the actions taken to prevent similar such spills or leaks in the future. Your list should also be updated if significant spills or leaks occur in exposed areas of your facility during the time you are covered by the permit.

Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under LAC 33:1.3931 Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants, which incorporates by reference and modifies requirements of Section 311 of the CWA (see 40 CFR 110 and 40 CFR 117.3) and 40 CFR 302.4 (CERCLA Hazardous Substances). Significant spills may also include releases of oil or hazardous substances that are not in excess of reporting requirements and releases of materials that are not classified as oil or a hazardous substance.

f. Sampling Data

You must provide a summary of any existing storm water discharge sampling data taken at your facility. All storm water sampling data collected during the term of this permit must also be summarized and included in this part of the SWPPP.

g. Controls

- i. *Description of Existing and Planned BMPs.* Describe the type and location of existing non-structural and structural best management practices (BMPs), for each of the areas identified in Part II.P.1.d, where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. For areas where BMPs are not currently in place, you must describe appropriate BMPs that you will use to control pollutants in storm water discharges. Selection of BMPs should take into consideration:

- the quantity and nature of the pollutants, and their potential to impact the water quality of receiving waters;
- opportunities to combine the dual purposes of water quality protection and local flood control benefits (including physical impacts of high flows on streams - e.g., bank erosion, impairment of aquatic habitat, etc.);
- opportunities to offset the impact of impervious areas of the facility on ground water recharge and base flows in local streams (taking into account the potential for ground water contamination).

- ii. *BMP Types to be Considered:* You must describe how each of the following non-structural BMPs, structural BMPs, and other BMPs are or will be implemented at the facility. If you determine that one or more of these BMPs are not appropriate for your facility, you must include an explanation of why it is not appropriate. The BMP examples listed below are not intended to be an exclusive list of BMPs that you may use. You are encouraged to keep abreast of new BMPs or new applications of existing BMPs to find the most cost-effective means of permit compliance for your facility. If BMPs are being used or planned at the facility which are not listed here (e.g., replacing a chemical with a less toxic alternative, adopting a new or innovative BMP, etc.), include descriptions of them in this section of the SWPPP.

▪ Non-Structural BMPs

Good Housekeeping: You must keep all exposed areas of the facility in a clean, orderly manner where such exposed areas could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges. Common problem areas include: around trash containers; storage areas and loading docks. Measures must also include: a schedule for regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials; routine inspections for leaks and conditions of drums, tanks and containers.

Minimizing Exposure: Where practicable, industrial materials and activities should be protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff. NOTE: Eliminating exposure at all industrial areas may make the facility eligible for the LAC 33:IX.2341.G "No Exposure" exclusion from needing to have permit coverage.

Preventive Maintenance: You must have a preventive maintenance program which includes timely inspection and maintenance of containers used for outdoor chemical and significant materials storage to prevent leaking or rupture; all elements of the leachate collection and treatment systems to prevent commingling of leachate with storm water; the integrity and effectiveness of any intermediate or final cover (including repairing the cover as necessary to minimize the effects of settlement, sinking and erosion); storm water management devices, (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, catch basins) as well as inspecting, testing, maintaining and repairing facility equipment and systems to avoid breakdowns or failures that may result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters.

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures: You must describe the procedures to be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks. Those procedures, and necessary spill response equipment, must be made available to those employees that may cause or detect a spill or leak. Where appropriate, you must explain existing or planned material handling procedures, storage requirements, secondary containment, and equipment (e.g., diversion valves), which are intended to minimize spills or leaks at the facility. Measures for cleaning up hazardous material spills or leaks must be consistent with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR Part 264, 40 CFR Part 265, and applicable sections of the Louisiana Hazardous Waste Regulations, Part V.

Routine Facility Inspections: In addition to or as part of the comprehensive site evaluation required under Part II.EE.6, you must have qualified facility personnel inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water. The inspections must include an evaluation of existing storm water BMPs at both active and inactive sites.

For operating landfills, inspections must be conducted at least once every 7 days to ensure that sediment and erosion control measures are operating properly. Qualified personnel must inspect areas of landfills that have not been finally stabilized, areas used for storage of material/wastes that are exposed to precipitation, stabilization and structural control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and locations where equipment and waste trucks enter and exit the site. For stabilized sites, conduct inspections at least once every month.

For inactive landfills, inspections must be conducted at least quarterly by qualified personnel to inspect landfill (or open dump) stabilization and structural erosion control measures, leachate collection and treatment systems, and all closed landfill areas.

If deficiencies in the implementation of your SWPPP are discovered during an inspection, those deficiencies must be corrected as soon as practicable but not later than within 14 days of the inspection. You must document in your SWPPP the results of your inspection and the corrective actions you took in response to any deficiencies or opportunities for improvement that you identify.

Employee Training: You must describe the storm water employee training program for the facility. The description should include the topics to be covered, such as spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices, and must identify periodic dates (e.g.,

every 6 months during the months of July and January) for such training. You must provide employee training for all employees that work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, and for employees that are responsible for implementing activities identified in the SWPPP (e.g., inspectors, maintenance people). The employee training should inform them of the components and goals of your SWPPP.

- **Structural BMPs**

Sediment and Erosion Control: You must identify the areas at your facility which, due to topography, land disturbance (e.g., construction), or other factors, have a potential for significant soil erosion. You must describe the structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization BMPs that you will be implementing to limit erosion from materials stockpiled for daily, intermediate and final cover; from inactive areas of the landfill; from any landfill or open dump area that has received a final cover but where vegetation has not yet established itself; and from areas where waste application has been completed but final vegetation has not yet been established.

Management of Runoff: You must describe the traditional storm water management practices (permanent structural BMPs other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) that currently exist or that are planned for your facility. These types of BMPs typically are used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. All BMPs that you determine are reasonable and appropriate, or are required by a State or local authority, or are necessary to maintain eligibility for the permit (see Part I.A - Limitations on Coverage) must be implemented and maintained. Factors to consider when you are selecting appropriate BMPs should include: 1) the industrial materials and activities that are exposed to storm water, and the associated pollutant potential of those materials and activities; and 2) the beneficial and potential detrimental effects on surface water quality, ground water quality, receiving water base flow (dry weather stream flow), and physical integrity of receiving waters. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils, avoiding wetlands and floodplains, if possible. Structural BMPs may require a separate permit under section 404 of the CWA before installation begins.

Example BMPs: BMPs you could use include but are not limited to: storm water detention structures (including wet ponds); storm water retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff onsite; and sequential systems (which

combine several practices).

- Other Controls

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor of free oil or other oily materials, nor of toxic materials in quantities such as to cause toxicity to aquatic organisms. Furthermore, there shall be no visible sheen or stains attributable to this discharge. Off-site vehicle tracking of raw, final, or waste materials or sediments, and the generation of dust must be minimized. Tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas must be minimized. As appropriate to protect the stream bed, velocity dissipation devices must be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g., no significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water).

2. Maintenance

All BMPs you identify in your SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition. If site inspections required by Part II.P.1.g identify BMPs that are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable. In the case of non-structural BMPs, the effectiveness of the BMP must be maintained by appropriate means (e.g., spill response supplies available and personnel trained, etc.).

3. Non-Storm Water Discharge Test Certification

- a. Your SWPPP must include a certification that all discharges (i.e., outfalls) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water. The discharge test and certification must also be conducted for the presence of leachate and vehicle washwater. The certification must be signed in accordance with Part III.D.10 of this permit, and include:
 - i. the date of any testing and/or evaluation;
 - ii. identification of potential significant sources of non-storm water at the site;

- iii. a description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-storm water discharges;
 - iv. a description of the evaluation criteria or testing method used; and
 - v. a list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test and/or evaluation.
- b. You do not need to sign a new certification if one was already completed for either the 1992 Baseline Industrial General Permit, the 1995 Multi-Sector General Permit, or the 2006 Multi-Sector General Permit and you have no reason to believe conditions at the facility have changed.
- c. If you are unable to provide the certification required (testing and/or evaluation for non-storm water discharges), you must notify the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) 180 days after submitting an NOI to be covered by this permit. If the failure to certify is caused by the inability to perform adequate tests or evaluations, such notification must describe:
- i. reason(s) why certification was not possible;
 - ii. the procedure of any test and/or evaluation attempted;
 - iii. the results of such test and/or evaluation or other relevant observations; and
 - iv. potential sources of non-storm water discharges to the storm sewer.
- d. A copy of the notification must be included in the SWPPP at the facility. Non-storm water discharges to waters of the State, which are not authorized by an LPDES permit, are unlawful and must be terminated.
4. Copy of Permit Requirements

You must include a copy of the permit requirements (attaching a copy of this permit is acceptable) in your SWPPP.

5. Applicable State, Tribal or Local Plans

Your SWPPP must be consistent (and updated as necessary to remain consistent) with applicable State, Tribal and/or local storm water, waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations to the extent these apply to your facility and are more stringent than the requirements of this permit.

6. Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

a. Frequency and Inspectors

Operating landfills must conduct inspections at least once every 7 days. Inspections must be conducted at least once every month at stabilized sites. Inactive landfills must conduct inspections at least quarterly. The inspections must be done by qualified personnel provided by you. The qualified personnel you use may be either your own employees or outside consultants that you have hired, provided they have the knowledge and skills to assess conditions at your facility that could impact storm water quality and assess the effectiveness of the BMPs you have chosen to use to control the quality of your storm water discharges. If you decide to conduct more frequent inspections, your SWPPP must specify the frequency of inspections.

b. Scope of the Compliance Evaluation

Your inspections must include all areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water, as identified in Part II.P.1.b.iv, and areas where spills and leaks have occurred within 3 years preceding the inspection. Inspectors should look for: a) industrial materials, residue or trash on the ground that could contaminate or be washed away in storm water; b) leaks or spills from industrial equipment, drums, barrels, tanks or similar containers; c) offsite tracking of industrial materials or sediment where vehicles enter or exit the site; d) tracking or blowing of raw, final, or waste materials from areas of no exposure to exposed areas; e) waste loading/unloading areas; f) erosion from daily, interim and final cover material stockpiles as well as from temporary waste storage areas; g) uncontrolled leachate flows; h) failure or leaks from leachate collection and treatment systems; and i) for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Storm water BMPs identified in your SWPPP must be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they must be inspected to see whether BMPs are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected if possible.

c. Follow-up Actions

Based on the results of the inspection, you must modify your SWPPP as necessary (e.g., show additional controls on the site map and/or revise description of controls) to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified. You must complete revisions to the SWPPP within 14 calendar days following the inspection. If existing BMPs need to be

modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, implementation must be completed before the next anticipated storm event. If implementation before the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, they must be implemented as soon as practicable.

d. Compliance Evaluation Report

You must insure a report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP is completed and retained as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date permit coverage expires or is terminated. Major observations should include: the location(s) of discharges of pollutants from the site; location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained; location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection. You must retain a record of actions taken in accordance with this permit's Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. The inspection reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where an inspection report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit. Both the inspection report and any reports of follow-up actions must be signed in accordance with Part III.D.10 of this permit.

e. Credit as a Routine Facility Inspection

Where compliance evaluation schedules overlap with inspections required under Part II.P.1.b.vii, your annual compliance evaluation may also be used as one of the Part II.P.1.b.vii routine inspections.

7. Maintaining Updated SWPPP

You must amend the SWPPP whenever:

there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at your facility which has a significant effect on the discharge, or potential for discharge, of pollutants from your facility; during inspections or investigations by you or by local, State, Tribal or Federal officials it is determined the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under Part II.P.1.b.iv, or is otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in discharges from your facility.

8. Signature, Plan Review and Making Plans Available

- a. You must sign your SWPPP in accordance with the Signatory Requirements in Part III.D.10, and retain the plan on-site at the facility covered by this permit (see Part III.C for records retention requirements).
- b. You must keep a copy of the SWPPP on-site or locally available to the LDEQ for review at the time of an on-site inspection. You must make your SWPPP available upon request to the LDEQ, a State, Tribal or local agency approving storm water management plans, or the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharge from the site. Also, in the interest of public involvement, the LDEQ encourages you to make your SWPPPs available to the public for viewing during normal business hours.
- c. The LDEQ may notify you at any time that your SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this permit. The notification will identify provisions of this permit which are not being met, as well as the required modifications. Within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of such notification, you must make the required changes to the SWPPP and submit to the LDEQ a written certification that the requested changes have been made.
- d. You must make the SWPPP available to the USFWS or NMFS upon request.

SECTION AG. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GRAY WATER

1. Attempts must be made to route gray water to an existing wastewater collection system or wastewater treatment system whenever possible.
2. Discharges of gray water shall be made directly into a ditch, drainage or waterbody where feasible.
3. Human contact with gray water discharges shall be avoided to the greatest extent possible.
4. Surface application of gray water shall not be used for irrigation of food plants.
5. The discharge of gray water may not contain human waste or any chemicals derived from activities such as cleaning car parts, washing greasy or oily rags, disposing of waste solutions, or soiled or infectious garments.
6. The application of gray water shall be managed to minimize standing water on the ground surface.

7. Any gray water storage tank must be covered to restrict access and to eliminate habitat for mosquitoes or other vectors.
8. The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, has given written authorization for the discharge.

PART III
STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR LPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Introduction

In accordance with the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2701, et seq., this permit incorporates either expressly or by reference ALL conditions and requirements applicable to the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits (LPDES) set forth in the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act (LEQA), as amended, as well as ALL applicable regulations.

2. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

3. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions

- a. La. R. S. 30:2025 provides for civil penalties for violations of these regulations and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides for criminal penalties for violation of any provisions of the LPDES or any order or any permit condition or limitation issued under or implementing any provisions of the LPDES program. (See Section E. Penalties for Violation of Permit Conditions for additional details).
- b. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the State Administrative Authority under La. R. S. 30:2025 for violating a permit condition or limitation implementing any of the requirements of the LPDES program in a permit issued under the regulations or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

4. Toxic Pollutants

- a. Other effluent limitations and standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 307, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act. If any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this permit, the state administrative authority shall institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.
- b. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

5. Duty to Reapply

- a. Individual Permits. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The new application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the state administrative authority. (The state administrative authority shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.) Continuation of expiring permits shall be governed by regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2321 and any subsequent amendments.

- b. General Permits. General permits expire five years after the effective date. The 180-day reapplication period as defined above is not applicable to general permit authorizations. Reissued general permits may provide automatic coverage for permittees authorized under the previous version of the permit, and no new application is required. Requirements for obtaining authorization under the reissued general permit will be outlined in Part I of the new permit. Permittees authorized to discharge under an expiring general permit should follow the requirements for obtaining coverage under the new general permit to maintain discharge authorization.

6. Permit Action

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903, 2905, 2907, 3105 and 6509. The causes may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Noncompliance by the permittee with any condition of the permit;
- b. The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time; or
- c. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination;
- d. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge;
- e. Failure to pay applicable fees under the provisions of LAC 33: IX. Chapter 13;
- f. Change of ownership or operational control.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

7. Property Rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, nor does it authorize any injury to private or public property, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

8. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the state administrative authority, within a reasonable time, any information which the state administrative authority may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the state administrative authority, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9. Criminal and Civil Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" and "Upsets", nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. Any false or materially misleading representation or concealment of information required to be reported by the provisions of the permit, the Act, or applicable regulations, which avoids or effectively defeats the regulatory purpose of the Permit may subject the Permittee to criminal enforcement pursuant to La. R.S. 30:2025.

10. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

11. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

12. Severability

If any provision of these rules and regulations, or the application thereof, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions of these rules and regulations shall not be affected, so long as they can be given effect without the invalid provision. To this end, the provisions of these rules and regulations are declared to be severable.

13. Dilution

A permittee shall not achieve any effluent concentration by dilution unless specifically authorized in the permit. A permittee shall not increase the use of process water or cooling water or otherwise attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve permit limitations or water quality.

14. Facilities Requiring Approval from Other State Agencies

In accordance with La. R.S.40.4(A)(6) the plans and specifications of all sanitary sewerage treatment systems, both public and private, must be approved by the Department of Health and Hospitals state health officer or his designee. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, both municipal and private to operate a sanitary sewerage treatment facility without proper authorization from the state health officer.

In accordance with La. R.S.40.1149, it is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, both municipal and private, operating a sewerage system to operate that system unless the competency of the operator is duly certified by the Department of Health and Hospitals state health officer. Furthermore, it is unlawful for any person to perform the duties of an operator without being duly certified.

In accordance with La. R.S.48.385, it is unlawful for any industrial wastes, sewage, septic tanks effluent, or any noxious or harmful matter, solid, liquid or gaseous to be discharged into the side or cross ditches or placed upon the rights-of-ways of state highways without the prior written consent of the Department of Transportation and Development chief engineer or his duly authorized representative and of the secretary of the Department of Health and Hospitals.

15. The standards provided in Chapter 11 – Surface Water Quality Standards are official regulations of the state, and any person who discharges pollutants to the waters of the state in such quantities as to cause these standards to be violated shall be subject to the enforcement procedures of the state as specified in R.S. 30:2025.

SECTION B. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**1. Need to Halt or Reduce not a Defense**

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. The permittee shall also take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with the permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

3. Proper Operation and Maintenance

- a. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up

or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

- b. The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is duly qualified to carry out operation, maintenance and other functions necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

- a. Bypass. The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
- b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Section B.4.c. and 4.d of these standard conditions.
- c. Notice
 - (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6 (24-hour notice) and Section D.6.e. of these standard conditions.
- d. Prohibition of bypass
 - (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the state administrative authority may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and,
 - (c) The permittee submitted notices as required by Section B.4.c of these standard conditions.
 - (2) The state administrative authority may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects, if the state administrative authority determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section B.4.d(1) of these standard conditions.

5. Upset Conditions

- a. Upset. An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section B.5.c. are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by an upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

- (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
- (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required by LAC 33:IX.2701.L.6.b.ii. and Section D.6.e.(2) of these standard conditions; and
- (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Section B.2 of these standard conditions.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

6. Removed Substances

Solids, sewage sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or wastewater control shall be properly disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the state and in accordance with environmental regulations.

7. Percent Removal

For publicly owned treatment works, the 30-day average percent removal for Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Total Suspended Solids shall not be less than 85 percent in accordance with LAC 33:IX.5905.A.3. and B.3. Publicly owned treatment works utilizing waste stabilization ponds/oxidation ponds are not subject to the 85 percent removal rate for Total Suspended Solids.

SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the state administrative authority or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by the law to:

- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit.

Enter upon the permittee's premises where a discharge source is or might be located or in which monitoring equipment or records required by a permit are kept for inspection or sampling purposes. Most inspections will be unannounced and should be allowed to begin immediately, but in no case shall begin more than thirty (30) minutes after the time the inspector presents his/her credentials and announces the purpose(s) of the inspection. Delay in excess of thirty (30) minutes shall constitute a violation of this permit. However, additional time can be granted if the inspector or the Administrative Authority determines that the circumstances warrant such action; and

- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that the department or its authorized representative determines are necessary for the enforcement of this permit. For records maintained in either a central or private office that is open only during normal office hours and is closed at the time of inspection, the records shall be made available as soon as the office is open, but in no case later than the close of business the next working day;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

e. Sample Collection

- (1) When the inspector announces that samples will be collected, the permittee will be given an additional thirty (30) minutes to prepare containers in order to collect duplicates. If the permittee

cannot obtain and prepare sample containers within this time, he is considered to have waived his right to collect duplicate samples and the sampling will proceed immediately. Further delay on the part of the permittee in allowing initiation of the sampling will constitute a violation of this permit.

- (2) At the discretion of the administrative authority, sample collection shall proceed immediately (without the additional 30 minutes described in Section C.1.a. above) and the inspector shall supply the permittee with a duplicate sample.

- f. It shall be the responsibility of the permittee to ensure that a facility representative familiar with provisions of its wastewater discharge permit, including any other conditions or limitations, be available either by phone or in person at the facility during all hours of operation. The absence of such personnel on-site who are familiar with the permit shall not be grounds for delaying the initiation of an inspection except in situations as described in Section C.1.b. of these standard conditions. The permittee shall be responsible for providing witnesses/escorts during inspections. Inspectors shall abide by all company safety rules and shall be equipped with standard safety equipment (hard hat, safety shoes, safety glasses) normally required by industrial facilities.

- g. Upon written request copies of field notes, drawings, etc., taken by department personnel during an inspection shall be provided to the permittee after the final inspection report has been completed.

2. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. All samples shall be taken at the outfall location(s) indicated in the permit. The state administrative authority shall be notified prior to any changes in the outfall location(s). Any changes in the outfall location(s) may be subject to modification, revocation and reissuance in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903.

3. Retention of Records

Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the state administrative authority at any time.

4. Record Contents

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
- d. The time(s) analyses were begun;
- e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- f. The analytical techniques or methods used;
- g. The results of such analyses; and
- h. The results of all quality control procedures.

5. Monitoring Procedures

- a. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- b. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instruments at intervals frequent enough to insure accuracy of measurements and shall maintain appropriate records of such activities.

- c. The permittee or designated laboratory shall have an adequate analytical quality assurance/quality control program to produce defensible data of known precision and accuracy. All quality control measures shall be assessed and evaluated on an on-going basis and quality control acceptance criteria shall be used to determine the validity of the data. All method specific quality control as prescribed in the method shall be followed. If quality control requirements are not included in the method, the permittee or designated laboratory shall follow the quality control requirements as prescribed in the Approved Edition (40 CFR Part 136) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastes, Sections 1020A and 1020B. General sampling protocol shall follow guidelines established in the "Handbook for Sampling and Sample Preservation of Water and Wastewater, 1982" U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-83-124503.

6. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than 10% from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:

- a. "A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow, 1975," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number COM-75-10683.
- b. "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits, Volumes 1 and 2," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. This publication is available from the National Technical Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA, 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-273 535.
- c. "NPDES Compliance Flow Measurement Manual," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22161, Phone number (800) 553-6847. Order by NTIS publication number PB-82-131178.

7. Prohibition for Tampering: Penalties

- a. La. R.S. 30:2025 provides for punishment of any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit.
- b. La. R.S. 30:2076.2 provides for penalties for any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance.

8. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) or, in the case of sludge use and disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 (See LAC 33:IX.4901) unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the state administrative authority.

9. Averaging of Measurements

Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the state administrative authority in the permit.

10. Laboratory Accreditation

- a. LAC 33:I.Subpart 3, Chapters 45-59 provide requirements for an accreditation program specifically applicable to commercial laboratories, wherever located, that provide chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department, by contract or by agreement, and the data is:
 - (1) Submitted on behalf of any facility, as defined in La. R.S.30:2004;
 - (2) Required as part of any permit application;
 - (3) Required by order of the department;
 - (4) Required to be included on any monitoring reports submitted to the department;
 - (5) Required to be submitted by contractor
 - (6) Otherwise required by department regulations.
- b. The department laboratory accreditation program, Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (LELAP) is designed to ensure the accuracy, precision, and reliability of the data generated, as well as the use of department-approved methodologies in generation of that data. Laboratory data generated by commercial environmental laboratories that are not (LELAP) accredited will not be accepted by the department. Retesting of analysis will be required by an accredited commercial laboratory.

Where retesting of effluent is not possible (i.e. data reported on DMRs for prior month's sampling), the data generated will be considered invalid and in violation of the LPDES permit.

- c. Regulations on the Louisiana Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program and a list of labs that have applied for accreditation are available on the department website located under DIVISIONS → PERMIT SUPPORT SERVICES → LABORATORY ACCREDITATION at the following link:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov>

Questions concerning the program may be directed to (225) 219-9800.

SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Facility Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the state administrative authority as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

- a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
- b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under LAC 33:IX.2703.A.1.
- c. For Municipal Permits. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Section 301, or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit. In no case are any new connections, increased flows, or significant changes in influent quality permitted that will cause violation of the effluent limitations specified herein.

2. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the state administrative authority of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the state administrative authority. The state administrative authority may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change

the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act or the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. (See LAC 33:IX.2901; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

A permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if: (1) the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under LAC 33:IX.2903.A.2.b) by the permittee and new owner submitting a Name/Ownership/Operator Change Form (NOC-1 Form) and approved by LDEQ (LAC 33:I.Chapter 19); or (2) a minor modification made (under LAC 33:IX.2905) to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act and the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

The NOC-1 form can be found at the following link:
<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/assistance/NOC-1%20FORM%20Jan%2025,%202006.pdf>

4. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Part I or Part II of this permit.

The permittee shall submit properly completed Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) on the form specified in the permit. Preprinted DMRs are provided to majors/92-500s and other designated facilities. Please contact the Permit Compliance Unit concerning preprints. Self-generated DMRs must be pre-approved by the Permit Compliance Unit prior to submittal. Self-generated DMRs are approved on an individual basis. Requests for approval of self-generated DMRs should be submitted to:

Supervisor, Permit Compliance Unit
Office of Environmental Compliance
Post Office Box 4312
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312

Copies of blank DMR templates, plus instructions for completing them, and EPA's LPDES Reporting Handbook are available at the department website located at:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=2276>

5. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

6. Requirements for Notification

a. Emergency Notification

As required by LAC 33:I.3915, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that does cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall notify the hotline (DPS 24-hour Louisiana Emergency Hazardous Materials Hotline) by telephone at (225) 925-6595 (collect calls accepted 24 hours a day) immediately (a reasonable period of time after taking prompt measures to determine the nature, quantity, and potential off-site impact of a release, considering the exigency of the circumstances), but in no case later than one hour after learning of the discharge. (An emergency condition is any condition which could reasonably be expected to endanger the health and safety of the public, cause significant adverse impact to the land, water, or air environment, or cause severe damage to property.) Notification required by this section will be made regardless of the amount of discharge. Prompt Notification Procedures are listed in Section D.6.c. of these standard conditions.

A written report shall be provided within seven calendar days after the notification. The report shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.d. of these standard conditions and any additional information in LAC 33:I.3925.B.

b. Prompt Notification

As required by LAC 33:I.3917, in the event of an unauthorized discharge that exceeds a reportable quantity specified in LAC 33:I.Subchapter E, but does not cause an emergency condition, the discharger shall promptly notify the department within 24 hours after learning of the discharge. Notification should be made to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division Single Point of Contact (SPOC) in accordance with LAC 33:I.3923.

In accordance with LAC 33:I.3923, prompt notification shall be provided within a time frame not to exceed 24 hours and shall be given to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division (SPOC) as follows:

- (1) by the Online Incident Reporting screens found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/66/Default.aspx>; or
- (2) by e-mail utilizing the Incident Report Form and instructions found at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/66/Default.aspx>; or
- (3) by telephone at (225) 219-3640 during office hours, or (225) 342-1234 after hours and on weekends and holidays.

c. Content of Prompt Notifications. The following guidelines will be utilized as appropriate, based on the conditions and circumstances surrounding any unauthorized discharge, to provide relevant information regarding the nature of the discharge:

- (1) the name of the person making the notification and the telephone number where any return calls from response agencies can be placed;
- (2) the name and location of the facility or site where the unauthorized discharge is imminent or has occurred, using common landmarks. In the event of an incident involving transport, include the name and address of the transporter and generator;
- (3) the date and time the incident began and ended, or the estimated time of continuation if the discharge is continuing;
- (4) the extent of any injuries and identification of any known personnel hazards that response agencies may face;
- (5) the common or scientific chemical name, the U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all discharged pollutants;
- (6) a brief description of the incident sufficient to allow response agencies to formulate their level and extent of response activity.

d. Written Notification Procedures. Written reports for any unauthorized discharge that requires notification under Section D.6.a. or 6.b., or shall be submitted by the discharger to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division SPOC in accordance with LAC 33:I.3925 within seven calendar days after the notification required by D.6.a. or 6.b., unless otherwise provided for in a valid permit or other department regulation. Written notification reports shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- (1) the name, address, telephone number, Agency Interest (AI) number (number assigned by the department) if applicable, and any other applicable identification numbers of the person, company, or other party who is filing the written report, and specific identification that the report is the written follow-up report required by this section;
- (2) the time and date of prompt notification, the state official contacted when reporting, the name of person making that notification, and identification of the site or facility, vessel, transport vehicle, or storage area from which the unauthorized discharge occurred;
- (3) date(s), time(s), and duration of the unauthorized discharge and, if not corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue;
- (4) details of the circumstances (unauthorized discharge description and root cause) and events leading to any unauthorized discharge, including incidents of loss of sources of radiation, and if the release point is subject to a permit:
 - (a) the current permitted limit for the pollutant(s) released; and
 - (b) the permitted release point/outfall ID.

- (5) the common or scientific chemical name of each specific pollutant that was released as the result of an unauthorized discharge, including the CAS number and U.S. Department of Transportation hazard classification, and the best estimate of amounts of any and all released pollutants (total amount of each compound expressed in pounds, including calculations);
- (6) a statement of the actual or probable fate or disposition of the pollutant or source of radiation and what off-site impact resulted;
- (7) remedial actions taken, or to be taken, to stop unauthorized discharges or to recover pollutants or sources of radiation.
- (8) Written notification reports shall be submitted to the Office of Environmental Compliance, Surveillance Division SPOC by mail or fax. The transmittal envelope and report or fax cover page and report should be clearly marked "**UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REPORT.**"

Written reports (LAC 33:I.3925) should be mailed to:

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Post Office Box 4312
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312
ATTENTION: EMERGENCY AND RADIOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION – SPOC
"UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION REPORT"

The Written Notification Report may also be faxed to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Compliance, Emergency and Radiological Services Division at: (225)-219-4044.

Please see LAC 33:I.3925.B for additional written notification procedures.

- e. Twenty-four Hour Reporting. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:
 - (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see LAC 33:IX.2701.M.3.b.);
 - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
 - (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the state administrative authority in Part II of the permit to be reported within 24 hours (LAC 33:IX.2707.G.).

7. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section D.4., 5., and 6., at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section D.6.e.

8. Other Information

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the state administrative authority, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

9. Discharges of Toxic Substances

In addition to the reporting requirements under Section D.1-8, all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Office of Environmental Services, Water Permits Division as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant:

- i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4 -dinitro-phenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC33:IX.2501.G.7; or
 - (4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or
 - ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.
- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant:
 - i. listed at LAC 33:IX.7107, Tables II and III (excluding Total Phenols) which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
 - (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);
 - (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
 - (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2501.G.7; or
 - (4) The level established by the state administrative authority in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.F; or
 - ii. which exceeds the reportable quantity levels for pollutants at LAC 33:I. Subchapter E.

10. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the state administrative authority shall be signed and certified.

- a. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - (1) For a corporation - by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - (a) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or,
 - (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided: the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to ensure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and the authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

NOTE: DEQ does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in Section D.10.a(1)(a). The agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the state administrative authority to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under Section D.10.a(1)(b) rather than to specific individuals.

- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency - by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:

- (a) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
 - (b) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).
- b. All reports required by permits and other information requested by the state administrative authority shall be signed by a person described in Section D.10.a., or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Section D.10.a. of these standard conditions;
 - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or an individual occupying a named position; and,
 - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the state administrative authority.
- c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Section D.10.b. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section D.10.b. must be submitted to the state administrative authority prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- d. Certification. Any person signing a document under Section D.10. a. or b. above, shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

11. Availability of Reports

All recorded information (completed permit application forms, fact sheets, draft permits, or any public document) not classified as confidential information under La. R.S. 30:2030(A) and 30:2074(D) and designated as such in accordance with these regulations (LAC 33:IX.2323 and LAC 33:IX.6503) shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying during normal working hours in accordance with the Public Records Act, La. R.S. 44:1 et seq.

Claims of confidentiality for the following will be denied:

- a. The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee;
- b. Permit applications, permits, and effluent data.
- c. Information required by LPDES application forms provided by the state administrative authority under LAC 33:IX.2501 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

SECTION E. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PERMIT CONDITION

1. Criminal

a. Negligent Violations

The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who negligently violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provision in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject

to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

b. Knowing Violations

The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under the LPDES is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six years, or both.

c. Knowing Endangerment

The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly violates any provision of the LPDES, or any order issued by the secretary under the LPDES, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such provisions in a permit issued under the LPDES by the secretary, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both. A person which is an organization shall, upon conviction of violating this Paragraph, be subject to a fine of not more than one million dollars. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Paragraph, the maximum punishment shall be doubled with respect to both fine and imprisonment.

d. False Statements

The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2076.2 provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the LPDES or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the LPDES, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Subsection, he shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

2. Civil Penalties

The Louisiana Revised Statutes La. R. S. 30:2025 provides that any person found to be in violation of any requirement of this Subtitle may be liable for a civil penalty, to be assessed by the secretary, an assistant secretary, or the court, of not more than the cost to the state of any response action made necessary by such violation which is not voluntarily paid by the violator, and a penalty of not more than \$32,500 for each day of violation. However, when any such violation is done intentionally, willfully, or knowingly, or results in a discharge or disposal which causes irreparable or severe damage to the environment or if the substance discharged is one which endangers human life or health, such person may be liable for an additional penalty of not more than one million dollars.

(PLEASE NOTE: These penalties are listed in their entirety in Subtitle II of Title 30 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes.)

SECTION F. DEFINITIONS

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. Additional definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

1. Clean Water Act (CWA) means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L.92-500, as amended by Pub.L. 95-217, Pub.L. 95-576, Pub.L. 96-483 and Pub.L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.).

2. Accreditation means the formal recognition by the department of a laboratory's competence wherein specific tests or types of tests can be accurately and successfully performed in compliance with all minimum requirements set forth in the regulations regarding laboratory accreditation.
3. Administrator means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.
4. Applicable Standards and Limitations means all state, interstate and federal standards and limitations to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act, including, effluent limitations, water quality standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, best management practices, and pretreatment standards under Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308 and 403.
5. Applicable water quality standards means all water quality standards to which a discharge is subject under the Clean Water Act.
6. Commercial Laboratory means any laboratory, wherever located, that performs analyses or tests for third parties for a fee or other compensation and provides chemical analyses, analytical results, or other test data to the department. The term commercial laboratory does not include laboratories accredited by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals in accordance with La. R.S.49:1001 et seq.
7. Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day. Daily discharge determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample.
8. Daily Maximum discharge limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge".
9. Director means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator, or the state administrative authority, or an authorized representative.
10. Domestic septage means either liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, portable toilet, Type III marine sanitation device, or similar treatment works that receives only domestic sewage. Domestic septage does not include liquid or solid material removed from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar treatment works that receives either commercial wastewater or industrial wastewater and does not include grease removed from grease trap at a restaurant.
11. Domestic sewage means waste and wastewater from humans, or household operations that is discharged to or otherwise enters a treatment works.
12. Environmental Protection Agency or (EPA) means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
13. Grab sample means an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes, unless more time is needed to collect an adequate sample, and is representative of the discharge.
14. Industrial user means a nondomestic discharger, as identified in 40 CFR 403, introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.
15. LEQA means the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.
16. Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) means those portions of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act and the Louisiana Water Control Law and all regulations promulgated under their authority which are deemed equivalent to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

under the Clean Water Act in accordance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and all applicable federal regulations.

17. Monthly Average, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, discharge limitations are calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that month. When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; monthly average discharge =

$$\frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \dots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_n}$$

When the permit establishes monthly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and the flow is not measured as a continuous record, then the monthly average concentration means the arithmetic average of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar month.

The monthly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar month.

18. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Clean Water Act.
19. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
20. Sewage sludge means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal wastewater or domestic sewage. *Sewage sludge* includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, domestic septage, portable toilet pumpings, Type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR Part 159), and sewage sludge products. *Sewage sludge* does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.
21. Stormwater Runoff—aqueous surface runoff including any soluble or suspended material mobilized by naturally occurring precipitation events.
22. Surface Water: all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, impounding reservoirs, wetlands, swamps, marshes, water sources, drainage systems and other surface water, natural or artificial, public or private within the state or under its jurisdiction that are not part of a treatment system allowed by state law, regulation, or permit.
23. Treatment works means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage and industrial wastes of a liquid nature to implement Section 201 of the Clean Water Act, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power and other equipment, and their appurtenances, extension, improvement, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof. (See Part 212 of the Clean Water Act)
24. For fecal coliform bacteria, a sample consists of one effluent grab portion collected during a 24-hour period at peak loads.
25. The term MGD shall mean million gallons per day.
26. The term GPD shall mean gallons per day.

27. The term mg/L shall mean milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).
28. The term SPC shall mean Spill Prevention and Control. Plan covering the release of pollutants as defined by the Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC 33:IX.Chapter 9).
29. The term SPCC shall mean Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan. Plan covering the release of pollutants as defined in 40 CFR Part 112.
30. The term ug/L shall mean micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).
31. The term ng/L shall mean nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt).
32. Visible Sheen: a silvery or metallic sheen, gloss, or increased reflectivity; visual color; or iridescence on the water surface.
33. Wastewater—liquid waste resulting from commercial, municipal, private, or industrial processes. Wastewater includes, but is not limited to, cooling and condensing waters, sanitary sewage, industrial waste, and contaminated rainwater runoff.
34. Waters of the State: for the purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination system, all surface waters within the state of Louisiana and, on the coastline of Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, all surface waters extending there from three miles into the Gulf of Mexico. For purposes of the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, this includes all surface waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, lakes, rivers, streams, (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, natural ponds, impoundments of waters within the state of Louisiana otherwise defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR 122.2, and tributaries of all such waters. "Waters of the state" does not include waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.
35. Weekly average, other than for fecal coliform bacteria, is the highest allowable arithmetic mean of the daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharge(s)" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharge(s)" measured during that week. When the permit establishes weekly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and flow is measured as continuous record or with a totalizer, the weekly average concentration means the arithmetic average (weighted by flow) of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar week where C = daily discharge concentration, F = daily flow and n = number of daily samples; weekly average discharge

$$= \frac{C_1F_1 + C_2F_2 + \dots + C_nF_n}{F_1 + F_2 + \dots + F_n}$$

When the permit establishes weekly average concentration effluent limitations or conditions, and the flow is not measured as a continuous record, then the weekly average concentration means the arithmetic average of all "daily discharge(s)" of concentration determined during the calendar week.

The weekly average for fecal coliform bacteria is the geometric mean of the values for all effluent samples collected during a calendar week.

36. Sanitary Wastewater Term(s):

- a. 3-hour composite sample consists of three effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) over the 3-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 3-hour period.

- b. 6-hour composite sample consists of six effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour (with the first portion collected no earlier than 10:00 a.m.) over the 6-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 6-hour period.
- c. 12-hour composite sample consists of 12 effluent portions collected no closer together than one hour over the 12-hour period and composited according to flow, or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 12-hour period. The daily sampling intervals shall include the highest flow periods.
- d. 24-hour composite sample consists of a minimum of 12 effluent portions collected at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period and combined proportional to flow or a sample continuously collected in proportion to flow over the 24-hour period.



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Effective Sanitary Permits and Authorizations

Fetching Data...

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality 602 N. Fifth Street Baton Rouge, LA 70802

[Call or e-mail a hotline](#) · [Office Address/Phone listing](#) · [Locate a DEQ employee](#)

[Call 1-866-896-LDEQ](#) or e-mail our Customer Service Center with questions or comments

NATURAL AND CATASTROPHIC DISASTER RE-ENTRY FACTS

May 3, 2016



LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

When local leaders and officials determine the safety of citizens returning to their community, the decisions they make are based on several factors. These may include: road conditions (road closures), public safety, availability of electricity (downed power lines), clean drinking water (broken water/sewer lines), broken gas connections, etc. During this process, lingering hazards could cause delays for those returning home after a natural or catastrophic disaster.

Once officials in your area have declared it safe for you to return to your home, there are many things you should consider when reentering your community and start the clean up process. Please use the content in the following pages to assist you before, during and after an emergency or disaster.

[MORE:](#)

[Emergency Checklist](#) 2

[Cleaning Your Home](#) 2

[Generator Safety](#) 2

[Useful Mobile Apps](#) 2

[Recommendations](#) 3

[Debris Procedures](#) 3

[Contacts/Links](#) 4

RETURNING HOME



Before Returning Home:

- ✓ Find out if it is safe to enter your community or neighborhood. Follow the advice of your local authorities.
- ✓ Bring supplies such as flashlights, batteries, bottled water and non-perishable foods in case utilities are out.
- ✓ Create back-up communication plans with family and friends in case you are unable to call from affected areas.
- ✓ Plan for delays when traveling. Bring extra food, water, bedding, and other items that will make the trip more comfortable. Keep the fuel tank of your vehicle as full as possible in the case gas stations are crowded, out of fuel or closed.
- ✓ Carry a map to help you route around heavy traffic or impassable roads.
- ✓ Find out if local medical facilities are open and if emergency services are functioning again. Do NOT call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number to do this.
- ✓ Road beds may have been scoured or even washed away during flooding creating unsafe driving conditions, remain aware of road conditions.
- ✓ Fish kills are naturally occurring and not expected during a flood except in stagnant back water areas when the water is receding or when there is a change in salinity. Call DEQ at 1-888-763-5424 or 225-219-3640 to report fish kills.

First Inspection:

- ✓ If possible, leave children and pets with a relative. If not, keep them away from hazards and floodwater.
- ✓ Beware of rodents, snakes, insects and other animals that may be on your property or in your home.
- ✓ Before entering your home, look outside for damaged power lines, gas lines, foundation cracks and other exterior damage. It may be too dangerous to enter the home.
- ✓ Smell for gas. Natural gas and other fuel lines may be broken, highly explosive vapors may still be present (methane and other explosives gases may accumulate from decaying materials). If you smell gas and other fuel or hear a hissing noise, leave immediately and contact the fire department.
- ✓ If your home was flooded, assume it is contaminated with mold. Mold increases health risks for those with asthma, allergies or other breathing conditions.
- ✓ Open doors and windows. Let the house air out before staying inside for any length of time or if the house was closed for more than 48 hours.
- ✓ Turn the main electrical power and water systems off until you or a professional can ensure that they are safe. NEVER turn the power on or off, or use an electrical tool or appliance while standing in water.
- ✓ Check the ceiling and floor for signs of sagging. Water may be trapped in the ceiling or floors may be unsafe to walk on.

2 NATURAL AND CATASTROPHIC DISASTER RESPONSE RE-ENTRY FACTS

ITEMS TO TAKE WHEN RETURNING HOME (CHECKLIST):

- ☐ Bottled water and non-perishable foods
- ☐ Cameras For photos of damage for insurance claims
- ☐ Cell phone charged, bring charger
- ☐ Cleanser/hand cleaning gel for personal use
- ☐ First aid kit
- ☐ Flashlight, portable radio and extra batteries
- ☐ Fuel/gas
- ☐ Government issued ID and proof of address
- ☐ Hygiene products and toilet paper
- ☐ Insect repellent and sunscreen
- ☐ Long sleeved shirts, long pants, sturdy waterproof boots and work gloves
- ☐ Medication
- ☐ Pets, Pet food
- ☐ Phone #s (important #s), written
- ☐ Road maps

Go to gohsep.la.gov, [Emergency Guide](#) for a detailed Emergency Supply Checklist.

USEFUL Mobile APPS:



FEMA



HealthVault



Cleaning Your Home



✗ Wear sturdy clothing, including rubber gloves and rubber boots.
 ✗ Avoid broken glass and other sharp objects. Wear leather or sturdy gloves when handling outdoor objects.
 ✗ Be careful when moving furnishings or debris since they may be water logged and heavier.
 ✗ Throw out all food, beverages and medicine exposed to flood waters and mud, including canned goods and containers with food or liquid that has been

sealed shut. When in doubt, throw it out.
 ✗ **Some cleaning solutions can cause toxic fumes** if mixed together. If you smell a strong odor or your eyes water from the fumes or mixed chemicals, open a window and get out of your home.
 ✗ Don't remove unlabeled containers or containers that may contain hazardous material. Call DEQ at 1-888-763-5424 or 225-219-3640 to report

environmental concerns.

✗ Throw out items that absorb water and cannot be cleaned or disinfected (e.g. mattresses, carpeting, cosmetics, stuffed animals and baby toys).
 ✗ Remove all drywall and insulation that has been in contact with flood waters.
 ✗ Clean hard surfaces (e.g. flooring, countertops and appliances) thoroughly with hot water and soap or a detergent.

USING GENERATORS SAFELY

When using a portable generator, connect equipment you want to power directly to the outlets on the generator. Do not connect a portable generator to a home's electrical system. Operate the generator in the manner it was designed by the manufacturer.

If you are considering getting a generator, get advice from a professional, such as an electrician. Make sure that the generator that you purchase is rated for the power that you think you will need.



Caution: Carbon Monoxide Kills ⚠

Never use a generator, grill, camp stove or other gasoline, propane, natural gas or charcoal-burning devices inside a home, garage, basement, crawlspace, or any partially enclosed area. Locate unit away from doors, windows and vents that could allow carbon monoxide to come indoors.

The primary hazards **to avoid** when using alternate sources for electricity, heating or cooking are carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning, electric shock and fire.

If you start to feel sick, dizzy or weak while using a generator, you must get to fresh air right away. Death or full incapacitation can result quickly from CO poisoning.

Do not store cans of fuel, flammable liquids or gasses indoors, or next to ignition sources such as operating gas water heaters and stoves.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROPERTY CONTAMINATED WITH OIL RESIDUES

Avoid bare skin contact with visible oil contamination.

Avoid areas on your property where the sediment/soil has visible oil contamination.

Avoid areas where petroleum odors are present.

Do not allow pets to

come into contact with oil contamination.

If the presence of oil contamination has been verified, homes should not be reoccupied until the potential health hazards have been assessed and remediated where it is deemed to be necessary.

Concerned citizens can call Single Point of Contact (SPOC) at 225-219-3640 or toll free 1-888-763-5424., to report oil or other pollution for assessment. Citizens may also report an incident online by completing an incident reporting form at www.deq.louisiana.gov/apps/forms/sirf/forms.

NATURAL AND CATASTROPHIC DISASTER RESPONSE RE-ENTRY FACTS 3

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Be sure that before using any electrical appliance, they are properly grounded, and where possible, connected to a ground break equipped electrical source, (GFI circuit).

Don't smoke, light matches, operate electrical switches, use either cell or conventional telephones, or create any other source of ignition.

Use fans both during and after the use of disinfecting, cleaning, and sanitizing products.

Do not overload circuits or extension cords causing an electrical fire.

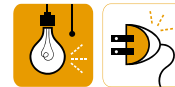
Keep all household products locked, out of reach of children. Use child-resistant packaging properly by closing the container securely after each use. Keep items in original containers. Call 1-(800) 222-

1222 (Louisiana Poison Control Center, LA only) immediately in case of poisoning.

Have a safety device readily available for emergencies such as an A-B-C fire extinguisher.

Floodwaters could contain high levels of bacteria. Don't drink or play in the floodwater.

Be sure all cuts, scrapes or wounds are covered so to further reduce the chances of becoming infected by floodwater.



CURBSIDE SEGREGATION OF DEBRIS

—

Sorted by the resident into piles in these categories for collection as a result of a disaster.

For more information, refer to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management:
<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2853/Default.aspx>

PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW WHEN ACCUMULATING AND DISPOSING OF DEBRIS AND WASTE

- ✦ **Electronic Debris** – devices or components that contain one or more circuit boards and are used primarily for data transfer or storage, communication, or entertainment purposes, including but not limited to, desktop and laptop computer, computer peripherals, monitors, copying machines, scanners, printers, radios, televisions, camcorders, video cassette recorders (VCRs), compact disc players, digital video disc player, MP3 players, telephones, including cellular and portable telephones, and stereos.
- ✦ **Emergency C and D Debris** – construction and demolition debris: generally considered not water soluble including but not limited to, metal, concrete, brick, asphalt, roofing materials (shingles, sheet rock, plaster) or lumber from a construction, remodeling repair renovation, or demolition project that is authorized by the government to be necessary for a disaster.
- ✦ **Household hazardous waste (HHW)** – waste that can catch fire, react, explode, is corrosive or toxic that is generated by individuals on the premises of a residence for individuals (a household) and composed primarily of materials found in the wastes generated from homes. Wastes generated by commercial/industrial establishments that appear to be the same as household waste **are not** considered household hazardous waste and must follow state/federal hazardous waste regulations.
- ✦ **Metals** – (or scrap metals) bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turnings, rods, sheets, wire or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars), which when worn or superfluous can be recycled.
- ✦ **Vegetative Debris** – vegetative matter resulting from landscaping, maintenance, right-of-way or land-clearing operations, including trees and shrubbery, leaves and limbs, stumps, grass clippings, flowers.
- ✦ **White goods** – discarded domestic appliances including, but not limited to, refrigerators, ranges, washers, freezers, dryers, air conditioning and heating units, freestanding ice makers, built-in stove surface units and oven units, and water heaters. White goods do not include small household appliances, such as, stand mixers, toasters, blenders, etc.
- ✦ **Woodwaste** – wood residue, cutoffs, wood chips, sawdust, wood shaving, bark, wood refuse, wood-fired boiler ash, wood ash, and plywood or other bonded materials that contain only polyurethane, phenolic-based glues, or other glues that are approved specifically by the administrative authority. Uncontaminated, un-treated, or un-painted lumber/wooden pallets are considered woodwaste.

4 NATURAL AND CATASTROPHIC DISASTER RESPONSE RE-ENTRY FACTS

EMERGENCY LINKS



American Red Cross Hurricane Preparedness: <http://www.redcross.org/prepare/disaster/hurricane>

EPA, Natural Disasters/Hurricanes: <http://www.epa.gov/naturalevents/hurricanes/index.html>

FEMA, Ready Campaign/Louisiana (Hurricane/Flood information): <http://www.ready.gov/louisiana>

Governor's Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness/Get a Game Plan:

<http://www.getagameplan.org/index.htm>

Governor's Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness/State EOC:

<http://gohsep.la.gov/RESPOND/STATE-EOC#>

Louisiana Department of Transportation/Road Reports and Weather Warnings:

<http://hb.511la.org/#roadReports/layers=allReports,roadReports,weatherWarnings,ferryReports>

Louisiana State Police/Road Closures: <http://www.lsp.org/roadclosure.html>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA): <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>

IMPORTANT NUMBERS



FOR EMERGENCIES, call 911 in all areas. FOR NON-EMERGENCY INFORMATION AND REFERRALS, CALL 211.

Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness

225-925-7500

National Weather Service Forecast Office

(New Orleans/Baton Rouge) – 504-522-7330 (Lake Charles) – 337-477-5285

Louisiana State Police

225-925-6325 or *LSP from any cell phone

Louisiana Attorney General Hurricane Hotline

1-800-351-4889

American Red Cross

1-866-GET-INFO (1-866-438-4636)

Entergy

1-800-ENTERGY (1-800-368-3749)

Power Outages: 1-800-9OUTAGE (1-800-968-8243)

Demco

1-800-262-1160

Our Mission



DEQ strives to provide service to the people of Louisiana through comprehensive environmental protection in order to promote and protect health, safety and welfare while considering sound policies regarding employment and economic development.



Visit us at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/>
for all of your environmental needs.

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

602 NORTH 5TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA 70802

LDEQ Air Permitting Division -

Variance application & instructions links: -

http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/air/r03_Miscellaneous%20Permitting%20Action%20Application%20Form.docx

http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Portals/0/permits/air/r03_Miscellaneous%20Permitting%20Action%20Application%20Instructions.docx

Miscellaneous air permitting actions may be submitted by any of the following methods: -

Fax: -

225-325-8285 -

Submitted by email to the following email address: -

Bryan.johnston@la.gov

Mailed to the following address: Department of Environmental Quality -

Office of Environmental Services -

Air Permits Division -

P.O. Box 4313

Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4343

or deliver to: -

602 North 5th Street -

Baton Rouge, LA 70802 -

If there are any questions, please call Bryan Johnston - 225-219-3450.

From our Air Permitting Guidance Manual:

2.2.3 Variances

Description of Action

In the event that extenuating circumstances cause a facility to be unable to strictly adhere to the terms in their permit and/or the provisions of an applicable regulation,¹ LDEQ may allow a variance from any air regulation for up to one year. A variance can also be used to allow for temporary emissions from a facility that is exempted from permitting, where these temporary emissions would cause the facility to be subject to permitting requirements. No variance may permit or authorize the maintenance of a nuisance, or a danger to public health or safety. In addition, the National Ambient Air Quality Standards cannot be exceeded under any circumstances.

It is important that the reason for the variance request is plainly stated. There should be extenuating circumstances that cause the source(s) in question to be unable to conform to the limits placed upon them by the permit and/or any applicable regulations. This reason will form the primary basis upon which LDEQ will either grant or deny the variance request.

There are few regulations that define exactly what can be accepted as a variance request. This determination is made by LDEQ on a case-by-case basis.

Document(s) to Submit

A Variance request should include the following items:

- Louisiana Application for Approval of Misc. Permitting Actions
- Detailed calculations of emissions
- Descriptions of the process and operating conditions as they relate to the request
- Explanation of the need for the variance
 - Identification of affected source(s), permit, and applicable regulation(s) from which the source(s) would need a variance
 - Reason the facility is unable to comply in strict conformity with applicable regulations
- The beginning and ending time of the event for which a variance is being requested
- Fee required by Fee Code 2010 as stated in LAC 33:III.223.Table 1
- Supporting documentation, which may include but not be limited to:

¹ A variance may provide relief from any aspect of a federal regulation only as it is incorporated by reference in LAC 33:III. Adoption of federal regulations by the state in no way voids or diminishes federal enforcement authority with respect to independently applicable federal regulations. EPA retains oversight of the federal program and may institute enforcement action at its discretion.

- MSDS sheets
- Performance test data, fuel analysis, etc., as necessary
- References to standard engineering properties and practices

Regulation Reference

LAC 33:III.917 – Variances

- A. Where, upon written application of the responsible person or persons, the administrative authority finds that by reason of exceptional circumstances strict conformity with any provisions of these regulations would cause undue hardship, would be unreasonable, impractical or not feasible under the circumstances, the administrative authority may permit a variance from these regulations.
- B. No variance may permit or authorize the maintenance of a nuisance or a danger to public health or safety.

Fee to be Submitted

Proof of submittal of the required fee must be attached to the application. If paying by check, the check must be made out to "Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality."

When paying an application fee using an Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT), complete the relevant "Remarks" field provided by your financial institution. These remarks should, at a minimum, state the Agency Interest Number(s) and the name of the facility(ies) or process unit(s) (for process unit-specific permits) to which the EFT should apply. LDEQ strongly encourages applicants **NOT** to use EFT for newly constructed facilities or for facilities that do not have an Agency Interest Number assigned to them. If the applicant must use an EFT for such a facility, please contact LDEQ prior to submittal of the EFT for guidance.

The fee amount is in accordance with §223, Fee No. 2010.


Explanatory Notes

Variances are suitable for temporary events. If the proposed action is permanent in nature, especially if it will require the permanent installation of equipment, an Exemption or a Permit Modification would be more appropriate actions.

- Variances are suitable for temporary events. If the proposed action is permanent in nature, especially if it includes the permanent installation of equipment, the facility should apply for an Exemption or a Permit Modification.
- Variances can be issued to actions performed at unpermitted facilities or facilities that do not require permits according to the "Exemptions (that do not require LDEQ approval)" Section.
- Variances should be used primarily for emissions or operations that could not reasonably be anticipated during the permitting process. Variations in operations and operational flexibility should be written into the permit whenever possible. However, variances can be used for some anticipated

maintenance activities (i.e., pigging activities). 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii) states that the facility cannot use the defense that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce an activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.

- A variance shall not normally be issued to allow a specialty production facility run a particular product line with increased emissions for a specific client. A permit modification is the appropriate method to provide operational flexibility to handle multiple product production.
- Variances **cannot** be used for emissions, events, or operations **that have already occurred**. 40 CFR 70.6(g) is the Emergency Provision and provides the basis by which a facility can implement immediate corrective actions from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. There is no need for a variance to be issued to authorize those events. Variances can be used for the actions that are required once the immediate corrective actions have been implemented.
- Variances cannot be used to establish emission caps. A permit modification is the appropriate method by which to establish an emission cap.
- **Variances cannot be used to permanently change any limitations or conditions that exist in any permit.** A permit modification is the appropriate method by which to change any limitations or conditions established by the permit.
- If the activity for which a variance was granted will take longer than the variance permits, the variance will not be extended. A new variance should be applied for to cover the remaining time.
- One special situation is for releases of natural gas. The special provisions for natural gas releases are outlined on the department's web page at: <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2348/Default.aspx>.
- The source(s) is(are) only authorized to deviate from requirements **specifically** identified in the variance. Authorization to deviate from other requirements shall not be implied by the variance. For example, if a source has to vent a pressurized tank to effect repairs, the temporary flare used to control the emissions needs to still comply with LAC 33:III.1105. The variance shall also identify all requirements necessary to demonstrate compliance with the variance.
- A variance shall not be used to correct a mistake contained within an application that was entered into the operating permit and issued.
- A variance shall not be used to correct an ongoing violation of a permit.
- A variance may be requested for events and conditions that are reasonably certain to occur within the given time frame. A variance shall not be requested for "in case", or "when this happens..." situations. Scenarios such as this can be incorporated into a permit modification with sufficient forethought and planning.

Department of Environmental Quality Office of Environmental Services Air Permits Division P.O. Box 4313 Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313 (225) 219-3181	<h1 style="text-align: center;">LOUISIANA</h1> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Application for Approval of Miscellaneous Permitting Actions</h2>	
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PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT

1. Facility Information

Facility Name or Unit Name (if any)		<input type="checkbox"/> All Process Units <input type="checkbox"/> Process Unit-Specific Action
Agency Interest Number (A.I. Number)	Currently Effective Permit Number(s)	
Company - Name of Owner		
Company - Name of Operator (if different from Owner)		
Parent Company (if Company – Name of Owner given above is a division)		
Parish(es) where facility is located:		

2. Type of Request

Check only one box to indicate the type of request being made

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exemption* [†] | <input type="checkbox"/> Permit Rescission Date of closure: ____ / ____ / ____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exemption To Test* [†] | <input type="checkbox"/> Application Withdrawal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Variance* [†] | <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Tank Service* |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Letter of Response/Letter of No Objection [†] | <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation of a Portable Facility* |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Amendment* [†] | <input type="checkbox"/> Authorization to Construct and Operate (ATC)* [†] |

* Fee required

[†] Justification required

Estimated date that requested activity will commence _____

3. Application Fee

Complete this section if a fee is required for the request being made. Consult instructions.

Is this facility considered a Small Business? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "yes," is a certificate of eligibility authorized by LDEQ's Small Business/Small Community Assistance Program attached? (In order to qualify for Fee Code 2015, certificate must be attached.) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Fee Code: _____ Amount Enclosed: \$ _____

Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT): If paying the application fee using an Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT), please include the EFT Transaction Number, the Date that the EFT was made, and the total dollar amount submitted in the EFT. If not paying the application fee using EFT, leave blank.

EFT Transaction Number

Date of Submittal

Total Dollar Amount

\$ _____

4. Description of Exceptional Circumstances to Justify a Variance Request

Requested Duration of Variance: _____ Months _____ Days

Explain the need for the variance.

Identify the affected source(s), as well as the applicable regulation(s) from which the source(s) need a variance. Include relevant details as necessary (e.g., a description of the how the process normally functions and how it is operating now) and describe any measures undertaken or that will be undertaken to remedy the situation prompting the variance request.

Identify the exceptional circumstances.

Identify the exceptional circumstances that preclude strict conformity with the regulation(s) identified above. Explain how strict conformity with such regulations would cause would 1.) cause undue hardship; 2.) be unreasonable; 3.) be impractical; or 4.) not be feasible under the circumstances; or would otherwise result in the practical closing and elimination of any lawful business, occupation, or activity without sufficient corresponding benefit or advantage to the people of the state.

Note: It is important that the reason for the variance request be made plain. The explanation of extenuating circumstances will form the primary basis upon which LDEQ will either grant or deny the variance request.

5. Required Information

Submittal of this Information Is Not Optional

For all requests:

Detailed description of the proposed activity is included. ☐

Justification for the request is included. (Justification may include supporting calculations, reasoning to support a determination of why strict conformity with the regulations is not feasible, etc) ☐

For Relocation of a Portable Facility requests only:

Documentation is attached that shows compliance with all applicable zoning criteria for the proposed location (for Relocation of a Portable Facility requests only). [Required per LAC 33:III.513.C.1.a] ☐

A map showing the proposed location of the Portable Facility is included (for Relocation of a Portable Facility requests only) [Required per LAC 33:III.513.C.2] ☐

Enter the **current** location of the facility (for Relocation of a Portable Facility requests only):

Street City Parish

Latitude Longitude

Enter the **proposed** location of the facility (for Relocation of a Portable Facility requests only):

Street City Parish

Latitude Longitude

Enter the Make, Model, and Serial Number of each portable combustion emissions source to be permitted. Otherwise, leave blank. Do **NOT** list any motor vehicles. Add rows as necessary (for Relocation of Portable Facility requests only).

Make Model Serial Number

6. Emissions Summary Table

For each pollutant, enter the pre-project emission rate in the "Before" column and enter the post-project emission rate in the "After" column. Enter the difference between the "Before" and "After" values in the "Change" column. Add rows as necessary to show any Toxic Air Pollutant (TAP) or Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) emissions. All values in this table should be represented in tons per year or per variance period (if applying for a variance).

Pollutant	Before (tons per year/variance period)	After (tons per year/variance period)	Change (tons per year/variance period)
PM _{2.5}			
PM ₁₀			
SO ₂			
NO _x			
CO			
VOC			
CO ₂ e			

7. Contact Information

a. Person to contact with written correspondence						b. Person who prepared this report					
Name						Name					
Title						Title					
Company						Company					
Suite, mail drop, or division						Suite, mail drop, or division					
Street or P.O. Box						Street or P.O. Box					
City		State		Zip		City		State		Zip	
Business phone						Business phone					
Email address						Email address					

8. Certification of Compliance With Applicable Requirements

For corporations only: By signing this form, I certify that, in accordance with the definition of Responsible Official found in LAC 33:III.502, (1) I am a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president in charge of a principal business function, or other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions; or (2) I am a duly authorized representative of such person; am responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities addressed in this permit application; and either the facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or the delegation of authority has been approved by LDEQ prior to this certification.*

I certify, under provisions in Louisiana and United States law which provide criminal penalties for false statements, that based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information contained in this Application for Approval of Miscellaneous Permitting Actions, including all attachments thereto, are true, accurate, and complete. Further, I have been informed that any written approval from LDEQ does not relieve the proposed activity from the requirement to comply with any other city, parish, state, and/or federal requirements.

Responsible Official:

Name (please print or type):

Signature:

Title:

Date:

*Approval of a delegation of authority can be requested by completing a Duly Authorized Representative Designation Form (Form_7218) available on LDEQ's website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2758/Default.aspx>.

Louisiana

Application for Approval of Miscellaneous Permitting Actions

Instructions

Introduction

The Louisiana Application for Approval of Miscellaneous Permitting Actions provides information to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Air Permits Division. This information is used to determine what miscellaneous permitting action, if any, is appropriate in order to meet the requirements of all applicable laws and regulations. Authority to request this information is contained in the Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 33. Copies of this regulation are available from the Rules and Regulations Section of the Legal Affairs and Regulation Development Division, or on the LDEQ website at:
<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/Default.aspx?tabid=1674>.

When to Submit an Application for Approval of Miscellaneous Permitting Actions

This application is primarily submitted in order to request approval for an activity for which a permit is not required, or to notify LDEQ of changes at the facility that are more administrative in nature. See the instructions for Section 2 of the application for guidance on how to determine the correct miscellaneous permitting action for which to apply.

To avoid unnecessary delays, applications should be submitted as far in advance as possible of the intended start date of the proposed activity. Some construction projects require prior approval of DEQ Divisions other than the Air Permits Division. Exact review times vary with the complexity of the application, the completeness of the application, and the current workload of the Air Permits Division. Be aware that the approval must be obtained before the activity commences. The only exception is for Case-by-case Insignificant Activities.

The Application for Approval of Miscellaneous Permitting Actions should not be used to notify the Department of a Name or Ownership Change at the facility. The Application for Approval of Miscellaneous Permitting Actions should not be used to apply for a Regulatory Permit. There are separate forms for each of these actions and they can be found on the LDEQ web site: www.deq.louisiana.gov.

What Should be Submitted and What Should be Kept

Route the original application and attachments and two photocopies of the original application and attachments to the attention of the current Assistant Secretary of the Office of Environmental Services, Air Permits Division at the following address:

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
Air Permits Division
P.O. Box 4313
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313

If a fee is required for the request being made and payment is not being made by Electronic Fund Transfer, attach a check for the appropriate application fee to the original application. Do **NOT** attach copies of this check to the two photocopies of the original application. Do not send cash.

Keep a photocopy of the application and attachments for your records.

Basis for Reported Emissions

All emission estimates must be supported by calculation or other bases (test results, similar facilities, etc). Emission calculations, and any other supporting information that forms the basis for the estimate, must be submitted with the application. Fugitive emission estimates require the same type of documentation as stationary point sources. Calculations should include information necessary to determine and regulate emissions such as capacity or operating rates. See the [Louisiana Guidance for Air Permitting Actions](#) for guidance regarding the preparation of emissions calculations.

Acceptable Answers

If certain questions or fields in the application are not applicable, indicate "none" or "not applicable" (N/A). Terms such as "not significant," "nil," "trace," etc. are not appropriate. Please attach additional sheets if more space is needed to completely convey the requested information.

General

Do not alter the formatting of the items in this application form. Do not alter this form in any way, except as directed by the instructions for the

Louisiana Application for Approval of Miscellaneous Permitting Actions.

The applicant should be informed that any written approval granted by LDEQ does not relieve the applicant from complying with any other city, parish, state, and/or federal requirements.

Line-by-Line Instructions

1 Facility Information

Facility Name or Unit Name (if any) – Enter the name by which the facility or unit (for unit-specific permits) is commonly known. Use the check boxes provided to indicate that the application seeks to cover all process units or only a specific unit (commonly known as a unit-specific permit application).

Agency Interest Number (A.I. Number) – Enter the Agency Interest Number, if known. Otherwise, leave this field blank. If this facility or unit has an A.I. Number and it is not provided, it may delay the processing of the permit application.

Currently Effective Permit Number(s) – Enter the permit number for each air quality permit that is currently effective for the facility or unit.

Company – Name of Owner – Enter the name of the company that owns the facility or unit.

Company – Name of Operator (if different from Company – Name of Owner) – Enter the name of the company that operates the facility or unit, if this company is different from the one listed in the *Company – Name of Owner* field. Otherwise, leave this field blank.

Parent Company (if Company – Name of Owner given above is a division) – Enter the name of the parent company of the company listed in the *Company – Name of Owner* field, if one exists. Otherwise, leave this field blank.

Parish(es) where facility is located – Enter the parish(es) in which the facility is located.

2 Type of Request

Check one (1) box to indicate the type of miscellaneous permitting action requested. In the space provided, enter the estimated date by which the applicant wishes to commence the requested activity.

A short explanation of each of the different miscellaneous permitting action types is provided

below. No activity issued by LDEQ, including those listed below, can exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards under any circumstances.

****For Permit Rescissions Only**** *Date of Closure* – The applicant should indicate the Date of Closure in the space provided. If the applicant fails to enter the specific date of closure, the facility may continue to receive invoices from LDEQ requesting payment of annual permit maintenance fees.

PLEASE NOTE: *Act 547 Exemption (as promulgated in LAC 33:III.501.B.2.d)*

This type of exemption is not addressed in this application. Facilities that qualify for an exemption per *LAC 33:III.501.B.2.d* are not required to submit anything to LDEQ. However, some facilities wish to have the *LAC 33:III.501.B.2.d* Exemption status of the facility documented with LDEQ. For these facilities, there are two methods to document this. The facility may either apply for an *Exemption* or request a *Letter of Response*. Both of these actions are described later in these instructions. If the facility wishes to document the *LAC 33:III.501.B.2.d* Exemption status with LDEQ, follow the guidance for the permitting action for which an application is submitted.

In summary, *LAC 33:III.501.B.2.d* exempts sources that meet the following criteria from the requirement to obtain a permit:

- Facility-wide potential emissions are less than five tons per year of any regulated air pollutant as defined by the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.;
- Facility-wide potential emissions are less than fifteen tons per year emitted of all such defined pollutants combined;
- Facility-wide potential emissions are less than the minimum emission rate (MER) for each toxic air pollutant established pursuant to La. R.S. 30:2060. Toxic air pollutant emission control program (*LAC 33:III.Chapter 51*); unless such source is required to obtain a permit pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act, Subchapter V, 42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.

Exemptions

[*LAC 33:III.501.B.4; LAC 33:III.501.B.5.D*]

Exemptions are permitting actions that are primarily used for two reasons. The first reason that an exemption may be granted is that a facility needs to make a small, permanent change that is immediately

necessary. In this case, the change would be needed so soon that a permit modification would not be feasible due to the time that it takes to process a permit modification application. The second reason that an exemption may be granted is to document the exemption status of a facility from permitting requirements. Even though a facility may be exempted from any permitting actions, the facility may still wish to have documentation of this for their records. In all cases, the applicability requirements have to apply to the exemption request.

Non-major sources may apply for an exemption from permitting requirements provided certain criteria are met [LAC 33:III.501.B.4]. The requirements are:

1. The source emits less than or equal to five (5) tons per year or less of any regulated air pollutant.
2. The source emits all toxic air pollutants in quantities less than the Minimum Emission Rates as stated in LAC 33:III.Chapter 51, Table 51.1.
3. The source does not require any enforceable conditions in order to comply with any applicable requirement. This means that the facility, or any source at the facility, must not need an artificial limitation on any of their operating conditions in order to qualify for an exemption. An example of this would be to limit the operation of an Engine A to 4,000 hours per year in order for the emissions to remain below five tons per year of any regulated pollutant. Assuming that Engine A is able to operate longer than 4,000 hours per year, this limitation would qualify as an enforceable condition. However, if Engine A was used to provide energy to Machine B that could not operate longer than 4,000 hours per year due to a natural limitation (i.e. Machine B can only be operated during daylight hours), then the limitation of 4,000 hours per year would be a natural limitation and would not qualify as an enforceable limitation.
4. No public participation timeframe is required for this or any other activity at the facility in question.

Major sources may also apply for exemptions from permitting requirements, but the regulations governing their exemptions are different than those which apply to non-major sources. The requirements are also slightly different [LAC 33:III.501.B.5.D]. The requirements are:

1. The source emits and has the potential to emit no more than five (5) tons per year of any regulated air pollutant.
2. The source emits and has the potential to emit less than the Minimum Emission Rates as stated in LAC 33:III.Chapter 51, Table 51.1 for each Louisiana toxic air pollutant.
3. The source emits and has the potential to emit less than the de minimus rate for each hazardous air pollutant as listed in Section 112(g) of the federal Clean Air Act.
4. The source does not require any enforceable conditions in order to comply with any applicable requirement. This means that the facility, or any source at the facility, must not need an artificial limitation on any of their operating conditions in order to qualify for an exemption. An example of this would be to limit the operation of an Engine A to 4,000 hours per year in order for the emissions to remain below five tons per year of any regulated pollutant. Assuming that Engine A is able to operate longer than 4,000 hours per year, this limitation would qualify as an enforceable condition. However, if Engine A was used to provide energy to Machine B that could not operate longer than 4,000 hours per year due to a natural limitation (i.e. Machine B can only be operated during daylight hours), then the limitation of 4000 hours per year would be a natural limitation and would not qualify as an enforceable limitation.

Sources receiving an exemption must operate in accordance with any terms stated in the issued exemption.

Exemption requests should include:

- Detailed calculations of emissions.
- Descriptions of the process and operating conditions that could affect the emissions.
- MSDS sheets (if applicable) or references to engineering standard properties and practices.

Important Notes:

- This type of exemption can be used for an entire facility or for just a single piece of equipment that is being added to an existing facility or source that has already been issued an operating permit. This statement only applies if the facility or equipment otherwise meets the requirements stated above.
- Exemptions are appropriate for actions that involve the permanent installation of equipment. If the request is temporary in

nature, then a variance will be the more appropriate request.

- Exemptions can not be used to establish an emission cap. A permit modification is the appropriate method by which to establish an emission cap.

Exemption To Test

[LAC 33:III.523.B]

LDEQ may grant a temporary exemption not to exceed three months to allow a source to perform tests to determine the effect of a proposed modification. An exemption to test will only be allowed for special situations where calculations would not be reliable indicators of the expected emissions and there is insufficient information in existing literature. Testing should not place ambient air standards in jeopardy during the testing period.

The conditions for granting an Exemption To Test are [LAC 33:III.523.B]:

1. The exemption should be for the purpose of testing the effect of a modification on emission rates.
2. There should not be a reliable way to determine the effect of this modification without testing.
3. The test will be conducted long enough to assure the accuracy of the results.

Within 30 days of the completion of the test, a report must be submitted to LDEQ showing the results of the test. If the facility will proceed with the modification as a result of this test, all regulations must be followed that apply to the type of modification being requested. The facility must then obtain a permit modification before the modification can be incorporated into the facility's operations. A variance or exemption (if applicable) *may* be approved, depending on the circumstances, to incorporate the change until a permit modification can be obtained.

Exemption to Test requests should include:

- Detailed calculations of emissions.
- Descriptions of the process and operating conditions that could affect the emissions.
- MSDS sheets (if applicable) or references to engineering standard properties and practices.
- The reason why this test is being carried out.

Variance

[LAC 33:III.917]

A variance is a waiver issued under the authority of the Department of Environmental Quality upon

application to allow emissions greater than those allowable under the regulations and/or a license to do some act contrary to the regulations.

In the event that extenuating circumstances cause an owner or operator to be unable to comply with the terms of its permit and/or the provisions of any applicable regulation, LDEQ has the authority to grant a variance from Louisiana air quality regulations for up to one year. A variance can also be used to allow for temporary emissions from a facility or activity that is exempted from permitting, where these temporary emissions would cause the facility to be subject to permitting requirements. No variance may permit or authorize the maintenance of a nuisance, or a danger to public health or safety. In addition, the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Chapter 51 Ambient Air Standards cannot be exceeded under any circumstances.

It is important that the reason for the variance request be made plain. There should be extenuating circumstances that cause the source(s) in question to be unable to conform to the limits placed upon it by its permit and/or any applicable regulations. This reason will form the primary basis upon which LDEQ will either grant or deny the variance request.

The activity requested in the variance application cannot commence until the variance is issued by LDEQ.

Variance requests should also include:

- Emissions changes resulting from the proposed action and calculations supporting the variance request.
- The beginning and ending time of the event for which a variance is being requested.
- Identification of affected source(s), permit, and applicable regulation(s) from which the source(s) needs a variance.
- Reason the facility is unable to remain in strict conformity with applicable regulations.

Important Notes:

- Variances are suitable for temporary events, such as the use of temporary equipment while the primary unit is being repaired. If the proposed action is permanent in nature, especially if it will require the permanent installation of equipment, a permit modification is typically the more appropriate action.

- Variances should be used primarily for unanticipated emissions or operations.
- If the activity for which a variance was granted is subsequently determined to take longer than the variance permits, the variance will not be extended. A new variance should be applied for to cover the remaining time.
- Releases of Natural Gas: See LDEQ's special provisions for natural gas releases as outlined on the department's web page: http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/permits/air/nat_rel.htm.

Letter of Response/Letter of No Objection

Occasionally an applicant may require a clarification from LDEQ or a notification to LDEQ. A Letter of Response is an appropriate method by which to make such a request. This action is also known as a Letter of No Objection.

In order to approve a physical change or change in the method of operation via a letter, the proposed modification must not constitute replacement or reconstruction of an entire emissions unit, allow for an increase in hourly or annual potential emissions or production, or trigger new regulatory requirements necessitating a modification to the facility's existing permit.

In addition to the above, if the facility is an existing major stationary source under Nonattainment New Source Review (LAC 33:III.504) and/or Prevention of Significant Deterioration (LAC 33:III.509) regulations, the proposed modification must not result in a significant net increase of a regulated NSR pollutant. The applicant should explain how the project will impact existing emissions units at the facility. If the project will result in an increase in actual annual emissions of an existing emissions unit (e.g., via additional steam demand, throughput, recovery of lost capacity, etc.), the applicant should complete Sections 25.A and 25.B (if applicable) of the Louisiana Application for Approval of Emissions of Air Pollutants.

Letter of Response requests should include:

- A statement regarding the nature of the request.
- Any supporting documentation necessary to justify the request.

Administrative Amendment [LAC 33:III.521]

An Administrative Amendment may be obtained to revise a permit for changes which would not violate

any applicable requirement or standard, provided the change accomplishes one of the following [LAC 33:III.521]:

1. corrects typographical errors or errors in transcribing the proposed permit to the final version of the permit
2. updates or corrects identifying information at the source
3. allows for a change in ownership at the source, in accordance with forms and guidance provided by the permitting authority and pursuant to LAC 33:III.517.G
4. identifies terms and conditions which have already undergone public notice as MACT for the facility as a federal MACT emission limit, pursuant to sections 112(g) (Modifications) or 112(j) (Equivalent Emission Limitation by Permit) of the Clean Air Act, provided adequate opportunity is given for EPA and affected state review and provided compliance provisions consistent with LAC 33:III.507.H.1 are included in the permit
5. incorporates changes to render preconstruction permit terms and conditions consistent with emissions data and operating parameters as determined by start-up testing results, provided such changes are determined to meet the criteria of LAC 33:III.523
6. incorporates state-only changes to terms and conditions which are not federally enforceable under 40 CFR Part 70 and which the permitting authority determines to be similar in nature to the changes listed above

Public notice, EPA review, and affected state reviews are not required for administrative amendments.

Administrative Amendment requests should include:

- A statement regarding the nature of the request.
- Any supporting documentation necessary to justify the request.

Permit Rescission

A Permit Rescission Request is used to terminate an air permit for a facility that has closed down or otherwise ceased operations. This action is appropriate if all of the emission sources covered by a specific permit have ceased operation. If the permit

is rescinded before all sources have ceased operation, then the facility will be operating without a permit and the matter will be referred to the Enforcement Division.

The applicant should indicate the Date of Closure in the space provided. If the applicant fails to enter the specific date of closure, the facility may continue to receive invoices from LDEQ requesting payment of annual maintenance fees.

If the facility has been sold to another company or entity and continues to operate, it is the responsibility of the new owner or operator to apply for a Name/Ownership Change, the form for which can be found on the LDEQ website. The previous owner should **NOT** apply for a Permit Rescission.

Permit Rescission requests should include:

- A statement that the rescission request is for a portion of an existing facility covered by a separate permit or for the entire facility. All operations of the affected sources must have ceased prior to the request for a permit rescission or the letter must state a definitive date when operations will cease.

Important Notes:

- If the entire facility has ceased operations then the operating permit can be rescinded.
- If a portion of the facility has a separate operating permit, then that permit can be rescinded without affecting any other separate permits at the facility.
- If a portion of the facility is combined with other sources that will continue to operate, then the applicant should submit a permit modification to remove the equipment for the operating permit.
- If a portion of a facility is being sold and has a separate permit, then the transfer of the operating permit should be handled by the Change of Ownership form submittal, which can be found on the LDEQ website. A permit rescission is not appropriate.
- If a portion of a facility is being sold and does not have a separate permit, then the current owner has two options:

1. The current owner may submit a permit modification to remove the equipment from the existing operating permit. The modification submittal must clearly state that the equipment being removed is due to the sale of that portion of the facility to another company. The new owner

should then submit a new permit application to permit the affected sources. A new Agency Interest Number and permit number will be issued.

2. The current owner may permit the portion of the facility to be sold separately from the remainder of the facility. A new Agency Interest Number and permit number will be issued. The new owner should then apply for a Change of Ownership.

Application Withdrawal

[LAC 33:III.511; LAC 33:III.501.C.3]

In the event a permit or permit modification is required for an activity, but for whatever reason, the applicant decides not to proceed with the activity before the permit or permit modification has been issued, the applicant can submit an Application Withdrawal Request.

In accordance with LAC 33:III.211.B.8, no refund of the permit application fee will be given if review of the application is essentially complete. If review has been initiated but not completed, a refund of up to 50% of the application fee may be given. The exact refund amount will be decided on a case-by-case basis.

Application Withdrawal requests should include:

- A short explanation of why the project for which the application was submitted is no longer needed.

It should be noted that, like all other activities addressed in the Application for Approval of Miscellaneous Permitting Actions, an Application Withdrawal requires the signature of a Responsible Official.

Change of Tank Service

A Change of Tank Service is a specific type of Exemption that is used to indicate when the material stored in a tank is changed. See the explanation presented for the miscellaneous permitting action *Exemption* to determine if a Change of Tank Service is appropriate and to determine the level of detail necessary for this request. This action is only necessary if the current permit does not specifically provide for such changes to be made.

Additionally, this request must meet the following two conditions:

1. The request must not violate the limits set by any emissions cap.
2. The change must not cause the facility to become a major source as defined in LAC 33:III.502.

Relocation of a Portable Facility

[LAC 33:III.513]

This request is used to notify LDEQ of the intention to relocate a portable source of emissions. This type of source is not normally understood to coexist with a larger facility at a geographically fixed location.

Relocation of a Portable Facility requests should include:

- A statement indicating the location to which the portable source will be relocated
- Supporting documents to show compliance with the zoning criteria at the new location [required per LAC 33:III.513.C]
- A statement indicating the continued use of all pollution abatement devices and measures
- A statement indicating the continued use of fuel of the same sulfur content or less than that referenced in the approved permit

Authorization to Construct and Operate (ATC)

For projects that will result in a positive human health or environmental benefit, LDEQ may issue an Authorization to Construct and Operate (ATC) to an owner/operator so that they may perform the necessary construction. It is also possible to obtain an ATC if the project will result in a reduction of emissions.

For emission reduction projects, the LDEQ must, within thirty days of receipt of an emission reduction notification, either grant authorization to construct or notify the owner or operator of its determination that the project does not provide a positive human health or environmental benefit. In general, authorizations to construct and operate are granted for the addition or replacement of control equipment.

The Authorization to Construct application should include:

- A detailed explanation of why the project is believed to result in a positive human health or environmental benefit.
- A map showing the location of the project.
- A description of the air contaminants involved.
- The emission rate and the temperature of the emissions.

- The identity of the emissions sources involved in the change.
- Emissions changes caused by the proposed action and calculations supporting the ATC request.

Important Notes:

- An ATC can be obtained for small emissions increases if the project will result in a positive human health or environmental benefit. The proper citation for this type of project is LAC 33:III.501.C.3.
- An ATC can be obtained provided such authorization is not precluded by any federally applicable requirement or by 40 CFR Part 70.
- Any appropriate permit revision reflecting the emission reduction must be made no later than 180 days after commencement of operation.
- Emission reduction projects at a Part 70 source may be processed as a state-only change provided the requirements of LAC 33:III.507.F are met.

3 Application Fee

Answer the questions provided by checking the appropriate box. Answer all questions even if a fee is not required for the miscellaneous permitting action for which the application is submitted.

If the answer to the first question is "no," then, the appropriate fee is in accordance with Fee Code 2010. This fee code can be found in LAC 33:III.223, Table 1. If the answer to the first question is "yes," then the appropriate fee is in accordance with Fee Code 2015. In order to qualify for Fee Code 2015, the answer to the second question must also be "yes." See the note stated in LAC 33:III.223 for Fee Code 2015 for more details.

In the blanks provided, enter the appropriate fee code and the amount enclosed. If the amount enclosed is insufficient for the action requested, then the action will not be processed until the appropriate fee is received by LDEQ. Attach a check for this amount, made payable to "Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality", to the completed application. Do not send cash.

ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER (EFT): If paying the permit application fee using an EFT, complete this section. Else, leave blank.

When paying an application fee using an EFT, complete the relevant "Remarks" field provided by your financial institution. These remarks should, at a

minimum, state the Agency Interest Number(s) and the name of the facility(ies) or process unit(s) (for process unit-specific permits) to which the EFT should apply.

LDEQ strongly encourages applicants **NOT** to use EFT for newly constructed facilities or for facilities that do not have an Agency Interest Number assigned to them. If the applicant must use an EFT for such a facility, please contact LDEQ prior to submittal of the EFT for guidance.

EFT Transaction Number – Enter the transaction number or other relevant unique identifying number for this EFT.

Date of Submittal – Enter the date that the EFT was made.

Total Dollar Amount – Enter the total dollar amount for this EFT. This means to list the total amount of the EFT and **NOT** the portion of the EFT that should be applied to the permit application fee for the permit application in question. This number may not necessarily match the calculated permit application fee. This is due to the fact that, in some instances, applicants pay multiple permit application fees using a single EFT.

For questions regarding fees, call the LDEQ Customer Service Center at 225-219-LDEQ (5337) or Toll Free at 1-866-896-LDEQ (5337).

4 Proof of Exceptional Circumstances to Justify Variance Request

Enter the requested duration of the variance in months. As stated previously, this number cannot be greater than twelve months.

Provide a detailed explanation for the need for a variance. Identify the affected source(s), as well as the applicable regulation(s) from which the source(s) need a variance. Include relevant details as necessary (e.g., a description of the how the process normally functions and how it is operating now) and describe any measures undertaken or that will be undertaken to remedy the situation prompting the variance request.

Identify the exceptional circumstances that preclude strict conformity with the regulation(s) identified above. Explain how strict conformity with such regulations would cause would 1.) cause undue hardship; 2.) be unreasonable; 3.) be impractical; or 4.) not be feasible under the circumstances; or would

otherwise result in the practical closing and elimination of any lawful business, occupation, or activity without sufficient corresponding benefit or advantage to the people of the state.

5 Required Information

For all activities, a detailed description of the proposed activity is required. This is intended to communicate to LDEQ to nature, extent, and necessity for the action requested. If this description is not included, the application will not be processed.

If justification is required, include the appropriate justification. The appropriate level of detail in the justification can vary on a case-by-case basis. See the guidance provided for the individual miscellaneous permitting action types in Section 2 for more details.

For Relocation of a Portable Facility requests, supporting documentation that proves compliance with the zoning criteria associated with the proposed location must be provided. A map showing the proposed location of the portable source is also required. If this documentation is not provided, the application will not be processed.

For Relocation of a Portable Facility requests, list both the current location and the proposed location of the portable facility in question. In the event that either the current or proposed site does not have a street address, provide the latitude and longitude. If this documentation is not provided, the application will not be processed.

For Relocation of a Portable Facility requests, enter the Make, Model, and Serial Number of each combustion source to be permitted. Add rows as necessary. Else, leave blank. Add rows as necessary. Do **NOT** list any motor vehicles of any kind.

6 Emissions Summary Table

Summarize the emissions increase or decrease that will result from the proposed activity. For each pollutant, enter the pre-project emission rate for the emissions source(s) involved in the "Before" column and enter the post-project emission rate for the emissions source(s) involved in the "After" column. Enter the difference between the "Before" and "After" values in the "Change" column. If no emissions increase will occur, enter "N/A". Add rows as necessary to include any Toxic Air Pollutants (TAP) and Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) emissions rates that are affected. It is preferred that the emissions represented in this table be shown in Tons Per Year.

If other units are more appropriate (e.g., pounds per hour), enter the more appropriate units.

If the activity requested is for a previously unpermitted facility, enter the total emissions for each pollutant.

7 Contact Information

Enter the contact information requested. Any documents of response that LDEQ issues as a result of the application will be sent to the address stated in 6.a. The document(s) of response will be addressed to the Responsible Official and a copy will be sent to the person listed in 6.a. The person listed in 6.a will be sent any letters requesting additional information.

8 Certification of Compliance With Applicable Requirements

Print or type the name and title of the Responsible Official. The Responsible Official or his Duly Authorized Representative must sign and date this page in the spaces provided. The application will not be processed if this signature is not provided. The application will not be processed if the person that signs this form is not a Responsible Official or his Duly Authorized Representative.

Approval of a delegation of authority to a Duly Authorized Representative can be requested by completing a *Duly Authorized Representative Designation Form* (Form_7218) available on LDEQ's website at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/2758/Default.aspx>. A person or job title can not be considered to be a Duly Authorized Representative until the person or job title is approved by LDEQ. See the instructions for the *Duly Authorized Representative Designation Form* for more details.

The definition of "Responsible Official" is as follows [LAC 33:III.502]:

Responsible Official—one of the following:

1. for a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:

- a. the facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
 - b. the delegation of authority to such representatives is approved by the permitting authority prior to submittal of any certification by such person;
2. for a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. If a general partner is a corporation, the provisions of Subparagraph a of this definition apply;
 3. for a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this definition, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having a responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

LDEQ Regional Offices

<u>Acadiana Regional Office</u>	Parishes Served
<p>Regional Manager: Donald Hackler</p> <p>111 New Center Drive Lafayette, La. 70508 phone: (337) 262-5584 fax: (337) 262-5593 email: aroadmin@la.gov</p>	<p>Acadia, Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Evangeline, Grant, Iberia, Lafayette, LaSalle, Rapides, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion</p>
<p>Kisatchie Central Office (Located in the Acadiana Regional Office Service Area)</p> <p>2129 Rainbow Drive Pineville, La. 71360 phone: (318) 487-5656 fax: (318) 487-5927 email: kcroadmin@la.gov</p>	
<u>Capital Regional Office</u>	Parishes Served
<p>Regional Manager: Bobby Mayweather</p> <p>602 N 5th Street Baton Rouge, LA 70802 phone: (225) 219-3600 fax: (225) 219-3695 email: croadmin@la.gov</p>	<p>Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. James, St. Martin, Tangipahoa, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana</p>
<u>Northeast Regional Office</u>	Parishes Served
<p>Regional Manager: Larry Baldwin</p> <p>508 Downing Pines Road West Monroe, La. 71292 phone: (318) 362-5439 fax: (318) 362-5448 email: neroadmin@la.gov</p>	<p>Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll, Winn</p>

LDEQ Regional Offices

<u>Northwest Regional Office</u>	Parishes Served
<p>Contact: Ben Juneau</p> <p>1525 Fairfield, Room 520 Shreveport, La. 71101-4388 phone: (318) 676-7227 fax: (318) 676-7573 email: nwroadmin@la.gov</p>	<p>Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster</p>
<u>Southeast Regional Office</u>	Parishes Served
<p>Regional Manager: Mike Algero 201 Evans Road, Building 4, Suite 420 New Orleans, LA 70123-5230 phone: (504) 736-7701 fax: (504) 736-7702 email: seroadmin@la.gov</p>	<p>Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, Washington</p>
<p>Bayou Lafourche Office (Located in the Southeast Regional Office Service Area) 110 Barataria St. Lockport, LA 70374 phone: (985) 532-6206 fax: (985) 532-9945 email: seroadmin@la.gov</p>	
<u>Southwest Regional Office</u>	Parishes Served
<p>Regional Manager: Billy Eakin 1301 Gadwall Street Lake Charles, LA 70615 phone: (337) 491-2667 fax: (337) 491-2682 email: swroadmin@la.gov</p>	<p>Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis, Vernon</p>

LDEQ Regional Offices

Map of Regions and Office Locations



Solid Waste/Debris Contact Information

Mike Hahn

(225) 219-3464

mike.hahn@la.gov

Mia Townsel

(225) 219-3043

mia.townsel@la.gov

Karla Vidrine

(225) 219-3047

karla.vidrine@la.gov

Jodie Diamond

(225) 219-3045

jodie.diamond@la.gov

Main Contact Number:

(225) 364-7901

Email form or questions to:

degdebrisrequest@la.gov

Fax

(225) 325-8236

Emergency Debris Hotline (for emergency debris issues in a declared emergency)

225-364-7901

Water Permits Contacts

Chuck Berger

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